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GREAT BRITAIN

By the Revd C. Cruttwell

in Six Volumes

Vol. III

Illustrated with nearly One Hundred & thirty Views

London Printed for Lackington Allen and Co

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TOUR

THROUGH

BRITAIN.

London to Bath, through Andover.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Andover, Vol. II.			Brought up	80	4
p. 215. . . .	63	4	Ruſhall . .	1	0
Weyhill . .	3	2	Charleton .	0	6
Ludgerſhall .	4	0	Conock . .	3	4
Eaſt Everleigh .	4	4	Nurſtead . .	3	0
Weſt Everleigh .	1	4	Devizes . . .	1	0
Uphaven . .	3	6	Bath . .	18	4
	80	4	In the whole	108	2

LUDGERSHALL, or Luggerſhall, is an ancient borough, and ſends two members to parliament. It is ſituated in the foreſt of Chute, and was formerly the reſidence of ſome of our kings, and had a caſtle, though now reduced to a village. The caſtle is now the ſeat of Mr. Aſtley. Three miles weſt from Ludgerſhall is Sidbury, or Chidbury Hill, one of the higheſt in the county, on which is an ancient fortification, ſuppoſed to be Daniſh. Everleigh was the reſidence of King Ina. Uphaven was anciently a market town; and here was a cell of Benedictine Monks, ſubject to the abbey of St. Vandrille, in Normandy. At Charleton was a priory of Premonſtra-

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tenſian Monks, cell to the abby of L'Iſle Dieu, in Normandy. About a mile and a half to the ſouth is an ancient camp, encloſing 60 acres, called Caſterley. Two miles north-weſt from Charleton, is Merdon, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the place called Meredune, or Meretune, where a battle was fought between the Saxons under Ethelred and Alfred, and the Danes, in the year 871; and in the neighbouring pariſh of Bechingſtoke, or Beauchamſtock, are marks of intrenchments, and a large barrow.

London to Bath, through Chippenham.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Beckhampton Inn*	81	4	Brought up	93	5
Cherril	4	1	Pickwick	4	2
Calne	2	2	Box	2	6
Studley	2	6	Bath Eaſton	3	4
Derry Hill	0	3	Walcot	1	3
Chippenham	2	5	Bath	1	1
	93	5	In the whole	106	5

NEAR Cherril is an ancient ſquare camp, with double works, called Oldbury Camp; and on the ſide of the hill, compoſed of chalk, is the repreſentation of a horſe cut through the turf, which may be ſeen at twenty miles diſtance. Calne is ſuppoſed to have riſen out of an ancient Roman colony ſettled near Studley, where Roman coins are frequently found; and was the reſidence of the Weſt Saxon kings, who had a palace here. The name of Caſtle-ſtreet makes it probable there was a caſtle, perhaps one and the ſame with the palace. The church is a large and

* For route to Beckhampton Inn, ſee Tour from *London to Bath*, in Vol. II.

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handſome ſtructure. It is a very ancient borough, ſends two members to parliament, and has a market on Tueſday. Upon the controverſy between the monks and prieſts about the celibacy of the clergy, a great council was called here, A. D. 977. In the midſt of the diſpute the floor of the council chamber, where the ſeveral orders were aſſembled, gave way by the breaking of the beams; and biſhops, lords, and nobles fell together; many were hurt by the ruins, many killed; only Dunſtan, who preſided in the council, and was on the ſide of the monks, eſcaped unhurt; which miracle, as it was accounted in that age, is thought to have in an eſpecial manner confirmed the monkiſh rule. A branch of a ſmall river, called Marden, runs through the town into the Avon, near Chippenham. Here was an hoſpital of black canons. About two miles weſt of the town is Bow Wood, the ſeat of the Marquis of Lanſdown: and a little to the ſouth is Comerford, where biſhop Gibſon ſuppoſes Ethelmund, earl of Mercia, about the year 800, croſſed over to meet Weoxtan at the head of the men of Wiltſhire, when the latter were victorious, but both generals killed. Six miles north from Calne, at Bradenſtoke, or Bradneſtoke, was a priory of black monks, founded by Walter d'Eureux, earl of Roſmar, in the year 1242, to which, after the death of his lady, he retired, and was buried in it. Four miles ſouth from Calne is Heddington, or Edington, which appears to have been a Roman ſtation, by the foundations of houſes dug up for a mile together, and many coins, ſilver and copper, found there.

Chippenham was, in the time of Alfred, a royal town, and one of the ſtrongeſt cities in the kingdom. It was taken and ravaged by the Danes, but ſurrendered up by them to Alfred in the year 879. It was incorporated by Queen Mary; and is governed by a bailiff and burgeſſes. The church, which is a large and handſome pile, is ſaid by Camden to have been built by the Hungerfords, one of which family founded

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a chantry in the reign of Henry VI. Here is a manufacture of ſuperfine cloth, and a weekly market on Saturday. Three miles to the ſouth is Spy Park, the ſeat of Sir Edward Baynton. At Laycock, three miles ſouth from Chippenham, was a convent of Auguſtine nuns, founded by Ella, counteſs of Saliſbury, in the reign of Henry III. now the ſeat of Mr. Talbot. At Stanley, about a mile to the eaſt of Chippenham, was a Ciſtertian monaſtery, firſt founded at Lokeſwell by the Empreſs Matilda, and brought hither by Henry II. At Kingſton, three miles north from Chippenham, was a convent of Benedictine nuns. To the left of Pickwick is Corſham, a ſmall town, conſiſting principally of one ſtreet, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. King Ethelred had a palace here, and it afterwards became the reſidence of the earls of Cornwall. Here is a manufacture of cloth. Cloſe to the town is a ſeat of Paul Methuen Eſq. in which is a valuable collection of paintings. Near Box, at Middlehill, is a medicinal ſpring. About a mile north from Box is the village of Colern, the greateſt part of which was burnt down in the year 1770.

London to Briſtol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Chippenham, p. 2.	93	5	Brought up	105	6
Wraxhall . .	8	0	Wick . . .	2	0
Marſhfield, Glouceſterſhire . .	1	0	Warmley . .	2	0
			St. George . .	2	0
Tug Hill . .	3	0	Briſtol . .	2	0
	105	5	In the whole .	113	5

NEAR Wraxhall is Slaughterford, where, according to tradition, was a great ſlaughter of the

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Danes. At two miles north-weſt from Wraxhall is Ebdown, in the pariſh of Weſt Kingſton, on which is an ancient camp, ſuppoſed to be Roman.

Marſhfield, in Glouceſterſhire, conſiſts principally of one ſtreet: it has a conſiderable trade in malt, and a market on Tueſday. Here is an alms-houſe, with a chapel, and a charity-ſchool. At a place called the Rocks, near the town, are three ſhire ſtones for the counties of Glouceſter, Wilts, and Somerſet, which all join there. Three miles north-weſt from Marſhfield, in the road from Bath to Glouceſter, is Dirham, where a bloody battle was fought between the Britons and the Saxons, under Ceaulin, in which the Britons were defeated, and three of their petty kings killed. Large ramparts remain evidences of a camp. Here is a ſeat of Mr. Blaithwaite. Two miles north from Wick is Pucklechurch, anciently called Pulcrecroce, once a royal villa, where Edmund, king of England, attempting to make up a fray between his cup-bearer and Leof, a man of bad character, received a ſtab from the latter, of which he died. Here was once a market, long ſince diſuſed. At Mangotsfield, two miles weſt from Pucklechurch, is an ancient camp, aſcribed to Oſtorius, called Bury Hill; another like it about a mile to the north, at Winterburn; where, Leland ſays, is a cloiſter, which he ſuppoſed to have been part of a nunnery. At Warmley are conſiderable copper-works; and from hence to Briſtol is the foreſt of Kingſwood, and a row of houſes almoſt to Briſtol, chiefly inhabited by colliers. A new church was erected here in the year 1752, dedicated to St. George.

Briſtol, by the fabulous hiſtorians, is ſaid to have been founded by Brennus, ſon of Malmutius, the firſt Britiſh king, near 400 years before Chriſt; and ſtatues of the founder, and his brother Belinus, are fixed on the ſouth ſide of the tower of St. John's church, but by whom, or when, is not known, though certainly of ancient date. The city was by the Britons called

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Caer-Oder Nante Badon; that is, the city of Oder, in the valley of Badon. But Leland thinks this is a miſtake for Nante Avon, from that river. By the Romans it was called Venta Belgarum, which was afterwards changed to Caer Brito, and again modified by the Saxons. Gildas, who lived in the ſixth century, has ſet down Briſtow as one of the ſtrong cities when the Romans abandoned the iſland.

At the death of the conqueror, when Geoffry biſhop of Conſtance, with his nephew, Robert Mowbray earl of Northumberland, rebelled againſt William Rufus, they made Briſtol their head-quarters, and the caſtle became the depôt of all the plunder they collected in the country round. Camden, ſpeaking of the caſtle, ſays, that it was founded by Robert earl of Gloceſter; but he muſt have been miſtaken, for King Henry I. who was the father of that earl, was but nineteen years old when the rebellion happened. However, although he was not the founder, yet he made conſiderable additions to the building and outworks; and alſo erected a palace and magnificent tower, ſcarcely to be equalled in England, and encompaſſed the whole with walls.

William of Worceſter, who ſurveyed this caſtle about the fourteenth century, informs us, that it was 540 feet long, 300 feet broad, and ſtood on an area of three acres and three quarters of ground, beſides houſes, barracks, gardens, court-yards, and other accommodations within its wall for the officers and garriſon.

The caſtle continued to be part of the county of Glouceſter for two hundred and fifty-ſix years after Briſtol had been ſeparated from it; but in the year 1629, King Charles I. by charter, annexed the caſtle to the city; and eighteen months after ſold it to the mayor and burgeſſes.

King Stephen was, after he was taken by Earl Robert at the battle of Lincoln, conducted to this caſtle, and there kept confined, until Earl Robert

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was made a captive, as he was endeavouring to forward the empreſs's eſcape from Wincheſter. By this means, the queen having got the earl into her power, retaliated, and ordered that he ſhould be treated with the ſame ſeverity that the king was made to feel. This produced a negotiation, when it was agreed, that the king ſhould be exchanged for Earl Robert, and that the queen herſelf ſhould remain as an hoſtage till the terms of the treaty were complied with, and Earl Robert reſtored.

The Empreſs Matilda, being haraſſed by war, and often in danger, her ſon Prince Henry Plantagenet (afterwards King Henry II.) was conducted to Briſtol as a place of the greateſt ſafety, where he continued four years under the tuition of the beſt maſters.

Prince Henry, the eldeſt ſon of King John (afterwards King Henry III.) likewiſe, on account of the troubleſome wars in which his father had engaged with the barons, was placed in Briſtol, during his minority, for ſafety. At this period it was ordered, "that Briſtol ſhould be governed by a mayor, to be choſen in the ſame manner as was done in London, with two grave ſad worſhipful men, who were to be called Prepoſitors."

In the unfortunate reign of Charles I. Briſtol experienced many viciſſitudes and troubles. On the breaking out of the unhappy civil war, it was garriſoned by the parliament's army, and colonel Nathaniel Fiennes was made governor. This was a place of great importance, as it awed all the weſtern counties, and afforded accommodations for a large army. The king, ſenſible of the advantages attending ſo eligible a poſt, was deſirous to have it in his poſſeſſion. He had many friends in the city, who engaged to take it by ſtratagem; but their ſcheme being diſcovered, Alderman Yeamans and Mr. Bourchier, being the principal encouragers of the intended revolt, were tried by martial law, condemned, and immediately executed; the reſt of the conſpirators eſcaped. The king

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finding his deſign fruſtrated, after the ſurrender of Bath to Prince Maurice and the earl of Hertford, ordered Prince Rupert to join them with a reinforcement from Oxford, and march to Briſtol, where they arrived the 24th of July 1643. The garriſon was well provided; and the beſiegers ſeeing no probability of a ſpeedy ſurrender, reſolved to ſtorm it; which they did in ſix different places ſo effectually, that the beſieged were unable longer to reſiſt, and therefore capitulated. This event was highly favourable to the royal cauſe, though it was dearly purchaſed, the king having loſt many of his moſt valuable officers, and 500 of his beſt troops in reducing it. However, he was ſo well ſatisfied, that he ordered a public thankſgiving on the occaſion; and on the 3d of Auguſt following, the king himſelf came to Briſtol, with Prince Charles, the duke of York, and ſeveral of the nobility.

Briſtol remained in the king's hands all the next year; but Sir William Waller being ſent by the parliament with a large army into the weſt, the king began to be apprehenſive for its fate, eſpecially as he was not ignorant that moſt of the inhabitants were diſaffected to his cauſe. He therefore diſpatched an order to lord Hopton to uſe his utmoſt exertions in providing for its ſecurity: he alſo ſent Prince Charles to inſpect the fortifications, who arrived juſt in time to prevent a deſign which the inhabitants had formed of delivering up the city to the parliament's forces. The prince, with the aſſiſtance of lord Hopton, having put the city in ſuch a ſtate as to fear little from its enemies without, retired to Barnſtaple, to avoid the peſtilence which began to rage in Briſtol.

After the king's defeat at Naſeby, Prince Rupert repaired to Briſtol, which place he found ſo well ſupplied with men, proviſions, and ammunition, that he wrote to his majeſty, aſſuring him that he could ſuſtain a four months ſiege. From the known valour of the prince great expectations were formed, and every body concluded that a vigorous defence would be

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made, but to the aſtoniſhment of the whole kingdom, when Sir Thomas Fairfax undertook the ſiege on the 21ſt of Auguſt, the prince capitulated, and gave up the place on the 11th of September following. The king was ſo chagrined at this loſs, and at the trifling reſiſtance made by the prince to preſerve the city; that in the firſt tranſports of his anger he revoked all his commiſſions, and ordered him to quit the kingdom immediately.

In the year 1654, Cromwell, then lord protector, ordered Briſtol Caſtle, with all its fortifications, to be pulled down, and razed to the ground; which was done ſo effectually, that only a few veſtiges of the foundations are now to be ſeen incorporated with other buildings.

Briſtol is ſituated on the banks of the river Avon, and formerly belonged partly to Somerſetſhire, and partly to Glouceſterſhire, but is now an independent county. The old town, which was within the inner wall, ſtands upon a narrow hill of about forty feet in height, the deſcents from which, in many places, were formerly very ſteep, but by late improvements they are rendered eaſy. This hill is bounded on the ſouth by the Avon, on the north and weſt by the Froom, and on the eaſt by a deep ditch or moat of the caſtle, which having been arched over at the lower end of Caſtle-ſtreet, and ſome other places, is there inviſible. The valley is on the other ſide of the two rivers. On the north ſide of it is St. Michael's-hill, and Kingſdown, the higheſt ground in the city. On the weſt ſide is College-green, a conſiderable eminence; and on the ſouth ſide is Redcliff-hill. The whole of this extent is covered with public and private buildings, the ſummits of St. Michael's-hill, and Kingſdown, being at leaſt 200 feet higher than any other ground on which Briſtol ſtands. Moſt of the houſes there command a view of the city and country for ſeveral miles round; they are in general well built, convenient, and handſome. In the heart of the city, or old town, contain-

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ing eight pariſhes, the inhabitants are crowded, but being ſeated on an hill, and the ſtreets interſecting each other in ſeveral places, there is always a free current of air paſſing through the loweſt part of the ground; the filth and noxious effluvia are in general carried away under covered drains and common ſewers.

The city is built on a ſpot in which are plentiful ſprings of excellent water. The boundaries on the Glouceſterſhire ſide meaſure about four miles and an half, and on the Somerſetſhire ſide two miles and an half, which being added, the liberties of the city in circumference are ſeven miles; but by a late act of parliament the city bounds are now enlarged on the Glouceſterſhire ſide, the limits reaching to Rownham-ferry, near the Hotwell. Theſe boundaries in many places extend further than the buildings, and in others the buildings extend far beyond the boundaries, therefore it would be difficult to aſcertain its real dimenſions. The ſite of the city is circular, and is about one mile and three quarters from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt; and one mile and a half from north to ſouth in breadth. This ſpace contains upwards of 13000 houſes; but ſuch a rage for building prevailed ſome years ſince, eſpecially in the extenſive pariſh of St. James, that the parochial church, although a large one, was found inſufficient for the inhabitants to aſſemble in for the purpoſe of divine worſhip; for which reaſon an act of parliament was obtained to divide the pariſh into two, and another church called St. Paul's erected in the centre of the eaſt-ſide of Portland-ſquare.

At Clifton, and near the Hotwell, the number of houſes that have been erected, and thoſe which are now building there is almoſt incredible; many of them are built with freeſtone, in the moſt ſuperb manner; theſe readily find occupiers, from the great reſort of ſtrangers who daily arrive, and who, on account of the delightful ſituation, and ſalubrity of the air, make it their principal reſidence. Owing to this great increaſe of building, Clifton and the Hotwell are connected with Briſtol; and the additional houſes, which are at

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leaſt 3000, being added to the beforementioned 13,000, make in the whole 16,000 houſes; and allowing on a medium five and a half perſons to each houſe, (which has been found on trial to be a fair eſtimation), the number of inhabitants are 88,000.

The juriſdiction of Briſtol by water extends to Kingroad, and from thence down the ſouth ſide of the Briſtol-channel, as low as the Flat and Steep Holms, and from thence directly eaſtward to the Denny-iſland, and ſo on again to Kingroad.

The government of Briſtol is veſted in the corporation, conſiſting of forty-three perſons, of whom the mayor is the chief magiſtrate, twelve aldermen, including the recorder, who by virtue of his office is the firſt and ſenior, and the next in ſeniority is ſtyled the father of the city; they are all juſtices of the peace. It has two ſheriffs, twenty-eight common-council men, a town clerk, chamberlain, vice-chamberlain, ſword-bearer, and under ſheriff. The city is divided into twelve wards, each ward having an alderman to preſide over it. The mayor is allowed 1000l. from the chamber of Briſtol, to ſupport his dignity during the year he continues in office, and the two ſheriffs have 420l. each for the like purpoſe.

One of the two judges who go the weſtern circuit, comes in the autumn of every year to Briſtol, to hear and determine, at the Guildhall, law ſuits entirely reſpecting civil cauſes ariſing in Briſtol, as a city and county. Alſo the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, hold aſſize in the ſame hall once in every year, moſt commonly in March, for the trial of capital offences committed in the juriſdiction of the city and county of Briſtol, either by land or water. And the mayor and aldermen, with the town-clerk, (who preſides as a judge,) hold a quarter-ſeſſions, for trying leſs criminal cauſes.

The merchants of this city trade more independently of London than any other town in Britain; whatever exports they make to any part of the world, they are

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able to bring back the returns to their own port, and can diſpoſe of them there, which no other ports in Britain can do; for in general the merchants of other ports are obliged either to ſhip part of the effects they have aboard in ſhips bound to London, or elſe conſign their own veſſels there, to ſell their cargoes and get a freight; but the Briſtol merchants, as they have a very great foreign trade, ſo they have always buyers at home for their returns, and ſuch buyers that no cargo is too large for them. The ſhop-keepers alſo are in general wholeſale dealers, and have ſo great an inland trade, that they maintain riders and carriers in the ſame manner as the Londoners, to all the weſtern counties, and principal towns, from Southampton to the Trent. Add to this as well by ſea, as by the navigation of the two great rivers, the Severn and the Wye, they have the whole trade of South Wales, as it were, to themſelves; with a great part of North Wales. Their Iriſh trade is likewiſe very conſiderable. There are about 300 ſail of ſhips and veſſels employed in foreign trade, belonging to Briſtol only, (excluſive of thoſe which arrive here from different parts of the world, either to diſpoſe of their cargoes or get freight,) beſides a great number of coaſting veſſels, trows, market-boats, and other craft: and the net revenue of the cuſtoms and exciſe is very large.

Although the chief dependance of Briſtol is upon its foreign trade, yet there are almoſt all kinds of buſineſs carried on in this city; and in the ſhops are ſeen as great a diſplay and choice of every ſort of goods as are to be met with any where in the kingdom. There are alſo many capital works here, and in the neighbourhood, which are greatly aſſiſted by the plenty and cheapneſs of coal, and other fuel, with the convenience of land and water carriage.

The braſs works, at the diſtance of about one mile to the north-eaſt of the city, ſituate on the river Froom, claim our attention, as this was the firſt place where braſs was made in England, and the original workmen

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were brought over from Holland for the purpoſe. The quantity made here is prodigious; it is drawn into wire, formed into what they call battery, for the Guinea trade, and other purpoſes, from whence it is ſent to London, Liverpool, and every part of the kingdom.

On the bank of the Avon, near Hanham, about two miles eaſt from Briſtol, are the ſpelter and braſs works, where the contents of ſeveral large furnaces are in continual fuſion. Theſe works are ſaid to produce ſome of the pureſt and moſt valuable braſs manufactured.

In the pariſh of St. Philip and Jacob, are three iron founderies, for caſting all kinds of iron work and artillery; and here is a ſteam-engine, for boring cannon when run ſolid. And in the ſame pariſh are conſiderable lead works, where lead is ſmelted from the ore, and rolled or caſt in ſheets, pipes, and various articles for plumbers' uſe; and adjoining the ſame, the proprietors have erected a houſe of great extent, for making white and red lead. It may not be amiſs to remark, that Briſtol is celebrated for its manufacture of ſmall lead ſhot, which on account of the roundneſs and colour, are preferred abroad to any other.

The importation of ſugar into Briſtol, from the Weſt-Indies, is very large, and there are many ſugar houſes in different parts of the city. The wine, cider, beer, and other liquors, together with the Hotwell water, exported from hence to moſt parts of the world, cauſe ſo great a demand for bottles, as to employ ſeveral houſes for making them. Here are likewiſe two houſes wherein they make white or flint glaſs; and the diſtilleries are carried on here on a large ſcale, to ſupply the demand for ſpirits for the African trade, and internal conſumption.

There are two fairs uſually held in Briſtol, which formerly began on the 25th of January, and 25th of July; the firſt continued nine, and the laſt eight clear days, beſides a day for what is termed the packing-penny. Theſe fairs were formerly of very great importance, as traders almoſt in every line, and from all parts of Great-

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Britain and Ireland, reſorted to them for the purpoſe of buying or ſelling. The time of year for each being judged inconvenient, is now changed, the one being held on the 1ſt of March, in Temple-ſtreet, the other on the 1ſt of September, in St. James's church yard.

There are two principal markets in the city for butchers meat, poultry, butter, cheeſe, bacon, eggs, and all kinds of vegetables, held on Wedneſday and Saturday in every week. A market for the ſale of raw hides, calves ſkins, and all ſorts of unwrought tanned leather, is held at the Back Hall, every Wedneſday and Saturday throughout the year. And at the ſame place is held a market for tanned leather every Thurſday. In the part of the city called the Back, there is a market-houſe erected for the mutual convenience of the inhabitants, and the people from Wales, who bring hither a variety of articles for ſale every Wedneſday.

Briſtol, as well as all the country round, is in general ſupplied with coals from Kingſwood, where there is an amazing number of pits. And the colliers' houſes, when ſeen from St. Michael's-hill, Kingſdown, or any other eminence, ſeem to ſtand ſo cloſe to each other for miles together, as to have the appearance of being a part of the ſurbubs of the city. Some of theſe pits are not more than two miles diſtant from the town, and to thoſe who chooſe to fetch their own coals, they are ſold there at 3d. per buſhel for large, and 2d. per buſhel for the ſmall; they are brought in waggons and carts, but the moſt common way is on horſes, there being ſeveral hundreds of them, that bring it in ſacks every day; theſe are ſold to the inhabitants, and delivered at 13d. the ſack containing two buſhels and an half. Coals are likewiſe brought hither by water from the foreſt of Dean, in Glouceſterſhire, and other places, which are ſold at the head of the quay, by the ton weight, which being all large coal, and making a cheerful fire, though not very durable, is chiefly uſed for burning in parlours and chambers.

Briſtol

Briſtol beſides the cathedral contains ſeventeen pariſh churches, and many other places of public worſhip.

The cathedral was the collegiate church of the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, which church, together with the monaſtery, was founded by Robert Fitz Harding, ſon of Harding, a younger ſon of the king of Denmark.

Henry II. confirmed this foundation, and contributed towards it, as we learn from an inſcription over the gate at the weſt end of the cathedral, which was the uſual entrance into the monaſtery, and is at preſent all that remains of it. This gate is eſteemed one of the moſt curious pieces of architecture of the kind in England. It was not finiſhed, or at leaſt the inſcription probably not placed there till after Henry came to the crown. The monaſtery was dedicated to St. Auguſtine by Robert of Worceſter, Boniface biſhop of Exeter, Gregory biſhop of Aſaph, and Nicholas biſhop of Landaff. Robert Fitz Harding himſelf becoming a canon therein, a monument is erected to his memory, where he was buried between the abbot and prior's cells, which was anciently an entrance to the choirs, it is encloſed with iron rails, and on a marble table is the following inſcription:

The Monument of
ROBERT FITZHARDING,
Lord of Berkeley, deſcended from the King of Denmark, and Eva, his Wife, by whom he had five Sons and two Daughters: MAURICE his Eldeſt Son, was the firſt of this family that took the Name of BERKELEY: This ROBERT FITZHARDING laid the Foundation of this church and monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, in the year 1140, the Fifth of King Stephen, dedicated and endowed it in 1148. He

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died in the year 1170, in the 17th of
King Henry the Second.
This Monument was Repaired
A. D. 1742.
From the ſaid
ROBERT FITZHARDING, Lord of
BERKELEY, AUGUSTUS the preſent
Earl, is the two and twentieth
in Deſcent.

King Henry VIII. having ſuppreſſed all the monaſteries in the kingdom, this underwent the general diſſolution: the whole of it being deſtroyed except the gate before mentioned, which was the uſual entrance; and all the weſt part of the collegiate church from the ſaid gate to the great ſquare tower in the centre, which is erected on four maſſive pillars, was pulled down and razed to the ground, and two of theſe pillars alſo were begun to be demoliſhed, when the king ſuddenly changing his mind, put a ſtop to its further deſtruction, and ordered what was left ſtanding to be repaired; he being determined to erect this place into a biſhop's ſee: the revenue at its diſſolution amounted to 967l. 15s. 3d. per annum, this he ſettled partly on the biſhop and partly on the chapter, which conſiſts of a dean and ſix prebendaries. He took the county of Dorſet from the biſhopric of Saliſbury, and annexed it to this dioceſe, which, with the city of Briſtol, and a few miles of its environs on the Glouceſterſhire ſide, containing in the whole 236 pariſhes (of which ſixty-four are impropriated) limit the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Briſtol. The collegiate church from henceforth he commanded to be called the Cathedral of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of the city of Briſtol; and in the year 1542, appointed Paul Buſh the rector of Winterborn firſt biſhop. This prelate was provincial of the Bonhomes, and was deprived for being married; he was buried in the north-aiſle at the en-

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trance of the choir, where a monument is erected to his memory.

This church alſo ſuffered ſo much in the great rebellion, that the whole of the edifice which is now left ſtanding, is only the choir of the ancient cathedral; but the tower which is large, though not lofty, is of a noble bold conſtruction: and on entering the church from the north door in the College-green down a flight of ſteps, the four maſſive pillars on which it ſtands, firſt preſent themſelves to the eye; theſe with the ſpacious vaulted roof of the three aiſles, which are of equal height, give it an air of pleaſing majeſtic grandeur; and architects in general remark, that there is a beauty and ſingularity of ſtyle in the roof of the ſide aiſles, not to be met with in any other Gothic building in the kingdom. The preſent choir is but ſmall; the ſtalls are in the Gothic taſte, and over the altar is a circular picture emblematic of the Trinity, ſurrounded with cherub's heads, painted in a very maſterly ſtyle, by Vanſomer. The great eaſt window is of ancient ſtained glaſs, and the two windows at each end of the ſide aiſles, are of enamelled glaſs, on which are delineated various pieces of ſcripture hiſtory: theſe two windows, are ſaid to have been preſented to the church by Nell Gwyn. We aſcend to the altar by ſteps of black and white marble. The organ is a very fine one. There are ſeveral monuments of this cathedral worthy obſervation, and among the ornaments on the Gothic pillars, is a ram, with a remarkable long bow playing on a violin, and a ſhepherd ſleeping while a wolf is devouring the ſheep.

On the ſouth-weſt ſide of the cathedral, are the cloiſters, which have nothing remarkable or worth obſervation: and on the ſouth-eaſt corner of the cloiſters is the biſhop's palace, which was in great part rebuilt in the year 1744 by Biſhop Butler, during which, the following extraordinary circumſtance happened: a parcel of plate ſuppoſed to have been hidden

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in the time of the civil wars, fell through the floor in a corner of one of the rooms; this accident occaſioned the floor to be taken up; when to the ſurpriſe of thoſe preſent a dungeon underneath was diſcovered, in which were found many human bones and inſtruments of iron for tortures; at the ſame time was laid open a private paſſage to this dungeon, which paſſage was part of the original edifice; it was an arched way, only large enough for one perſon to paſs, and was made within the wall: one end led into the dungeon, and the other to an apartment of the houſe, which by appearance had been made uſe of for a court of judgment. Both the entrances of this mural paſſage were walled up, and ſo concealed, that no one could ſuſpect the wall to be hollow.

Of the other churches we ſhall only notice St. Mary Redcliff, which is univerſally allowed to be the moſt beautiful Gothic ſtructure for a pariſh church in England, although it is but a chapel of eaſe to Bedminſter. The original foundation of this edifice was laid by Simon de Burton, in the year 1294, and in the 22d year of the reign of Edward I.; which having received conſiderable damage, was taken down and begun to be rebuilt on its former ſite by William Canings, and completed by his grandſon of the ſame name, who was a conſiderable merchant in the town of Briſtol, of which place he was five times choſen mayor. Of this William Canings, we have the following particulars handed down to us; that he was the middlemoſt of three ſons, graceful in his perſon, and that in his youthful days he fell in love with a very amiable lady, but of no fortune, whom he married; which greatly diſpleaſed his father and elder brother, though they were afterwards reconciled to him; and at their deceaſe bequeathed him large eſtates in land and money, leaving his younger brother John dependent on him: that he founded a chantry for their ſouls in the year 1456, and erected this ſuperb edifice, which was only begun by his grandfather. He was rendered unhappy

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by the death of his wife, which happened ſhortly after; and in 1467 on account of his great wealth, a ſecond marriage was propoſed by the king between him and a lady of the Wideville (the queen's) family; he to evade it, retired from the world, entered into prieſt's orders, and was ordained by the biſhop of Worceſter: he ſung his firſt maſs at our Lady of Redcliff, and was afterwards made dean of Weſtbury, the college of which, with the aid of Dr. Carpenter, he new built, and was a great benefactor thereto. He died the 7th of November 1474, and was buried in the ſouth end of the croſs aiſle of this church, where are two monuments erected to his memory.

In the ſame aiſle are two other monuments deſerving attention. One is of Sir William Penn, knt. who was born at Briſtol in 1621, and died at Wanſtead in Eſſex, in 1670; he was father of the great Mr. Penn, one of the people called Quakers, and proprietor of Pennſylvania in America. The other is Mrs. Fortune Little, noticed for the inſcription written by Miſs Hannah More, and is as follows:

Near this Pillar
are depoſited the Remains
of Mrs. Fortune Little,
Widow of Mr. John Little,
late of this Pariſh.
She died June 28, 1777,
Aged 57.

Oh! could this verſe her bright example ſpread,
And teach the living while it prais'd the dead,
Then, reader, ſhould it ſpeak her hope divine,
Not to record her faith, but ſtrengthen thine;
Then ſhould her every virtue ſtand confeſs'd,
Till every virtue kindled in thy breaſt:
But if thou ſlight the monitory ſtrain,
And ſhe has liv'd to thee at leaſt in vain;
Yet let her death an awful leſſon give;
The dying chriſtian ſpeaks to all that live;
Enough for her that here her aſhes reſt;
Till God's own plaudit ſhall her worth atteſt.

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There are many other monuments in this church, which not being particularly intereſting, we ſhall paſs by. Upon the tower there was formerly a ſpire of great height, which in the year 1445 was partly thrown down by lightning and never rebuilt; the lower part of it is yet ſtanding. On viewing the outſide of the building, we are ſtruck with its majeſtic and venerable appearance; and on entering it the exquiſite beauty and lightneſs of the fabric raiſe admiration, and we gaze on it with wonder and delight. The ground plan forms a croſs, the uſual figure adopted by the religious of thoſe days. It conſiſts of a middle and two ſide aiſles, which run from eaſt to weſt. Near the centre of the middle aiſle on the ſouth ſide oppoſite to the pulpit, is erected a throne, on which the mayor and corporation are ſeated when they in their formalities go in proceſſion to this church, to hear divine ſervice, once in every year,—on Whitſunday, on which day an ancient cuſtom is continued of ſtrewing the pavement of the church with ruſhes. The pillars which ſupport the roof are very lofty and inimitably wrought into the moſt delicate mouldings; the roof is all of ſtone, abounding with devices and ornaments beautifully carved: the altar is very elegant and richly decorated: over it are three capital paintings by Hogarth; the middle picture is the largeſt and repreſents Chriſt's Aſcenſion; the one on the left hand as you ſtand to view them, is the High Prieſt, with others ſealing the tomb; and the other on the right, the woman coming to look for the body of Chriſt, and the angel who tells them "He is not here, he is riſen." In the centre compartment of the altar is a picture of our Saviour reſtoring to life the daughter of Jairus, painted by Mr. Freſham, of the Royal Academy, at the requeſt of his uncle, Sir Clifton Wintringham, bart. one of his Majeſty's phyſicians, who preſented it to this church.

In a room over the porch at the north entrance, the

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late unfortunate Thomas Chatterton (whoſe productions have made ſo much noiſe in the literary world as to puzzle the ableſt critics and antiquaries of the preſent age) aſſerted that he found in an old cheſt ſuppoſed to have been placed there by William Canings, ſoon after the building was finiſhed, thoſe poetical manuſcripts of Thomas Rowley and others, written in the fifteenth century, which he tranſcribed, and publiſhed at different periods.

Thomas Chatterton was born at Briſtol the 20th of November, 1752; he was a poſthumous child. His father was maſter of the charity ſchool in Pile Street, and one of the ſinging men at the cathedral; he was likewiſe ſexton of St. Mary Redcliff Church, which office his anceſtors had held for near a century and a half. In his early years he had no inſtruction, but from a Mr. Love, who ſucceeded his father as maſter of the charity-ſchool. He was admitted into Colſton's blue-coat ſchool, on St. Auguſtine's Back, the 3d of Auguſt, 1760. There is nothing taught but writing and accounts, the ſchool hours in the ſummer morning, are from ſeven till twelve, afternoon one till four; bed time all the year round at eight in the evening: allowed to be out of ſchool Saturdays and Saints days only in the afternoons from one to ſeven o'clock, never on Sunday, that whole day being paſſed in public and private religious exerciſes. He left this ſchool the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1767, was immediately taken into the office of Mr. Lambert an attorney, whoſe office hours were from ſeven in the morning till eight in the evening. He continued with Mr. Lambert till April 1770, when he went to London, where he died on the 21ſt of Auguſt following.

Other public buildings are, the Exchange, ſituated in Corn ſtreet, an elegant pile of freeſtone, conſiſting of four fronts, erected under the direction of Mr. Wood, at the expence of the chamber of Briſtol, and is ſaid to have coſt near 50,000l. the firſt ſtone was laid on

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the 10th of March, 1741, on the uppermoſt bed of which is cut the following inſcription:

Regnante Georgio II.
PIO, FELICI, AUGUSTO
LIBERTATIS,
ET
REI MERCATORIÆ
Domi Foriſque
VINDICE
Primarium Lapidem hujuſce Ædificii
Suffragio Civium et ære publico extructi,
POSUIT
HENRICUS COMBE, PRÆTOR.
A. C. MDCCXL.

The council-houſe, ſituate alſo in Corn-ſtreet, was erected in 1703; it is a plain ſtone building: the common-hall is on a level with the pavements of the ſtreet.

The Guildhall is an ancient Gothic ſtructure, ſituate in Broad-ſtreet. In the front of this building are the arms of Edward I. over which in a niche is the ſtatue of King Charles II. in his royal robes, with the crown on his head, bearing in his left hand the globe, and in his right the ſceptre. In this hall are held the aſſizes, the court of Niſi Prius and quarter ſeſſions; and during the time of electing members to ſerve the city in parliament, the huſtings are kept here. Annexed to the hall is St. George's Chapel, where the mayor and ſheriff are annually elected on the 15th of September.

The merchant's hall, in Princes-ſtreet, was built in the year 1701, and a few years ſince was much altered and improved. The aſſembly room is on the weſt ſide of Princes-ſtreet. The front is built with free-ſtone, and conſiſts of a ruſtic baſement, which ſupports four double columns of the Corinthian order, over which

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is a pediment: on the frieze is inſcribed *Curæ Citharæ Tollit.*

The City Library, in King-ſtreet, is a handſome free-ſtone building.

The Theatre is further on in the ſame ſtreet, which the late Mr. Garrick thought the moſt complete in Europe of its dimenſions; it was opened in May 1766.

The Cooper's-hall, ſituate alſo in this ſtreet, eaſt of the theatre, is a very elegant free-ſtone edifice, with a ſuperb front of the Corinthian order upon a ruſtic baſement.

The Cuſtom-houſe ſtands near the centre of the north ſide of Queen-ſquare. It is a large commodious brick building, with a piazza of free-ſtone pillars of the Ionic order, fronting the ſquare.

The Exciſe-office is a brick building in the corner of the north-eaſt ſide of the ſame ſquare.

The Manſion-houſe is a handſome brick building, in the north-eaſt corner of the ſame ſquare; to which has been added a large elegant banqueting-room. There the mayor reſides during the year he continues in office.

The City Grammar-ſchool, in Unity-ſtreet, near the College-green, is a large commodious building, well adapted to the purpoſe, in a retired, airy, heathful ſituation.

St. Peter's Hoſpital, in St. Peter's-ſtreet, is the general hoſpital for the poor of the whole city: and vagrants who are found begging in the ſtreets are taken up and ſent hither.

Briſtol Infirmary, ſituate in Marlborough-ſtreet, St. James's, has been rebuilt on a much larger ſcale.

Temple-gate, the principal entrance into the city from Bath, London, and other places, was built in 1734. It is an elegant ſtructure of free-ſtone, conſiſting of a large arch of ſufficient height for loaded carriages to paſs under: over the centre, on the ſouth ſide;

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are the City arms; and on the north, next Temple-ſtreet, are the King's arms: and there is a poſtern on each ſide for foot paſſengers.

There are ſeven ſquares in Briſtol, the principal of which, called Queen-ſquare, is ſituated partly in the pariſh of St. Nicholas, and partly in the pariſh of St. Stephen; it includes ſeven acres and a quarter; the houſes are all handſomely built, and have a good appearance. In the centre, upon a high pedeſtal, is an equeſtrian ſtatue of King William III. habited as a Roman Cæſar; his right arm is extended, and in his hand he holds a truncheon, which he points as if he were commanding. It is wholly of caſt braſs, done by Mr. Ryſbrack.

The quay is generally eſteemed one of the fineſt mercantile havens in Europe. It is upwards of a mile in extent, reaching from St. Giles's-bridge to Briſtol-bridge, and is all the way embanked by a firm wall coped with large hewn ſtones, from which to the front building is ſuch a conſiderable breadth, without interruption, as to make it one continued wharf. It goes under ſeveral diſtinct names: that part of it from Briſtol-bridge to the turn of the river oppoſite Redcliff-parade, is called the Backs; and from hence, following the courſe of the river downwards, is called the Grove. Here is a dock dug out from the river, which will contain ten large ſhips. Further on is alſo another ſimilar dock: on the weſt ſide of this laſt is a building erected on fourteen pillars of caſt iron, called the Great Crane, uſed for loading and unloading ſhips at this dock. From hence to the mouth of the river Froome, is called the Gibb. All theſe parts of the quay are formed on the banks of the main river called the Avon. What is called the Quay, and by no other name, is formed on the eaſt bank of the river Froome.

Briſtol-bridge, as it now is, is erected on the foundation of a former one, and was finiſhed in 1768. It is of hewn ſtone brought from the quarries of Courtfield,

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View of the Hot Wells Bristol.

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bordering on the river Wye, in Monmouthſhire, and conſiſts of three circular arches; the piers are forty-two feet long, and ten thick; the ſpan of the centre arch is fifty feet, the two ſide arches are thirty-nine feet each. It has balluſtrades of Portland-ſtone, ſeven feet high, and a raiſed way on each ſide for foot paſſengers, ſecured from the carriage-way by iron pillars and chains. At one end is a free-ſtone building for the collector who receives the tolls.

HOTWELLS.—The Hotwells are diſtant one mile and a half weſtward from the city of Briſtol, on the Glouceſterſhire ſide of the river Avon, in the pariſh of Clifton. The river here is ſcarcely, if at all, broader than at Briſtol, and is almoſt dry at low water; but on the full and change of the moon, the ſpring tides riſe from the height of thirty to thirty-ſix feet perpendicular, ſo that there is ſufficient depth of water for a ſeventy gun ſhip of war to paſs up or down with ſafety. On each ſide of the river riſes a moſt magnificent range of ſtupendous craggy rocks; thoſe on the Hotwells ſide are called St. Vincent's, on the higheſt of which was anciently a chapel, dedicated to that ſaint, who was a native of Spain, and ſuffered martyrdom at Valencia, in 305; and the ſpring was formerly called St. Vincent's Well. Theſe rocks for the moſt part, when broken up, are of a brown or chocolate-coloured marble, very hard, cloſe grained, and on being ſtruck with a hammer, emit a ſtrong ſulphureous ſtench. When ſawed into ſlabs, it appears beautifully variegated throughout with veins of white, bluiſh grey, yellow, or faint red; and as it bears a poliſh equal to any foreign marble, it is frequently uſed for chimney-pieces, and other ornaments; but the greateſt conſumption is for making lime, for which purpoſe no ſtone in England is comparable with this and what is dug in the vicinity for ſtrength and whiteneſs, which excellent properties occaſion a very great demand from abroad. The ſmaller ſtones, which lie between the different ſtrata of the rocks, are uſed as

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ballaſt for ſhips, and for mending the ſtreets and highways. There is a finer ſort intermingled with ſhining ſpar, which being ſcreened ſerves in lieu of gravel for walks in gardens and other places, and is ſuperior to it in colour, and for uniting more firmly after rolling.

As theſe rocks on one ſide of the river ſo perfectly coincide with the oppoſite (the ſtrata of which run in correſpondent parallels) moſt people concur in opinion that they were once united in the ſame body, and have been ſeparated by ſome violent convulſion of Nature. Poſſibly it may have happened at the general deluge. James Lacy, Eſq. the deſigner of Ranelagh-houſe, was conſulted on the project of building a bridge of one arch from rock to rock over the river Avon. He thought it practicable, and offered to make a plan and eſtimate of the expence of doing it, which, if ever put in execution and perfected, will be the nobleſt bridge of one arch in the world; and as Durdham-down and Leigh-down would thereby become connected, eſtates in the vicinity of the latter would be worth double their preſent value. Mr. Vick, an eminent wine-merchant of Briſtol, who died about the middle of the eighteenth century, bequeathed 1000 l. towards this undertaking.

Between the different ſtrata of the rocks, in crevices and ſmall cavities, are found thoſe cryſtals called Briſtol-ſtones, ſome of which are exceeding clear, colourleſs, and brilliant, and of ſo hard a nature as to cut glaſs, whence they were called Briſtol-diamonds. Some of them have been ſet in rings in their natural ſtate, which have the appearance of being as well cut, and have as high a poliſh and luſtre, as if they had been wrought by the moſt ſkilful lapidary. Some few are found tinged purple, and others yellow; theſe may not improperly be called Briſtol amethyſts and topazes.

In paſſing the ſhops we ſee expoſed for ſale pieces of ſtone incruſted with cluſters of glittering forms reſembling cryſtals, which the venders call Briſtol-ſtones;

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but theſe are generally nothing but ſpar, different from the other, and burn in the fire to lime, while the true Briſtol-ſtones ſuffer no alteration from fire; this ſpar however ſerves well enough for decorating grottos and the like purpoſes.

From the bottom of theſe cliffs, on the eaſt brink of the river, iſſues the Briſtol Hotwell-water, ſo deſervedly eſteemed for its efficacy in a variety of diſorders. The ſpring riſes out of an aperture in the ſolid rock, about ten feet above the ſurface of the river at low water, and is computed to diſcharge about forty gallons in a minute. Tradition tells us that it was firſt diſcovered by ſome ſailors paſſing up and down the river in their boats, and that they uſed it outwardly for ſcorbutic complaints, and healing old ſores; on this account it was that ſome perſons made a kind of brick reſervoir for it, which was paved at the bottom, and in this ſtate it remained till the beginning of the ſeventeenth century. What firſt rendered this water ſo famous, was a circumſtance that happened about the year 1680, when ſome perſon of conſequence in Briſtol afflicted with the diabetes, died, notwithſtanding the faculty had tried every means in their power to conquer the diſorder; therefore this terrible diſeaſe was deemed incurable. One William Gagg, a baker, who lived in Caſtle-ſtreet, being ſeized with it, was deſpaired of by all that knew him; but he one night dreamed that he drank plentifully of the Hotwell-water, and was wonderfully relieved by it. Following the impulſe of his dream he next morning tried it, and found it to anſwer his wiſh ſo effectually that, on continuing the uſe of it a few days, he came abroad and recovered, to the great ſurpriſe of every body who knew him. From this time the virtue of the ſprings becoming more generally known, increaſed in reputation, and was much frequented by ſtrangers.

Many experiments have been made to diſcover the diſtinguiſhing properties of this water by ſeveral eminent phyſicians and others. From repeated trials it

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has been found that Farenheit's thermometer ſtood at fifty degrees in the common ſpring water of the neighbouring rock-houſe; the water of the Hotwell, taken immediately from the pump, raiſed it to ſeventy-ſix degrees, warm milk from the cow to eighty-nine, and as the heat of a healthy perſon ſeldom exceeds the degree of ninety-ſix, it follows, that the Briſtol water is little more than three-fourths of the human heat. The Hot-bath at Bath raiſed the thermometer to 114 degrees, and the Groſs-bath there to 107.

Briſtol water is recommended in conſumptions, weakneſs of the lungs, and all caſes attended with hectic fever and heat; uterine and other internal hemorrhages, in diarrhæas, dyſenteries, diabetes, &c.

On Clifton Downs are ſome ancient fortifications and intrenchments, where the remains of a windmill now ſtand; and coins of the later Roman emperors have been often found about the camp. There are other intrenchments oppoſite, on the Somerſet ſide of the Avon. They are all ſuppoſed to be the works of Roman ſoldiers under Oſtorius, who cauſed fortifications to be raiſed in many places along that river above and below Briſtol; which was probably the reaſon why the Britons gave the name of Caer Oder, i. e. Caſtrum Oſtorii, to that city. Beyond this beautiful ſpot we have a fine view of King-road, whence the Briſtol ſhips generally take their departure, as thoſe at London do from Graveſend; and where they notify their arrival as thoſe for London do in the Downs. The firſt lies within the Avon, the laſt in the Severn. From King's Weſton, near this place, is alſo an exceeding fine view of King-road and the Briſtol-channel; a part of Wales on one ſide, Somerſetſhire on the other, and Denny-iſland in the middle; below is the ſeat of lord Clifford, and on the right the mouth of the Severn. About two miles on the north, towards Glouceſter, we loſe ſight of the Avon, and exchange it for an open view of the Severn-ſea, on the weſt ſide, and which ſeems there

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as broad as the ocean, except that there are two ſmall iſlands in it on the north-weſt. Beyond this lies the coaſt of South Wales; the neareſt of which is the ſhore of Monmouthſhire. The ſhores then begin to draw towards one another, and the coaſts lie parallel; ſo that the Severn appears to be a plain river, or an æſtuary, ſomewhat like the Humber, or as the Thames is at the Nore, being from four to five and ſix miles over, and is indeed a moſt raging and furious kind of ſea.

London to Briſtol, by Bath.

	M.	F.
Bath, p. 1. 1	106	5
Twiverton or Twerton . .	2	0
Kaynſham . . .	5	6
Briſlington . . .	3	0
Briſtol . . .	2	3
In the whole .	119	6

HENRY FIELDING is ſaid to have reſided at Twerton when he wrote his novel of Tom Jones, and to have taken the character of Alworthy from Mr. Allen, of Prior Park, in the neighbouring pariſh of Widcomb. Inglisheomb, a village between Twerton and the road from Bath to Wells, is ſaid to have been the reſidence of ſome of the Saxon kings. The great rampart called Wanſdike, croſſes it from eaſt to weſt. Here was a caſtle belonging to the Gournays, which ſtood on a break of a hill about a quarter of a mile to the eaſt of the village; but little remains beſides the foſſe: part of the materials have been uſed in the conſtruction of the tithe barn. The prince of Wales,

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as duke of Cornwall, is the preſent lord of the manor. Kaynſham, or Cainſham, is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Avon, and conſiſts principally of one ſtreet a mile in length. It is a popular tradition, that this town owes its name to Keyna, a Britiſh virgin, who lived in the year 490, and was daughter to Braganus, a prince of that part of Wales which from him was called Brecknock, who retired hither from the world; and at the requeſt of the prince of the country, miraculouſly transformed ſnakes and vipers into ſtones. Here was formerly a conſiderable woollen manufacture, but of late entirely dropped. Here is a market on Thurſday. The Chew runs acroſs the town into the Avon; and the tide of the latter comes up to the bridge, which affords a communication with Glouceſterſhire. Four miles ſouth from Kaynſham is Pensford, called ſometimes Publow St. Thomas, from a neighbouring village called Publow; to which the church of Pensford is a chapel of eaſe, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. Here is a market on Tueſday. A little to the ſouth-weſt of Pensford, at Stanton Drew, is the road to Chew Magna, in which is ſeen an immenſe ſtone, called Hautville's Coit; this ſtone was formerly ſuppoſed to weigh upwards of thirty tons, but many waggon loads have been broken off to mend the roads: it ſeems to have been part of a remarkable monument of antiquity, a little to the north-eaſt of the church, which conſiſts of four aſſemblages of huge ponderous ſtones, forming two circles, an oblong, and ellipſis. The firſt or largeſt circle, part of which is croſſed by an old hedge-row, is weſtward from the other, and about 300 feet in diameter, compoſed of fourteen large ſtones, ſome of which lie flat on the ground; the ſecond circle eaſtward, is eighty-four feet in diameter, and conſiſts of eight ſtones; the oblong, conſiſting of five ſtones, is ſituated between the two circles; and at the ſouth-eaſt extremity is the ellipſis, compoſed of ſeven ſtones. The ſtones which form the ſecond circle are the largeſt: one of

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them, on a calculation, would weigh fifteen tons, and ſeems to be a compoſition of pebbles and other concrete matter, never hewn from the rock. Dr. Stukely contends that the whole was a temple of the Druids, and Mr. Wood ſees in it the Pythagorean planetary ſyſtem; but it might as probably have been raiſed to commemorate ſome important battle; and the many camps, military ways, and ancient reliques in this part of the country, are indications at leaſt of armies having often been there. The common people called this monument the Wedding, from a tradition that a couple going to be married, they and all the attendants were metamorphoſed into ſtones on account of their impiety. At Stanton Prior, a little to the eaſt, is an ancient camp of thirty acres, called Stanton Bury. Two miles weſt-ſouth-weſt from Pensford is Chew Magna, anciently a borough, and large clothing town, with a weekly market; neither of which it can now boaſt of, having only a ſmall manufacture of edge-tools and ſtockings. Not far from the town are the veſtiges of an ancient Roman camp, called Bowditch, of a circular form, with triple ramparts commanding a view of the Briſtol-channel. At Chew-ſtoke, the adjoining pariſh to the ſouth, was a ſmall convent, founded for four nuns by Elizabeth de Sancta Cruce.

In the church-yard of Briſlington is an old tomb, whereon is this inſcription:

"1542.
Thomas Newman,
Aged 153.

"This ſtone was new faced in the year 1771, to perpetuate the great age of the deceaſed."

Leaving Briſtol to enter Somerſetſhire ſoutherly, we paſs through Bedminſter, a very populous village, by the vaſt increaſe in buildings united to Briſtol, and conſidered as a part of it. Five miles to the ſouth is

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Dundry, the church of which, ſituated on a hill, is ſeen at a great diſtance both by ſea and land: in the adjoining pariſh of Norton Hauteville, is an ancient camp called May's Knoll, ſuppoſed to be Roman. Twelve miles from Briſtol to the S. S. W. lies Wrington, a town pleaſantly ſituated between hills to the north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt, containing about 165 houſes, with a ſmall market on Tueſdays. In the market-place are the remains of a croſs. In the pariſhes of Congreſbury and Puxton, ſituated to the weſt of Wrington, are two large pieces of common land, called Eaſt and Weſt Dolemoors, which are divided into ſingle acres, each bearing a peculiar and different mark cut in the turf, ſuch as a horn, four oxen and a mare, two oxen and a mare, pole-axe, croſs, dung fork, oven, duck's neſt, hand-reel, and hare's tail. On the Sunday before Old Midſummer, ſeveral proprietors of eſtates in the pariſhes of Congreſbury, Puxton, and Week St. Lawrence, or their tenants, aſſemble on the commons. A number of apples are previouſly prepared, marked in the ſame manner with the before-mentioned acres, which are diſtributed by a young lad to each of the commoners, from a bag or hat. At the cloſe of the diſtribution, each perſon repairs to his allotment, as his apple directs him, and takes poſſeſſion for the enſuing year. An adjournment then takes place to the houſe of the overſeer of Dolemoors (an officer annually elected from the tenants) where four acres, reſerved for the purpoſe of paying expences, are let by inch of candle, and the remainder of the day is ſpent in ſociality and hearty mirth.

Congreſbury, according to ancient legends, owes its name to St. Conger, ſon of an eaſtern emperor, who in the year 711, to avoid a diſagreeable marriage, left his father's court, and arriving in England, lived many years a life of abſtinence and prayer. Ina, king of the Weſt Saxons, gave him a ſmall territory, in which he founded a cell, and inſtituted twelve canons, after which he took a pilgrimage to Jeruſalem, where he

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died; but his body was brought back and buried at Congreſbury. There was formerly a market here. In the village of Yatton, on opening a quarry of limeſtone in the year 1782, the bones of thirteen human ſkeletons were diſcovered, two feet and a half beneath the ſurface, one coffin ſeemed to be ſunk into the bed of ſtone: many of the bones were of an extraordinary ſize and very freſh, but no inhabitant remembered, nor could any record be found of any burial ground near the ſpot. In this pariſh is an ancient camp called Cadbury, and two medicinal ſprings, both formerly celebrated in conſumptions. Ten miles weſt from Wrington, near the Briſtol Channel, is Weſton Super Mare; it is ſituated at the weſtern end of that immenſe ridge of rock called Worle Hill, and on its ſouthern acclivity, commanding a beautiful proſpect of land and water. The extreme point of this hill juts into the ſea, forming a head-land known to mariners by the name of Anchor-head, with a huge diſjointed rock, called Bearn-back, and ſometimes the waves rage againſt theſe ſhores with uncommon violence. On the ſummit of the hill above the village, is a vaſt Roman encampment of a circular form, called Worle Berry, ſtrongly fortified in ſome parts with one, and in others with two and three ditches, and a rampire of heaped ſtones in many places twenty feet in height. This was the laſt fortification the Romans had in this diſtrict weſtward, and if not the ſtrongeſt, yet the moſt convenient they had in all theſe parts for ſurveying the motions of the enemy; and was probably one of their *caſtra æſtiva*. In this pariſh is a remarkable well, which at ebb tide is full, but ſinks as the tide comes in, and becomes quite empty at high water.

To the weſt of Weſton Super Mare, in the Briſtol channel, are ſituated the Steep and the Flat Holmes. The Steep Holm is a ſmall iſland about midway between the coaſt of Somerſetſhire and Wales. This

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iſland is a vaſt rock riſing 400 feet above the level of the ſea, and about a mile and a half in circumference, in many parts overhanging the water and inacceſſible, except by two paſſages, which themſelves are ſteep and dangerous. The top is a ſandy unfruitful ſoil, bearing very little graſs, or any other vegetables, except a few weeds, privet, elder, and brambles. Here are a few rabbits, and in the ſummer vaſt numbers of ſea-fowl frequent the rocks, and build their neſts in the crevices. In the year 1776, a houſe was built for the convenience of the fiſhermen. To this ſolitary iſland Gildas, the ancient Britiſh hiſtorian, retired when the country was overrun by the Picts, Scots, and Saxons, and wrote his treatiſe *de Excidio Britanniæ*: but a band of pirates who fled thither as an aſylum from juſtice, in a little time robbed him, and at length compelled him to leave the iſland and retire to Glaſtonbury. The Danes likewiſe took refuge here in the year 918. The Flat Holm is above a mile and a half in circumference, it bears good graſs, burnet, wild thyme, and other plants. Nearly in the centre of the iſland is a farm-houſe. At low water, there is a rough ſtony beach round the iſland, ſtrewed thick with vaſt fragments of rock, which have fallen from the cliffs. In the little pools left by the tide, are vaſt numbers of ſea anemonies. On the higheſt point of the iſland, there is a light-houſe erected, as a guide to ſhips coming up the Channel.

Two miles and a half S. from Wrington, is an ancient rocky encampment, called Dolebury Caſtle, in the pariſh of Rowberrow, containing an area of thirty acres, and fortified with a double vallum: Roman and Saxon coins have been frequently dug up, as have likewiſe ſpear heads, pieces of ſwords, &c. and it has long been believed by the neighbourhood, that great treaſures lie buried within its walls, according to an old rhyme:

If Dolbyri dyggyd ware
Of golde ſhuld be the ſhare.

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This village is chiefly inhabited by miners, as is Shipham, the next village, who are employed in raiſing lapis calaminaris. There are upwards of one hundred of theſe mines now working, many of which are in the ſtreet, in the yards, and ſome in the very houſes. The uſual depth of the ſhafts is from ſix to twelve fathoms. This calamine ſtone is a kind of foſſilly bituminous earth, principally uſed in converting copper into braſs. It lies in ſtrata nearly perpendicular, and moſtly in a direction from eaſt to weſt. When the ore is firſt raiſed, it has the appearance of browniſh yellow gravel, and is often intermixed with eyes or ſmall veins of lead: when dug it is waſhed, or buddled (as the miners call it) in running water, which carries off the earthy parts, leaving the calamine, lead, and ſparry concretion at the bottom. They then put it into a ſieve, and ſhake it in the water, by which means the lead ſinks loweſt; the ſparry parts riſe on the top, and the calamine remains in the middle. Thus prepared, they bake it in an oven four or five times, the flame being ſo directed as to paſs over it, by which means it is calcined. It is then picked and ſifted, and ſent in bags to Briſtol, where it is ground as fine as flour, and mixed with powdered charcoal and water into a maſs or paſte: ſeven pounds of this calamine is put into a gallon melting pot, and on the top five pounds of copper. It is then let down into a wind furnace, and remains there about eleven or twelve hours, in which time the whole is converted into braſs. After melting it, it is caſt into plates or lumps: forty-five pounds of calamine produce thirty, when calcined, and ſixty pounds of copper make with calamine one hundred pounds of braſs. So very lucrative is this ſubterraneous occupation of the inhabitants of Shipham, that a miner with proper aſſiduity may earn a guinea a day.

At Banwell, four miles ſouth-weſt from Wrington, was a monaſtery founded by one of the Saxon kings, of

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which Aſſer was appointed abbot by King Alfred. This monaſtery was deſtroyed by the Danes, and re-eſtabliſhed. On Smaldon Hill, near Banwell, is a Roman camp. Eight miles north-weſt from Briſtol is Portbury, ſuppoſed to have been an ancient Roman town, which had once a market. A Roman road ran from hence to Axbridge. Two miles weſt from Portbury, is Portiſhead, on the ſouth ſide of a ridge of hills near the Briſtol Channel, ſaid to have been a ſea-port before Briſtol. Here are a few boats employed in carrying corn and other articles to Briſtol, and bringing back timber, bricks, &c. A fort was erected on a point of land called Portiſhead Head, in the 17th century, to command this part of the Channel; now deſtroyed and the foundations only remaining. Eaſtward of Portiſhead, lies Pill, or Crockerne Pill, a village on the Avon, chiefly inhabited by mariners, and pilots employed to navigate veſſels down the Channel. At Barrow Gournay, five miles ſouth-ſouth-weſt from Briſtol, was a convent of nuns now converted into a manſion-houſe.

London to Wells, through Devizes and Bath.

	M.	F.
Bath	108	1
Dunkerton	4	0
Radſtock	4	4
Chilcompton	3	5
Old Down	1	4
Embarrow	0	4
Wells	5	6
	128	0

ON the left of Dunkerton is the village of Comb Hay, ſituated in a deep valley, ſurrounded with hills:

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the navigable canal from the coal pits to the Avon paſſes through this village; and here is a caiſſon conſtructed for the purpoſe of raiſing and lowering the loaded boats, a fall of ſixty feet. Near the church is a ſeat of Col. Smith. Wellow, a village two miles to the eaſt of Dunkerton, is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation or town, as no leſs than four teſſelated pavements have been found there, and ſeveral other veſtiges of antiquity.

Two miles beyond Dunkerton on the right is Camerton: near the church is the ſeat of Mr. Stephens, on whoſe eſtates are ſome coal-works. A little to the weſt are ſeveral pariſhes abounding in excellent coal, particularly Timſbury and Paulton, and for the convenience of the country, a navigable canal has been cut from the pits to Bath, to communicate with the Avon, and farther on with the Kennet. At Radſtock is a colliery. In the ſouth part of the pariſh of Chilcompton is an ancient camp, ſuppoſed to be Roman. Two miles north-weſt from Embarrow is Chewton Mendip, ſo called from its ſituation under Mendip Hills: the village conſiſts of one ſtreet, about a mile in length, and in it are many pits in which lead ore and lapis calaminaris have been dug, though only two or three mines of the latter are now wrought: it gives name to a hundred. Two miles and a half ſouth from Embarrow is an ancient Roman camp, called Maſbury Caſtle. Six miles north from Wells, and two north-weſt from Chewton Mendip, is Eaſt Harptree, ſituated in a valley: on a neighbouring hill there are ſeveral mines of lapis calaminaris, among which are found ſome manganeſe and beautiful ſparry concretions. The ſtone here is a maſs of pebbles rounded by water, from the ſize of a pea to that of an orange, in a ſtrong cement, which takes a good poliſh. In a hill called the Lamb, above the village, is a remarkable cavern, the deſcent into which is by a perpendicular ſhaft, about ſeventy fathom in depth; at the bottom is a large vault, ex-

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tending in length about forty fathom. The floor is full of loose rocks; but the roof is firmly vaulted with rocks of lime stone, having flowers of arborescent marcasites hanging from it, which are very beautiful to the eye, being always kept moist by the dropping waters: the roof is very unequal in height, being in some parts five fathoms, and in others not five feet. The breadth is about three fathoms. This cavern crosses many veins of lead ore and lapis calaminaris (which in former times were raised here in great quantities) and has both in its middle and extreme parts, a continuation to other vaults of a similar description. That in the middle on the east side is fifty fathoms in length; and that at the end, lies at the depth of fourteen fathoms, and is about sixty fathoms in circumference, and twenty in height. This cavern opens into another, the roof of which is ten fathoms in height, and runs upwards of 100 fathoms in length.

Near East Harptree was Richmont Castle, an ancient fortress fortified for the Empress Matilda against King Stephen, by whom it was taken:—demolished in the reign of Henry VIII.

Two miles west from Wells is the Okey or Wookey, a village situated at the south-west bottom of Mendip Hills, and well watered by a clear rivulet, which turns several mills at a small distance from its source. This spring emerges from Mendip, at a very remarkable cavern, called Wookey Hole, about a mile and a half from the village. It appears on the side of a hill a semi-oval cave or recess, cut transversely about 200 feet from point to point; the central part is nearly 200 feet high, and is an assemblage of vast perpendicular rocks, almost covered with trees and shrubs. At the extremity of this cave is a natural arch thirty feet high, and forty broad, from which the torrent rapidly issues. A narrow entrance leads to a large and lofty vault, where, by the help of candles, a variety of sparry concretions are to be seen; beyond this is another vault, and still further another. . . . . .

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Bath to Frome.

	M.	P.
Midford	3	3
Hinton	2	0
Norton St. Philip	1	4
Beckington	8	1
Frome	3	0
In the whole	18	0

AT Midford is a houſe built by Mr. Roebuck, called Midford Caſtle. Hinton, diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of Charterhouſe, owes the latter name to a monaſtery of Carthuſians, which William Longeſpé, or Longſword, earl of Saliſbury, founded here in the reign of Henry III. At the Diſſolution it was granted to John Bartlet, and afterwards came to the Hungerfords. The preſent manor-houſe was erected out of the ruins of the abbey, of which ſeveral parts remain, as the chapel, anti-chapel, charnel-houſe, and granary. Norton St. Philip, or Norton Comitis, is a ſmall town. In Leland's time it was moſtly maintained by clothiers, and had a market, but at preſent it is deſtitute of both. In the principal ſtreet is a large ancient building, formerly a grange belonging to the abbey of Hinton. In the year 1752, as ſome workmen were digging for ſtone, ſome human bodies were found at the depth of nine feet beneath a rock. Beckington contains ſeveral ſtreets, and though now only a village, was formerly very conſiderable for its manufacture of woollen cloths; and about ſeven hundred pieces are now made annually.

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London to Windſor.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Slough . .	20	4	or Colnbrook .	16	6
Eton . .	1	3	Datchet . .	2	2
Windſor . .	0	6	Windſor . .	2	4
	22	5		21	4

SLOUGH is the reſidence of the celebrated Herſchel, who here purſues his aſtronomical ſtudies, in an obſervatory erected and furniſhed with inſtruments for the purpoſe.

About a mile to the north of Slough lies Stoke Pogeis, where is an hoſpital founded in the reign of Queen Mary, by lord Haſtings, who was buried in the chapel. The ancient building has lately been taken down and rebuilt. Not far from it is Stoke Houſe, built by Henry earl of Huntingdon, nephew to the lord Haſtings, who founded the hoſpital. It afterward became the reſidence of the Lord Chancellor Hatton; at whoſe death it came to ſir Edward Coke, who was viſited by Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1601. Some time ſince, it was the ſeat of the viſcounteſs Cobham, when it was frequently viſited by poet Gray, whoſe aunt reſided in the village. The eſtate has ſince been purchaſed by Mr. Penn, a deſcendant of the celebrated quaker, who pulled down the ancient houſe, and erected another on a more elevated ſpot. Gray made the church-yard the ſcene of his beautiful elegy; and lies interred there without any memorial.

Eton is ſituated on the left bank of the Thames, communicating with Windſor by means of a bridge, ſo as to appear one and the ſame town. It principally conſiſts of one ſtreet, at the north end of which is the college, founded by Henry VI. in the year 1440, for a provoſt, ten prieſts, four clerks, ſix choriſters, twenty-five poor grammar ſcholars, with a maſter to

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teach them, and twenty-five poor old men: and though ſome of its endowment was taken away by Edward IV. yet, being particularly exempted in the act of diſſolution, it ſtill ſubſiſts in a flouriſhing ſtate, with ſome ſmall alteration in the number of the foundation; which now conſiſts of a provoſt, ſeven fellows, two ſchool-maſters, two conducts, one organiſt, eight clerks, ſeventy king's ſcholars, ten choriſters, beſides officers, &c. of the college. It was valued in the reign of Henry VIII. at 1100 l. per annum, clear 886 l.

The ſchool is divided into the upper and lower, and each into three claſſes; each ſchool has one maſter, and each maſter four aſſiſtants or uſhers. None are received into the upper ſchool, till they can make Latin verſes, and have a tolerable knowledge of the Greek. In the lower ſchool, the children are received very young, and are initiated into learning.

Beſides the 70 ſcholars upon the foundation, there are always abundance of children, generally ſpeaking, of the beſt families, and of perſons of diſtinction; who are boarded, either in the houſes of the townſmen, or within the college. The election of ſcholars for the univerſity, out of this ſchool, is made annually, on the firſt Tueſday in Auguſt. In order to it, three perſons are deputed from King's College in Cambridge; viz. the provoſt of that college, and one ſenior, and one junior poſer, fellows of the ſame; who, being joined by the provoſt, vice provoſt, and head maſter of Eton College, call before them the ſcholars of the upper claſs; and, examining them in the ſeveral parts of their learning, chooſe out twelve ſuch as they think beſt qualified, and enter them in a roll or liſt for the univerſity. Theſe youths are not immediately removed from the ſchool, but muſt wait till vacancies fall in King's College; and as ſuch happen, are then taken as they ſtand in ſeniority in the roll of election. When a ſcholar from Eton comes to King's College, he is received upon the foundation, and purſues his

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ſtudies there for three years; after which he claims a fellowſhip, unleſs forfeited by marriage, accepting of eccleſiaſtical preferments, &c. according to the terms of the ſtatutes.

The college conſiſts of two neat quadrangles or courts. In the outermoſt are the ſchools, and lodgings for the maſters and ſcholars; and on the ſouth is the college chapel; on the front, or eaſt ſide, is the part of the provoſt's lodgings, and a beautiful ancient tower or gateway, which divides the two courts: in the middle of the firſt court is a ſtatue in braſs, well executed, of the royal founder. The inner court is the lodging and apartments of the provoſt and fellows of the college; on the ſouth ſide is the college library, with a well choſen collection of the beſt authors.

Windſor, it is ſuppoſed, was by the Saxons called Windleſhore, from the winding of the banks; and is mentioned in the charters of Edward the Confeſſor, as given to the abbey of Weſtminſter.

William the Norman was the firſt of our Engliſh monarchs who diſtinguiſhed Windſor. That prince, who delighted much in hunting, finding it a ſituation proper for that purpoſe, and, as he ſaid of it, a ſuitable place for the entertainment of kings, agreed with the abbot of Weſtminſter for an exchange, and ſo took poſſeſſion of it. He built a caſtle here, and had ſeveral little lodges, or hunting houſes, in the foreſt adjoining; and frequently lodged, for the conveniency of his ſport, in an houſe which the monks before enjoyed, near or in the town of Windſor; for the town is much more ancient than the preſent caſtle, and was an eminent paſs upon the Thames in the reigns of the Saxon kings.

This caſtle was afterwards repaired and fortified by Henry I. who ſummoned all his nobility to attend him here, at Whitſuntide, in the 10th year of his reign. In the treaty of peace between King Stephen and Prince Henry, it is called Mota de Windſor; and when Richard I. went to the Holy Land, and left

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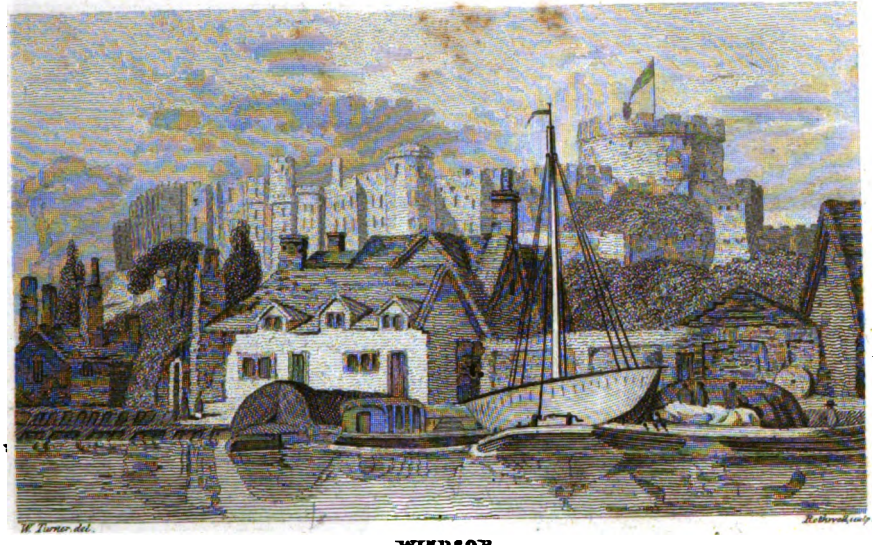

WINDSOR.

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the government to the biſhops of Ely and Durham, the former taking up his reſidence in the Tower of London, the latter occupied this place, as the next ſtrongeſt hold in the kingdom. Eleanor, queen of Edward I. took great delight in it, and was here delivered of four of her children. Her grandſon Edward III. his ſon William, and Henry VI. were alſo born here. It owes moſt of its preſent magnificence to the attachment of Edward III. as the place of his birth. He built the royal palace, with its chapel, and St. George's Hall, the lodgings on the eaſt and ſouth ſide of the inner court, the tower on the keep, the chapel of St. George, and the apartments for the dean and canons, with all the walls, towers, and gates, as they now ſtand.

Soon after the erection, the kings of France and Scotland were both confined here.

Edward III. cauſed the ancient building to be intirely taken down, incloſed the whole with a ſtrong wall or rampart of ſtone, erected the preſent ſtately caſtle, and the chapel of St. George; and inſtituted and eſtabliſhed the moſt noble Order of the Garter.

In ſucceeding times great additions were made to the buildings within the caſtle by ſeveral monarchs; in particular, by Henry II. Edward IV. Henry VII. and VIII. Queen Elizabeth, and laſtly, by Charles II. who ſoon after the Reſtoration repaired the caſtle intirely; and, from the bad effects of plunder and ſupine in the preceding times of national diſorder, reſtored it to its ancient ſtate and ſplendour.

It is certain, Windſor owes much to this prince, who, moſt part of his reign, kept his court here during the ſummer ſeaſon, and ſpared no expence to render this princely caſtle worthy the royal reſidence; the face of the upper court was intirely changed, and brought into its preſent order and beauty; the royal lodgings were richly furniſhed, the windows enlarged, and made regular; a large magazine of arms was diſpoſed in moſt beautiful order, and the ſeveral apart-

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ments were greatly adorned and decorated by large and beautiful paintings: inſomuch, that this caſtle, for its ſituation, ſtate, and grandeur, may juſtly vie with the moſt boaſted palaces of foreign princes, and has conſtantly been the admiration of all viſitors.

The caſtle is divided into two courts or wards, with a large keep or round tower between them, called the middle ward, being heretofore ſeparated from the lower ward by a ſtrong wall and draw-bridge. The whole is of a large extent, containing more than twelve acres of land, and has many towers and battlements.

The upper court or ward is a ſpacious regular ſquare, and contains, on the north ſide, the royal apartments, and the chapel and hall of St. George; on the eaſt and ſouth ſides are the ſeveral apartments of the prince of Wales, the royal family, and the great officers of the crown. In the area or middle of this court is erected, by a faithful and grateful ſubject, a noble equeſtrian ſtatue in copper of King Charles II. in the habit of a Roman Cæſar, on a ſtatuary marble pedeſtal, curiouſly carved in baſſo relievo, with various kinds of fruit, fiſh, ſhipping, and other ornaments, to great perfection.

The keep or round tower, which forms the weſt ſide of the upper court, is the lodging of the conſtable or governor, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the higheſt part of the mount; the aſcent into theſe lodgings is by a flight of large ſtone ſteps; the apartments are fine and noble, and here is a guard room or magazine of arms, for the greater ſtate of this officer, who has the intire government of the caſtle, and is an officer of great antiquity, honour, and power. This mount is neatly laid out in ſloping walks round the hill, covered with verdure, and planted with ſhrubs and flowers.

The lower court is larger than the upper, and may be ſaid to be divided into two parts by St. George's chapel, which ſtands in the middle. On the ſouth

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and weſt ſides of the outer part of this court, are the houſes of the alms or poor knights of Windſor. On the north or inner ſide, are the ſeveral houſes and apartments of the dean and canons, minor canons, clerks, and other officers. In this ward are alſo ſeveral towers belonging to the officers of the crown when the court is at Windſor; alſo to the officers of the Order of the Garter, viz. the biſhop of Wincheſter, prelate; the biſhop of Saliſbury, chancellor; and Garter, king at arms; but the tower of this laſt officer is at preſent in decay.

A company of foot guards conſtantly do duty here under the command of an officer, but at all times ſubject to the conſtable or governor of the caſtle, to whom alone pertains the ſole command of the place or garriſon here; as alſo of the magazine of arms, ſtores, and houſes.

King Charles II. left little to be done to this caſtle, except the painting of the apartments, which was carried on by his ſucceſſors, James II. and William III. in whoſe reign the whole was completed.

Queen Anne made ſeveral additions to this caſtle, particularly the flight of ſteps on the eaſt ſide of the terrace; and though the court ſeldom reſided at Windſor, in the reigns of their late Majeſties George I. and II. the neceſſary repairs of this caſtle and the royal apartments were always continued.

His preſent Majeſty George III. has of late made Windſor his ſummer reſidence, and by new-erected buildings and alterations, has added greatly to its ſplendour and magnificence.

The ſeveral foundations within the caſtle are as follows:

1. The royal college of St. George, which conſiſts of a dean, twelve canons or prebendaries, ſeven minor canons, eleven clerks, one organiſt, one verger, and two ſacriſts.

2. The moſt noble Order of the Garter, which conſiſts of the ſovereign and twenty-five knights companions.

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3. The alms knights, who are eighteen in number, viz. thirteen of the royal foundation, and five of the foundation of Sir Peter le Maire in the reign of King James I.

The houſes of the dean and canons are on the north ſide of the chapel, and conſiſt of commodious and moſt pleaſant apartments. The dean's houſe eſpecially has many large and ſpacious chambers; and in the hall next the cloiſters are the arms of the knights of the Garter, blazoned and ranged in regular order according to their inſtallation.

The houſes of the poor knights are on the ſouth and weſt ſides of the lower court, in the manner, Camden ſays, of the Grecian Prytaneum, or reſidence of thoſe that had deſerved well of their country, by a life ſpent in war, or in the ſervice of the crown; which was the intention of the royal and warlike founder, King Edward III. though of late, and in time of peace, not ſo ſtrictly attended to.

William of Wickham, afterwards biſhop of Wincheſter, was principally employed by Edward III. in building this caſtle, which when he had finiſhed, in one of the towers he cauſed to be cut this doubtful ſentence,

"THIS MADE WICKHAM,"

which was reported to the king, as if that biſhop aſſumed to himſelf the honour of building this royal caſtle; and had not the prelate, by a ready addreſs, aſſured his majeſty that he intended no meaning derogatory to his ſovereign, but only an acknowledgment that this building had made him great in the favour of his prince, and was the cauſe of his preſent high ſtation, the prelate had probably fallen under the diſpleaſure of that monarch by this inſcription, which poſſibly, in time, might have occaſioned a double interpretation.

The caſtle is ſurrounded by a moſt noble terrace, faced on all ſides with a noble and ſolid rampart of

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free-ſtone, with beautiful and eaſy ſlopes to the lower part of the park underneath.

This terrace is a truly magnificent work: for, as it is raiſed on a ſteep declivity of the hill, it was neceſſarily cut down a very great depth, to bring the foundation to a flat equal to the breadth which was to be formed above. From the foundation it was raiſed by ſolid ſtone work of a vaſt thickneſs, with croſs walls of ſtone, for banding the front, and preventing any thruſt from the weight of earth within.

This noble walk is covered with fine gravel, and has cavities, with drains, to carry off the water; ſo that not a drop of rain will reſt on the terrace, but it is dry, hard, and fit to walk on, immediately after the heavieſt ſhowers. The breadth of this walk is very ſpacious on the north ſide; on the eaſt ſide it is narrower. Neither Verſailles, nor any of the palaces in France, Naples, or Rome, can ſhew any thing like this. The Grand Seignor's terrace, on the outer court of the ſeraglio next the ſea, is what is thought to come the neareſt; and yet is not equal to it, if we may believe the account of thoſe who have ſeen both. At the end of this walk, leading into the park, King Charles I. built a gate.

At the north-eaſt corner of this terrace, where it turns ſouth, to run on by the eaſt ſide of the caſtle, are ſteps, by which you go off upon the plain of the park, which is kept ſmooth as a carpet, and on the edge of which the proſpect of the terrace is doubled by a viſta, ſouth over the park, and quite up to the great park, and towards the foreſt. Here alſo is a ſmall ſeat, that will not contain above one, or two at moſt, with a high back, and cover for the head, which being fixed on a pin of iron or braſs, the perſons who ſit in it may eaſily turn it from the wind, however it may blow, and enjoy a complete calm. This is ſaid alſo to be Queen Elizabeth's invention, to avoid being ruffled with the wind; and it affords no leſs ſhelter from the ſun.

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Sir John Denham, in his poem called Cooper's-Hill, ſays—

" Windſor, the next (where Mars with Venus dwells,
Beauty with ſtrength) above the valley ſwells
Into my eye, and doth itſelf preſent
With ſuch an eaſy and unforc'd aſcent,
That no ſtupendous precipice denies
Acceſs, no horror turns away our eyes;
But ſuch a riſe, as doth at once invite
A pleaſure, and a reverence from the ſight.
Such ſeems thy gentle height, made only proud
To be the baſis of that pompous load,
Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears,
But Atlas only, which ſupports the ſpheres."

The caſtle is divided into two courts or wards, with a large keep between, called the Round Tower. The upper ward is a ſpacious quadrangle, formed on the weſt ſide by the keep or round tower; on the north, by the royal apartments, St. George's-hall, and the chapel royal; and on the eaſt and ſouth ſides, by the apartments of the Prince of Wales, the royal family, and the great officers of ſtate. Nearly in the centre of this ſquare, is an equeſtrian ſtatue, in bronze, of King Charles II. in a Roman habit, and placed on a marble pedeſtal; on the ſouth ſide of which are repreſented, in baſſo relievo, various figures expreſſive of navigation. Underneath is a curious engine to raiſe water for the caſtle.

The entrance into the royal apartments is by a handſome pair of iron gates, through a veſtibule ſupported by columns of the Ionic order, with ſome antique buſts in ſeveral niches; the principal are a Roman veſtal and a ſlave in the action of picking a thorn out of his foot.

The ſtaircaſe conſiſts of three flights of ſtone ſteps, containing twelve in each flight, ſecured on the right hand by twiſting iron baluſtrades. Here, within a dome, is repreſented the ſtory of Phaeton petitioning Apollo to permit him to drive the Chariot of the Sun;

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and at each corner of the ceiling, under the dome, is one of the four elements.

In the different parts of the ceiling are the Winds ſupporting the Clouds; and in the front is Aurora, with her nymphs in waiting, giving water to her horſes. On the cornice are ſome of the ſigns of the zodiac, with baſkets of flowers beautifully diſpoſed.

Beneath the cornice are twelve azure columns painted, of the Corinthian order; and on each hand, in large compartments, is the Tranſformation of Phaeton's Siſters into Poplar Trees; and the Tranſformation of Cygnus into a Swan. Between each pillar is a niche, in which are repreſented Geography, Comedy, Tragedy, Epic Poetry, Sculpture, Painting, Muſic, and the Mathematics: all which are painted in umber, and heightened with gold, ſo that they appear to the eye like braſs ſtatues.

Over the door is a buſt of Venus in black marble; and on the front of the ſtaircaſe is an oval aperture, adorned with the Story of Cephalus and Procris. The painting of the whole ſtaircaſe was deſigned and executed by Sir James Thornhill.

In the queen's Guard Chamber, the ceiling is adorned with Britannia in the perſon of Queen Catherine of Portugal, conſort to Charles II. ſeated on a globe, bearing the arms of England and Portugal, the Four Quarters of the Earth, and their reſpective ſymbols, attended by deities preſenting their ſeveral offerings. The ſigns of the zodiac are on the outer part of this beautiful repreſentation. In different parts of the ceiling are Mars, Venus, Juno, Minerva, and other heathen deities, with Zephyrs, Cupids, and other embelliſhments properly diſpoſed.

Among other pictures is one of George Prince of Denmark on horſeback, by Dahl; and views of ſhipping, by Vandeveldt. In this room are guns, bayonets, pikes, &c. diſpoſed in various beautiful forms, with a ſtar and garter, the royal cipher, and other ornaments intermixed, cut in lime wood.

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In the queen's Preſence Chamber the ceiling is adorned with the repreſentation of Queen Catharine, attended by Religion, Prudence, Fortitude, and the other Virtues; ſhe is under a curtain ſpread by Time, and ſupported by Zephyrs, with Fame ſounding the happineſs of Britain; underneath, Juſtice is ſeen driving away Sedition, Envy, and other evil genii. Among the pictures of this room are three of the Cartoons, removed ſome years ſince from Hampton-Court; viz. the miraculous Draught of Fiſhes; Peter and John healing the Cripple at the gate of the Temple; St. Paul and Barnabas at Lyſtra. And the following portraits: King Edward the Third, by Belcamp; King James the Firſt, by Vandycke; Edward the Black Prince, by Belcamp.

In the queen's Audience Chamber, on the ceiling, Britannia is repreſented in the perſon of Queen Catharine, ſeated in a triumphal car, drawn by ſwans to the Temple of Virtue, attended by Ceres, Pomona, Flora, &c. with other decorations heightened with gold. The tapeſtry of this room is of a rich gold ground, made at Coblentz, in Germany, and preſented to King Henry VIII. The canopy is of fine Engliſh velvet, ſet up by Queen Anne. The paintings are William Prince of Orange, by Honthorſt; James the Firſt's Queen, Vanſomer; Frederick Henry Prince of Orange, Honthorſt.

On the ceiling of the Ball Room, King Charles II. is repreſented giving freedom to Europe by the figures of Perſeus and Andromeda. The tapeſtry, which repreſents the twelve months of the year, was made at Bruſſels, and ſet up by King Charles II. In this room is a large ſilver table and ſtands, with a glaſs in a correſpondent frame.

The paintings are, William earl of Pembroke, Vanſomer; St. John, after Correggio; the counteſs of Dorſet, after Vandycke; the ducheſs of Richmond, Vandycke; a Madona and the duke of Hamilton, Henneman.

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On the ceiling of the queen's Drawing Room is repreſented an aſſembly of gods and goddeſſes, intermixed, and a variety of flowers heightened with gold. The room is hung with tapeſtry repreſenting the Seaſons of the year.

The paintings are, Judith and Holofernes, by Guido; a Magdalen, Sir P. Lely; Minerva and Lady Digby, Vandycke; De Bray and his family, De Bray; Killegrew and Carew, Vandycke.

In the queen's Bed Chamber, the ceiling is painted with the ſtory of Endymion and Diana. The bed is ſaid to have coſt fourteen thouſand pounds.

The paintings are, a portrait of the Queen at full length, with fourteen of the royal offſpring in miniature, by Weſt; ſix capital landſcapes, by Zuccarelli; two flower pieces, by Young Baptiſt.

The Room of Beauties is thus named, from a collection of portraits of the moſt celebrated beauties in the reign of King Charles II.; all of which are originals, and chiefly painted by Sir Peter Lely.

Here are alſo thirteen portraits of ladies, after Vandycke, by Ruſſel.

The queen's Dreſſing Room has lately been hung with a neat ſilk knotting on Mancheſter-ſtuff. Here are twelve elegant chairs, the ſeats of ſimilar work with the hangings, and in a correſpondent ſtyle. The only painting is Ann of Denmark, King James the Firſt's queen, by Janſen.

Belonging to this room is a cloſet, in which is depoſited the Banner of France, annually delivered here on the 2d of Auguſt, by the duke of Marlborough, by which he holds Blenheim.

Here is a portrait of Cardinal Wolſey, and other paintings; but this cloſet is not open for public inſpection.

In Queen Elizabeth's, or the Picture Gallery, the collection conſiſts of—

An Italian market, - -	by Bamboccio.
Wiſe Mens Offerings, -	Paul Veroneſe.

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Two Misers, - - Quintin Matsys.
Boy with Puppies, - - - Murillo.
Our Saviour in the Garden, - Nicolo Poussin.
Boy paring Fruit, - - Michael Angelo.
Angel and Shepherds, - - Pouffin.
The Battle of the Spurs, - -
Titian and Senator of Venice, - Titian.
Our Saviour and St. John, - - Vandycke.
Ascension of the Virgin, - - Bassano.
Angel delivering Peter out of Prison, Stenwyck.
Men playing at Bowls, - - Teniers.
Conversation, - - - - Ditto.

with several portraits and other pictures by Holbein, Lely, &c.

The China Closet is finely gilt, and filled with great variety of curious old china. Here is also a fine amber cabinet, presented to Queen Anne by Dr. Robinson bishop of Bristol, and plenipotentiary to the Congress at Utrecht.

The paintings are, Prince Arthur and his two Sisters, by Mabuse; a Woman with a Kitten; and a Woman squeezing Blood out of a Sponge.

On the ceiling of the king's Closet is painted the story of Jupiter and Leda.

The paintings are,

A Man's Head, - - by Raphael.
St. Catharine, - - - Guido.
Woman's Head, - - - Parmegiano.
Landscape, - - - Brueghel.
Landscape, - - - - Teniers.
Holy Family, - - Van Uden.
The Creation, - - Brueghel.
Queen Henrietta Maria, - - Vandycke.
Landscape with Figures, - - Brueghel.
Martin Luther, - - Holbein, &c.

On the ceiling of the king's Dressing Room is represented the story of Jupiter and Danae.

Among the paintings are,

A Magdalen, - - Carlo Dolci.

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Windsor Castle, - - - Wouverman.
Man's Head, - - - Leonardi da Vinci.
Landscape, - - - - Wouverman.
Nero depositing the ashes of Britannicus, Le Sueur.
Farrier's Shop, - - - - Woverman.
Countess of Desmond, - - - Rembrandt.
Young Man's Head, - - - - Holbein.
Herodius's Daughter, - - - Carlo Dolci.
King Charles II. - - - - Russel.
James duke of York, - - - Ditto.

On the ceiling of the king's Bed Chamber, King Charles II. is represented in the robes of the Garter, seated on a throne under a canopy, supported by Time, Jupiter, and Neptune, with a figure representing France, in a suppliant posture, at his feet: he is also attended by Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, paying their obedience to him. The tapestry represents a part of the story of Hero and Leander.

The paintings are, King Charles the Second in armour, when prince, by Vandycke; and Henry duke of Glouceſter, his brother.

The ceiling of the king's Drawing Room is an allegorical representation of the Restoration of King Charles II. who is seated in a triumphal car drawn by horses of the sun, attended by Fame, Peace, and the Polite Arts: Hercules driving away Rebellion, Sedition, and Ignorance, &c. Here is a most magnificent glass of English manufactory, eleven feet by six feet.

The paintings are,

Peter, James, and John, - M. Angelo.
Queen Mary, - - - Sir G. Kneller.
Queen Anne, - - after Sir G. Kneller.
King William, - - Sir G. Kneller.
Our Saviour before Pilate, - Schiavoni.
Her present Majesty, Gainsborough du Pont.
His present Majesty, - - - Ditto.
St. John, - - - -
King George I. - after Sir G. Kneller.
St. Stephen stoned, - - Rotterman.

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Queen Caroline, when Princeſs of Wales, - - - Sir G. Kneller.
King George II. when Prince of Wales, - - - - Ditto.

In the king's public Dining Room, on the ceiling, is painted the Banquet of the Gods, with a great variety of fiſh and fowl on the ſeveral parts of the coving.

The paintings are,

Lacy, a Comedian, in three Characters, Wright.
A Bohemian Family, - - Pordinoni.
A Family ſinging by Candle Light, Honthorſt.
Divine Love, - - - - - Baglioni.
Nymphs and Satyrs, - Rubens and Snyders.
The Marriage of St. Catharine, - Dankers.
The Naval Triumph of Charles II. - Verrio.
The Birth of Venus, - - - Gennari.
Venus and Adonis, - - - Ditto.
Cephalus and Procris. - - Ditto.
Hercules and Omphale, - - Ditto.
A Sea Piece, - - - - -
The hunting the Wild Boar, - Snyders.
Catching of Bears, - - - Baſſort.
A Piece of ſtill-life, that is, a braſs Pan, a Fawn, and a Bittern - Kalf.

On the ceiling of the king's Audience Chamber is a repreſentation of the Re-eſtabliſhment of the Church of England in the Reſtoration of Charles II. in the characters of England, Scotland, and Ireland, attended by Faith, Hope, and Charity, &c.

The furniture, paintings, and embelliſhments, (except the ceiling) are all new.

The paintings are by Weſt, repreſenting the Surrender of Calais to Edward III.; an Entertainment given by Edward III. after defeating the French in their attempt upon Calais; the Paſſage of Edward III. over the river Somme; the Interview between the King and the Black Prince after the Battle of Creſſy, in 1346; the Hiſtory of St. George; the Battle of Poictiers; the Battle of Neville's Croſs; and

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the first Installation of the Order of the Garter in St. George's Chapel.

On the ceiling of the king's Presence Chamber is painted a portrait of King Charles II. shewn by Mercury to the four Quarters of the World, who are introduced by Neptune, with emblematical figures.

The paintings are, Duns Scotus, by Spagnolet; Peter Czar of Muscovy, Sir G. Kneller; Prometheus, young Palma; four Cartoons, by Raphael, that were formerly at Hampton Court, viz. Elymas, the Sorcerer, struck blind; the Death of Ananias; our Saviour giving the charge to Peter; and Paul preaching at Athens.

In the king's Guard Chamber, the ceiling is much admired for the manner in which it is painted in water colours. In one circle are Peace and Plenty, in another Mars and Minerva; and in the dome is a representation of Mars, with helmets, shield, and trophies. In this room the knights of the Garter, in the absence of the sovereign, dine at an installation. The magazine of arms and warlike instruments deposited in this spacious room, are ingeniously disposed in colonnades, pillars, circles, shields, and other devices. Among the coats of mail is that of the renowned Edward the Black Prince, which is placed over the door leading to St. George's Hall.

The paintings are, Charles XI. King of Sweden, on Horseback, by Wyck; and eight Views of Battles, Seiges, &c. by Rugendas.

St. George's Hall, generally allowed to be one of the finest in Europe, is dedicated to the peculiar honour of the most noble order of the Garter.

In a large oval in the centre of the ceiling, King Charles II. is represented in the habit of the order of the Garter, with his right foot on a lion's head, attended by England, Scotland, and Ireland; Religion and Plenty holding the Crown of these Kingdoms over his head: on each side of the monarch are Mars and Mercury, with the emblems of War and Peace. In the

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ſame oval is Regal Government, ſupported by Religion and Eternity; Juſtice, attended by Fortitude, Temperance, and Prudence, beating down Rebellion and Faction: and among the evil genii, the painter is ſaid to have introduced the earl of Sh——y, a ſtateſman of that reign, diſperſing libels.

Nearer the throne is an octagon, on which is St. George's Croſs encircled with the garter, within a ſtar of glory ſupported by cupids, with the motto,

Hom ſoit Qui Mal y Penſe.

The Muſes attended in full concert, and other embelliſhments expreſſive of the grandeur of the order.

On the back of the Sovereign's throne is painted a large canopy and drapery; on the latter of which is repreſented, as large as life, St. George encountering the Dragon; and on the lower border is inſcribed,

Veniendo-Reſtituit Rem.
In Engliſh:
By coming he reſtored the State.

In alluſion to King William III, who is ſeated under the above-mentioned canopy in the habit of the order, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The aſcent to the throne is by five ſteps of fine marble, to which the painter has made an addition of five more in ſuch perfection, that they agreeably deceive the ſight, and almoſt induce the ſpectator to believe them equally real.

Over the muſic gallery is the collar of the order of the Garter, ſupported by Cupids, and encompaſſed with a variety of characters emblematic of this moſt illuſtrious order of knighthood.

On the north ſide of this ſuperb chamber, extending 108 feet in length, is elegantly painted, the Triumph of Edward the Black Prince, ſon of Edward III. founder of the order of the Garter, who is ſeated at the upper end, receiving John king of France, and

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David king of Scotland, prisoners, under a canopy of green velvet. The Prince, crowned with laurels, is seated in a triumphal car in the midst of the procession, supported by slaves, preceded by captives, and attended by the emblems of Liberty, Victory, and other ensigns of the Romans, with the banners of France and Scotland displayed.

The painter has closed this procession with the countess of Salisbury, in the person of a fine lady making garlands for the Prince; and a representation of Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor. In this last part of the group he has humorously introduced himself in a black hood and a scarlet cloak.

At the lower end of the hall is a music gallery, supported by four slaves beautifully carved in wood, bending as it were beneath their burden; representing a father and his three sons, whom the brave Black Prince is said to have made captives in his wars. Over the music gallery is the following inscription:

Antonius Verrio Neopolitanus,
Non Ignobili Stirpe Natus
Augustissimi Regis Caroli Secundi
Sancti et Georgii
Molem Hanc Fœliciſſima Manu
Decoravit.

The meaning of which in English is,

This grand room, belonging to the most august King Charles II. and dedicated to St. George, was ornamented by Anthony Verrio, a Neapolitan nobleman.

The Keep, or Round Tower, which forms the west side of the upper court, is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the highest part of the mount. The ascent into the upper apartments is by a flight of one hundred stone steps, at the top of which is planted a large piece of cannon, levelled at the entrance or bottom of these

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steps. There are likewise seventeen pieces of cannon mounted round the curtain of the tower, which is the only battery now in the castle, though formerly the whole place was strongly fortified with cannon on each of the several towers, and two platforms in the lower ward. The apartments of this tower belong to the constable or governor. The entrance into it is through a square paved court, in which is a reservoir of water, erected in the reign of Charles II. to receive the drains from the upper leads. In 1784, an engine was constructed for raising water upwards of 370 feet, by the simple contrivance of a rope and a windlass.

In the Guard-Chamber is a small magazine of arms, curiously disposed, as matchlocks, the first ever made; whole, half, and quarter pikes, with bandoleers of various figures. Round the cornice is a number of breast-plates, with helmets over them, and several drums, in proper order. Over the chimney is carved in lime-wood the star and garter, in the form of an oval, crowned and encompassed with daggers and pistols. The pillars of the door leading to the dining-room are composed of pikes, on the top of which are two coats of mail, said to be those of John king of France, and David king of Scotland, who were prisoners here; they are both inlaid with gold, the former with fleurs-de-lys, and the latter with thistles.

The tapestry of the Dining-Room contains the history of Hero and Leander.

In the Bed-Chamber are six ebony chairs, studded with ivory. The tapestry is wrought with gold and silver, representing the story of Auroclotus, king of Phrygia, and his three daughters weeping to death by the side of the Helicon. In other parts of the tapestry are stories of Pandora's box, and different representations of Heathen mythology.

The tower commands a most delightful and extensive prospect, extending into the twelve following counties:—Middlesex, Essex, Herts, Bucks, Berks, Oxford, Wilts, Hants, Surry, Sussex, Kent, and Bedford.

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The royal ſtandard is erected on this tower on ſtate holidays, and at all times when the king is at Windſor.

The lower ward is far more ſpacious than the upper, and is divided into two parts by the collegiate church, or chapel, of St. George. On the north or inner ſide are the houſes and apartments of the dean and canons, minor canons, clerks, vergers, and other officers of the foundation; and on the ſouth and weſt ſides of the outer parts of this court are the houſes of the alms, or poor knights of Windſor.

In this ward are alſo ſeveral towers belonging to the officers of the crown, and order of the Garter, namely, to the biſhop of Wincheſter, prelate, the biſhop of Saliſbury, chancellor; and formerly there was a tower belonging to Garter King at Arms; but very little is now remaining except the ruins. Here is alſo the ſtore-tower, guard-chamber, and court of record.

In the inner cloiſters are the houſes of the ſeveral prebendaries; and at the lower end is the library belonging to the college, the inſide of which is neat, though not elegant. It is well furniſhed with eccleſiaſtical writers, and books of polite literature; and received a conſiderable addition from the Earl of Ranelagh, who bequeathed his valuable library to the college. The houſes command a moſt beautiful proſpect of the river Thames, and of the adjoining country. Oppoſite the weſt end of the chapel of St George, are the houſes of the minor canons, and clerks or choriſters, built in the form of a horſe-ſhoe, and commonly called the Horſe-Shoe Cloiſters.

St. George's chapel, ſituated in the middle of the lower court, was originally dedicated to Edward the Confeſſor. Henry I. there placed eight ſecular prieſts penſionaries, for they were never incorporated. Edward III. refounded it in the year 1332, and eſtabliſhed it as a collegiate church, in honour of the Virgin Mary, St. George, and St. Edward King and Confeſſor. It poſſeſſed a cuſtos (dean), twelve great canons,

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thirteen minor canons, four clerks, six choristers, twenty-six poor alms knights, &c. In the reign of Henry VIII. their revenues were 1602l. 2s. 1d. Edward VI. excepted this free chapel from the general abolition.

The structure owes its present form to Edward IV. and its completion to Henry VII. Sir Reginald Bray, knight of the Garter, and favourite of the monarch, finished the roof of the building.

Gothic architecture could display few things of greater celebrity than the stone roof of this building: it was elliptical, the ribs and groins from the clustered column supporting the ceiling.

Here lie interred, under the marble pavement of the choir, the bodies of Henry VI. Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, Charles I. and a daughter of Queen Anne.

Adjoining to the east end of this chapel is a fair edifice of like building, erected by King Henry VII. for a burial place for himself and his successors, kings of England; but this prince, afterwards altering his purpose, began the more noble edifice at Westminster, and this fabric remained neglected till Cardinal Wolsey obtained a grant of it from his royal master, Henry VIII. and with a profusion of expence, unknown to former ages, designed and began here a most sumptuous monument for himself; whence this building obtained the name of Wolsey's Tomb-House; and by the inattention of historians, a mistaken opinion prevails that the whole building was at first erected by that cardinal. This monument was so glorious, as Lord Bacon observes, in his life of King Henry VIII. that it far exceeded that of King Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey; and at the time of the cardinal's disgrace, the design was so far executed, that 4250 ducats had been paid to the statuary, and 380l. sterling to the gilder, for what had been in part done. But so illusive are human purposes, that the cardinal, dying soon after his retirement from court, was privately buried at Leicester, where he died, in his way to London in

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cuſtody; and at laſt (anno 1646) his monument remaining unfiniſhed, became the plunder of the factious, and the ſtatue and figures of gilt copper, of exquiſite workmanſhip, made for the ornament of the tomb, ſold to help carry on the civil war on the Parliament's ſide of the queſtion.

King James II. converted this building into a chapel, for the ſervice of Popery, and maſs was publicly performed here; and Verrio, the famous painter, who had been many years employed in painting the royal apartments, painted this chapel alſo.

From the reign of James II. this chapel lay neglected till the reign of the preſent King George III. by whoſe direction it has undergone a complete repair, and been adorned with rich carvings in wood, repreſenting ſome circumſtances of the preſent reign; a new gallery, an organ, a beautiful altar piece, repreſenting the Laſt Supper, by Weſt; and in the great window, a repreſentation of the Aſcenſion, on painted glaſs, by Pearſon, from a picture of Weſt. The iron work, which formerly ſurrounded the tomb of Edward IV. and is now removed to the inſide of the choir, was the work of Quintin Matſys, of Antwerp, a blackſmith by trade, but by love created a painter, of which the picture of the Two Miſers, already mentioned, is evidence.

The idea of repairing this beautiful Gothic building, was firſt ſuggeſted by the king to Dr. Lockman, who, in conſequence of that command, laid down a plan for putting it into execution, and ventured in the year 1782 to propoſe a ſubſcription, by the ſovereign and companions of the order, the dean and chapter of Windſor, and alſo the prelate and chancellor of the Garter.

This propoſal was approved by the king, who immediately ſent nine hundred guineas to Dr. L. viz. 500 for himſelf, 200 for the Prince of Wales, 100 for the Duke of York, and 100 for the Duke of Clarence, with permiſſion to apply in his majeſty's name, as wiſhing ſucceſs to the plan propoſed. The foreign princes who were knights of the Garter readily ſubſcribed one

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hundred guineas each, upon Dr. L's applying to their miniſters or agents, and the other knights fifty guineas each; the dean and chapter five hundred guineas, and the prelate and chancellor fifty guineas each. His majeſty has, ſince his firſt ſubſcription, paid 300l. and 700l. to Mr. Jarvis, for alterations in the original deſign. The whole ſubſcription received by Dr. L. amounted to 3347l. 10s.

Near the choir is the Royal Vault, in which are depoſited the remains of Henry VIII. and his Queen, Jane Seymour; King Charles I. and a daughter of Queen Anne. Henry VI. and Edward IV. were alſo buried in this chapel; the former in the ſouth, the latter in the north aiſle, near the altar.

Windſor Caſtle being the ſeat of honour of the moſt illuſtrious order of the Garter, the ceremonies of the inſtallation of each knight is performed in St. George's chapel, with great ſtate and ſolemnity: and it is the peculiar privilege of this chapel, that the inſtallation, by the heroic and warlike founder, is expreſsly appointed to be ſolemnized and held therein, either by the knights themſelves in perſon, or, on allowance from the ſovereign, by their proxy.

In former times the new or knights elect went in a ſolemn and ſtately proceſſion to Windſor, attended by their friends, and ſervants in the richeſt liveries, with exceeding great pomp and cavalcade: alſo the proceſſion of the knights from their lodgings in the caſtle, to the chapel of St. George, has ſometimes been on horſeback, but moſt frequently on foot, as is the preſent cuſtom.

The inſtallation, or inauguration of a knight of this moſt noble order, conſiſts in a conjunction of many ceremonies, eſtabliſhed by the royal founder, and ſucceeding ſovereigns of the order, for the greater dignity and regularity of this illuſtrious ſociety: and the ſole ordering theſe ceremonies of inſtallation belongs unto Garter King at Arms, a principal officer of the order, whoſe peculiar appointment is to maintain and ſupport

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the dignity, and preſerve the honour, of this moſt noble order of knighthood.

On the morning of inſtallation, the knights commiſſioners, appointed by the ſovereign to inſtal the new or knights elect, meet in the great chamber, in the lodgings of the dean of Windſor, in the full habit of the order, where the officers attend in their habits; and the knights elect come hither in their under habits only, bearing their caps and feathers in their hands.

From the dean's hall the firſt proceſſion of the knights is made into St. George's chapel, and the new knights there reſt themſelves in chairs behind the altar, and are reſpectively introduced into the chapter-houſe, and by the lords commiſſioners (garter and the other officers attending) are here inveſted with the ſurcoat, or upper habit of the order, which is buckled over with a girdle of crimſon velvet; and the hanger and ſword alſo girded on; the dean at the ſame time reading the ſeveral admonitions appointed by the laws and ſtatutes of the order, which the knights elect here ſubſcribe, and take the oaths required by the ſtatutes.

The proceſſion of each knight elect ſeparately is afterwards made into the choir, attended by the lords commiſſioners, and other companions of the order, down the north aiſle, and preceded by the poor knights, canons, heralds, purſuivants, and other officers of the order, in their ſeveral habits, Garter King at Arms bearing the robes, great collar, and George, of each knight, on a crimſon velvet cuſhion.

On entering the choir, after reverence made to the altar, and ſovereign's ſtall, the knights are conducted to their ſeveral ſeats or ſtalls, under their reſpective banners, and other enſigns of honour: and with great ſtate and reverence this moſt ſolemn part of the inſtallation is performed; and here the knight is completely dreſſed, and inveſted with the mantle of the order, and the great collar of St. George. After the ſolemnity of inſtallation, the knights make their ſolemn offerings at the altar; and prayers being ended, the

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grand proceſſion of the knights from the choir, in the full habits of their order, with their caps and plumes of feathers on their heads, (which are frequently richly adorned and ſurrounded with diamonds) is made round the church, and paſſing out at the South door, the proceſſion is continued in great ſtate through the courts of the caſtle into St. George's Hall, preceded by a band of muſic.

After the knights have for ſome time reſted in the royal apartment, a ſumptuous dinner or banquet is prepared in St. George's hall, if the ſovereign be preſent, and in his abſence in the great guard-chamber next adjoining; and the knights are introduced and dine in the habits of the order, and a band of muſic attending. Garter King at Arms, before dinner is ended, proclaims the ſtyle and dignity of each knight; after which the company retire, and the evening is cloſed with a ball for the ladies, in the royal lodgings.

The habit of a knight of the Garter, in richneſs and majeſty, ſurpaſſes the dreſs of all other orders of knighthood, and is ſuitable to the high dignity of this illuſtrious ſociety, which ſtands foremoſt in honour amongſt the princes of Europe.

It may be proper to obſerve here, that the order of the Garter was inſtituted by Edward III. in the year 1349, for the improvement of military honour, and the reward of virtue. It is alſo called the order of St. George, the renowned patron of England, under whoſe banners the Engliſh army always marched to the field of battle; and the croſs of St. George was appointed the enſign. At the ſame time the ſovereign appointed the Garter to be the principal mark of diſtinction of the order, and to be worn by the knights on the left leg; not from any regard to a lady's garter, as has idly prevailed among the vulgar, and improved by the fancy of poets and painters, contrary to truth and hiſtory, but as a tie or band of aſſociation in honour, and military virtue, to bind the knights companions ſtrictly to himſelf and each other, in friend-

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ſhip and true agreement, and as an enſign or badge of unity and combination to promote the honour of God, and the glory and intereſt of their prince and ſovereign.

Further, King Edward being at that time engaged in proſecuting by right his right to the crown of France, cauſed the following French motto, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*, to be wrought in letters of gold round the garter, declaring thereby the purity and equity of his intention in this inſtitution, and at the ſame time to retort ſhame and defiance upon him that ſhould dare to think ill of his intent in this noble inſtitution of honour, and of the juſt enterpriſe he had undertaken for the ſupport of his right to that crown.

But for a more general account of the order of the Garter, the reader is referred to the hiſtory and antiquities of Windſor Caſtle, publiſhed in quarto, wherein the inſtitution, laws, and ceremonies, of this moſt noble eſtabliſhment of honour are treated of at large, with the ſtatutes of the order, and a catalogue of the knights companions from the firſt foundation to the preſent time, by which it is evident that there is no royal or princely family in Europe but has been of the company of this moſt illuſtrious ſociety; which, from its firſt inſtitution, now more than four hundred years ſince, has flouriſhed with great ſplendour and glory, and been the moſt diſtinguiſhed mark of honour among the princes of Europe, the reward of merit and heroic actions.

A knight of the Garter may be elected; but according to the ſtatutes of the order, they are not deemed knights companions, nor are they intitled to the full honours of the order till they have been inſtalled with the ceremonies of honour in St. George's-chapel at Windſor; as in the caſe of the late earl of Halifax, who was elected a knight-companion April 23, 1764, but dying before his inſtallation, is not inſerted in the catalogue of knights-companions. When a knight is found guilty of violating the ſtatutes of the order, he

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may be degraded, as the duke of Ormond was in the reign of George I.

The following jeu d'esprit was written on the installation which took place in 1742, and said to have been from the pen of the earl of Chesterfield:

As Anstis was trotting away from the chapter,
Extremely in drink, and extremely in rapture,
Scarce able his bible and statutes to carry;
Up started the spectre of jolly King Harry.
As on march'd the nobles he ey'd them all o'er,
When seeing such knights as he ne'er saw before,
With things on their shoulders, and things at their knees,
"Ha! ha!" cried the king, "what companions are these!
Are they such from their colours who never have fled?
Are they honestly born, are they honestly bred?
Have they honestly liv'd, without blame or disgrace?
Odds flesh! Master Garter, I like not their face!"
Please your grace, quoth the squire, how can we keep rules?
We must make April knights, or else April fools!
But, faith! of the first I can tell you no more
Than that he's the son of a son of a whore.
The next who shall censure for lewdness of life,
Has no man but he hurt another man's wife?
His cordon of France was a pitiful thing:
But England affords him a much finer string;
The third of these knights, as he changed once before,
We have made him true blue, that he ne'er may change more;
And now cross his shoulder the collar is drawn,
That his grace may have one thing he never can pawn;
That short bit of ribbon, for man never meant,
May serve little Portland,—it serv'd little Kent:
Tho' stain'd, and defil'd by that nasty old bug,
What ty'd an old monkey may tie a young pug.
The times, Sir, are alter'd, and riches are all,
And honours—folks now take them up as they fall:
They pay, like good fellows, the charge of their string,
The king saves his money, and—God save the king.

Windsor has received an additional beauty by the new erected building or palace at the entrance into

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the Little Park, named the Queen's Lodge. This building is on an eaſy aſcent or ſpot of ground, oppoſite the upper court of the caſtle on the ſouth ſide, and commands a moſt pleaſing proſpect over the parks and neighbouring country.

This royal lodge ſtands oppoſite the great gate of the caſtle, with the offices on the eaſt ſide. In front is a beautiful verdure, incloſed by a range of iron palliſades. The garden is elegant, and much enlarged by the addition of the gardens and houſe of the duke of St. Alban's, purchaſed by his Majeſty, and which make a part of the royal reſidence.

Material alterations have been alſo made in ſeveral parts of the caſtle and terrace. The caſtle ditch has been filled up and made level round the lower walls; the more hilly or riſing ground of the adjoining park on the eaſt ſide of the caſtle has been lowered ſeveral feet, by which a more enlarged view, and a freer air is given to the caſtle and theſe new buildings.

The beautiful park, which lies round the royal caſtle, is no ſmall ornament to Windſor; it is called the Little or Houſe Park, to diſtinguiſh it from another adjoining of much larger extent. This park, computed to be four miles in circumference, and containing near five hundred acres of land, was enlarged and encloſed by a brick wall in the reign of William III. and is moſt delightful for its natural beauty, and the many ſhady walks, eſpecially that called Queen Elizabeth's Walk; which, on the ſummer evenings, is frequented by much company.

On the point or brow of the hill, is the like extenſive proſpect over the ſame moſt beautiful and well cultivated country, and the river Thames.

The lower part of this park, under the terrace on the north ſide of the caſtle, was deſigned and laid out for a garden in the reign of Queen Ann; but, on the demiſe of that princeſs, or the interference of other public concerns, the deſign was laid aſide, and this

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ſpot of under-ground waits the royal attention; and, by a regular plantation of trees, and other embelliſhments, might improve the pleaſing proſpect which nature here offers to the eye. In this park is conſtantly kept a good ſtock of deer and other game.

The Great Park lies on the ſouth ſide of the town, and opens by a moſt noble road, called the Long Walk, in a direct line to the top of a delightful hill, at the diſtance of near three miles. This road, through a double plantation of trees on each ſide, leads to the ranger or keeper's lodge. The park is fourteen miles in circumference, and is well ſtocked with deer and other game.

As for the town of Windſor it has belonged to the Crown ever ſince the conqueſt. It contains ſeveral ſtreets, ſome of which lie about the caſtle; but the principal looks ſouthward. It aroſe out of the ruins of Old Windſor, which decayed in proportion as the new one advanced, under ſite of the royal palace and caſtle. It was conſtituted a free borough by King Edward I. with many privileges, which it enjoys at preſent. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, two bailiffs, and twenty-eight others, choſen out of the inhabitants; thirteen of whom are called fellows or benchers of the Guildhall; and ten of theſe are ſtyled aldermen, or chief benchers, out of whom the mayor and bailiffs are choſen. This town returns two members to parliament.

The pariſh church is a ſpacious ancient building, ſituated in the high-ſtreet of the town, in which alſo is erected the Guildhall or town-houſe, a neat regular edifice, built in 1686, ſupported and adorned with columns and arches of Portland ſtone. The hall is a handſome large room, well adapted for the meeting of the mayor and corporation, for the buſineſs of the borough.

In the year 1707, the corporation, out of a ſingular regard to Queen Anne (who conſtantly made Windſor her ſummer reſidence,) erected in a niche, at the north

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end of the town-house, the statue of that princess, vested in her royal robes, with the globe, and other ensigns of regalia: and underneath, in the frieze of the entablature of the lesser columns and arches, is the following inscription, in letters of gold:

Anno Regni sui VI°.
Dom. 1707.
Arte tua, Sculptor, non est imitabilis ANNA;
ANNÆ vis similem sculpere? Sculpe Deum.
S. Chapman, Prætore.

And in a like niche, on the south side, is the statue of her Majesty's royal consort, Prince George of Denmark, in a Roman military habit, and underneath is the following inscription:

Serenissimo Principi
GEORGIO Principi Daniæ,
Heroi omni sæculo venerando,
Christophorus Wren, Arm.
Posuit. M.DCC.XIII.

In the area underneath this town-hall, is kept a weekly market, on every Saturday, which is plentifully supplied with corn, meat, fish, and all other provisions.

There are at Windsor barracks for a thousand infantry, besides another building for cavalry; and some years a military hospital was erected, consisting of two wards and offices.

In the neighbourhood of Windsor is Cranbourn Lodge, belonging to Prince William of Gloucester as ranger of Windsor Forest; and on Winkfield Plain, not far from the lodge, is a free-school, founded by the late earl of Ranelagh. St. Leonard's Hill, or Gloucester Lodge, some years since was the residence of the duke of Gloucester.

Old Windsor, a little to the east of the present town, was formerly a place of note, and the residence of several of our Saxon monarchs before the time of

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William I. who fixed upon the adjacent hill for his reſidence; and by this means, together with the caſtle, in a ſhort time was raiſed a new town, while this once royal reſidence went to decay, and retained little more than the honour of its antiquity, and giving name to the whole country round. Here are ſeveral elegant houſes, agreeably ſituated on the banks of the river Thames.

Datchet is a pleaſant village on the ſide of the Thames, in Buckinghamſhire, oppoſite to Windſor Little Park. The bridge has lately been taken down. At Ditton, in the pariſh of Datchet, is a ſeat of Lord Beaulieu, built by Sir Ralph Winwood, ſecretary of ſtate to James I.

At Horton, about a mile eaſt from Datchet, lived Milton's father, in the manor-houſe; where our great poet reſided for ſome years after he left the univerſity.

Frogmore, in the road to Datchet, was formerly the ſeat of Sir Edward Walpole, and afterwards Mrs. Egerton held under leaſe from the crown. In the year 1792, the leaſe was purchaſed by the Queen, and conſiderable alterations were made to the houſe and gardens; the latter of which have been greatly enlarged by the addition of thoſe formerly belonging to a houſe adjoining, ſome years ſince the ſeat of Mrs. Macartney.

London to Marlow.

Maidenhead	26
Marlow	5
In the whole	31

MARLOW, or Great Marlow, is ſituated on the left bank of the Thames, in Buckinghamſhire, at the

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foot of the Chiltern Hills. It ſends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Saturday, but is not incorporated. The chief manufactures are black ſilk lace and paper. A new bridge was built acroſs the Thames in the year 1789.

The Chiltern Hills extend along the ſouthern part of the county of Buckingham, from Tring in Hertfordſhire, to Henley in Oxfordſhire. Theſe hills were ſo called from the word *cealt*, *cylt*, or *chilt*, which, in the Saxon, or the old Engliſh language, ſignifies chalk. They were formerly ſo covered with thickets, and woods of beech, as to be almoſt impaſſable, till they were cut down by order of Leufſtan, abbot of St. Alban's, for giving harbour to robbers.

To theſe hills, which were probably at one time a foreſt, is annexed the nominal office of ſteward, under the crown, by the acceptance of which a member's ſeat in the Britiſh parliament becomes vacated.

Near Marlow are Temple Mills, where is a large manufacture of copper, braſs, and braſs wire; a mill for making thimbles, and another for preſſing oil from rape and linſeed.

At Little Marlow, about a mile and a half to the north-eaſt, was a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded by Geoffry Lord Spencer in the reign of Henry III.

Three miles weſt from Marlow, in the road to Henley, is Medmenham, where there was an abbey of Ciſtertian monks, cell to Wooburn, founded by an anceſtor of the Earl of Suffolk, in the year 1204. The abbot was epiſtolar to the order of the Garter.

The walls of the north ſide of the church are ſtill ſtanding. It ſeems to have been a neat, ſtately building, well wrought with aſhler work; the windows high and ſpacious. It probably conſiſted of a body and two ſide aiſles, and chancel, and had a tower at the weſt end. The houſe, which is now called the abbey-houſe, ſeems to have been patched up after the Diſſolution. Since Browne Willis wrote, moſt of the remains he mentions, have fallen, or been taken down, the adja-

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cent grounds elegantly laid out and planted, and the abbey-house repaired, and made again conventual, by a society of gentlemen, who lived together in a kind of monastic state. Their abbot was a noble peer. The rules observed by these monks have not been published; but from some of them which have transpired, we may venture to suppose they were not quite so rigid as those of their brethren of La Trappe. This was in some measure indicated by their motto over the door; which, carved in large letters, still stands thus—*Fay ce que voudras.*

Between Medmenham and Marlow, near the Thames, is Harleyford, the seat of Sir William Clayton.

At Bisham, a village on the Berkshire side of the Thames, opposite Marlow, there was an abbey, first given by Robert de Ferrars to the Knights Templars, in the reign of King Stephen, from whom it came to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and afterwards to William Montacute, first Earl of Salisbury, who in the year 1338, founded a priory of Augustine canons, which being surrendered to Henry VIII. in the year 1536, was refounded in the year 1537, and endowed with the lands of Chertsey, and other abbeys, but finally suppressed four years after.

At the Dissolution it came to the Hobbys, several of which family lie buried in Bisham church. There are no remains of the abbey. Mr. Vansittart has a seat here, called Bisham Abbey.

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London to Eaſt-Ilſley.

	M.	F.
Reading	38	7
Pangbourn	6	0
Baſildon	1	4
Aldworth	3	4
Compton	2	4
Eaſt-Ilſley	2	0
In the whole	54	3

AT Baſildon is a ſeat of Sir Francis Sykes.

A mile and an half north from Baſildon, is Streatley, a village on the ſide of the Thames, over which is a bridge into Oxfordſhire; and oppoſite to it is Goring, where was a convent of Auguſtine nuns, founded by Henry II. which, at the Diſſolution, was firſt granted by Henry VIII. to the duke of Suffolk, and ſix years after to Sir Thomas Pope.

The Ickenild-ſtreet here croſſes the Thames from Oxfordſhire into Berkſhire.

At Aldworth was anciently a caſtle and manſion belonging to the family of De la Beche, whoſe male line is ſuppoſed to have become extinct in the reign of Edward III. The church contains many monuments of this family; and in the church-yard is a remarkably large yew tree. There is now a place called Beech Farm, which probably is the ſite of the ancient manſion.

Eaſt Ilſley is ſituated a little to the ſouth of Cuckhamſley Hills, which croſs the county to the borders of Wiltſhire. Eaſt-Ilſley has a market on Wedneſday.

Six miles weſt-ſouth-weſt from Eaſt-Ilſley, in the pariſh of Chaddleworth, was Poghley Priory, founded for Auguſtine friars, by Ralph Chaddleworth, in the year 1160.

At Little Fawley, two miles to the north of Chaddleworth, was a ſeat of Sir Thomas More, lord chancellor.

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London to Oxford, by Henley.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
			Brought up . .	43	7
Maidenhead .	26	0	Benſington . .	2	2
Hurley Bottom .	4	5	Shillingford . .	1	3
Henley upon Thames	4	4	Dorcheſter . .	1	5
Bix	2	4	Nuneham Courtnay	3	4
Nettlebed . .	2	2	Sandford . . .	1	7
Nuffield Heath .	1	3	Littlemore . .	0	7
Beggars Buſh . .	2	5	Oxford . . .	2	5
Carried up . .	43	7	In the whole .	58	0

ON the right of Hurley Bottom, by the ſide of the Thames, is the village of Hurley, where was a priory of black monks, founded by Geoffry de Magnaville, in the year 1086. On the ſite a manſion was built by —— Lovelace, who accompanied Sir Francis Drake, in his expedition againſt the Spaniards, in South America. A deſcendant of this Lovelace was created baron Hurley, by Charles I. and during the ſucceeding reigns the family lived in great ſplendour, of which two or three cielings, painted by Verrio, probably at the ſame time with thoſe in Windſor Caſtle, and above all the landſcapes of Salvator Roſa, which fill the great room, and alſo it is ſaid a leſſer room, are proofs ſtill remaining here.

During the reign of James II. private meetings of ſome of the chief nobility were held in the ſubterraneous vault, under the great hall, for the purpoſe of calling in the prince of Orange; and it is ſaid that the principal papers which brought about the revolution, were ſigned in the dark receſs at the end of that vault. It is certain that after the prince of Orange became king, he viſited lord Lovelace in this houſe, and deſcended with him to view that dark receſs. Some traces of the ancient abbey are ſtill viſible.

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Near Henley is Park-place, the beautiful ſeat late in poſſeſſion of Lord Malmeſbury, and before of General Conway.

Croſs the Thames to Henley, in Oxfordſhire, a town corporate, and governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, and town clerk. The ancient name was Hanleganz, according to Camden, who tells us the inhabitants chiefly lived by carrying wood to London, and bringing back corn. It formerly belonged to the Hungerfords.

In Camden's time it had a wooden bridge, but one more anciently of ſtone, and arched; but whether it was the place where, according to Dio, the Romans croſſed the Thames, in purſuit of the Britons, it was not eaſy to determine.

Dr. Plot ſuppoſes Henley to be the moſt ancient town in the county, and derives its name from *hen*, old, and *ley*, place; and perhaps it might be the capital of the Ancalites, whom Gale conſiders the ſame as the Attrebates.

It was anciently a borough, but has long omitted ſending members. There is a large trade carried on in malt, grain, and flour, carried to London by barges. Here is a free grammar ſchool founded and endowed by James I. two other charity ſchools, and an alms-houſe founded by Longland, biſhop of Lincoln. A new bridge of ſtone has been lately built, in the room of the wooden one. Here is a weekly market on Thurſday.

At Nettlebed is a windmill, which may be ſeen at a great diſtance.

Five miles and three quarters from Nettlebed, towards the north, lies Watlington, ſituated on the Chiltern Hills, with a weekly market on Saturday. At Sherbourn, about a mile from Watlington, was an ancient caſtle of the Quatremains, now a ſeat of the Earl of Macclesfield.

Two miles weſt from Nettlebed, is Tuffield, or

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Thusfield, where was a house of Trinitarian friars, founded before the 33d year of King Edward III.

Benſington, or Benſon, now a village, was once a royal town, taken from the Britons by Ceaulin, king of the Weſt Saxons, in the year 572; it was afterwards united to the kingdom of Mercia, by Offa, who had a palace at Ewelm, or Newelm, about a mile to the eaſt, which Camden ſpeaks of as decaying with age. It belonged to the Chaucers, from whom by marriage it came to the De la Poles. Here was an hoſpital, founded by William de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, in the reign of Henry VI. who, with his ducheſs, lie buried in the church. This hoſpital was called God's Houſe, and ſtill exiſts. The maſterſhip is given to the regius profeſſor of phyſic, at Oxford.

Here is a ſeat of Sir Richard Cope. An urn full of Roman coins was found in this pariſh ſome years ſince.

Two miles ſouth from Benſington, at Crowmarſh, there is a bridge over the Thames to Wallingford.

There was an hoſpital formerly at Crowmarſh, for a maſter and ſix brethren, which at the Diſſolution was granted to Thomas Gratewick, and Anſelm Lamb.

At Shillingford is a bridge acroſs the Thames into Berkſhire.

Dorcheſter is ſituated on the Tame, near its junction with the Thames, according to Bede anciently called *Civitas Dorcinia.* Leland calls it *Hydropolis.*

It was anciently a Roman ſtation, and afterwards the ſee of a biſhop, founded by Birinus, the apoſtle of the Weſt Saxons, in the year 636, after he had baptiſed their king Cinigils. This biſhoprick continued till the Norman conqueſt, when it was removed by biſhop Remigius to Lincoln.

Beſides the cathedral, there were three pariſh churches, and an abbey of Auguſtine canons, founded by Birinus, in the year 635. The preſent and only church, anciently the cathedral, is a large and venerable ſtructure, with a low tower. From the re-

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Celebrated COTTAGE at Nuneham Courtenay the Seat of the Earl of HARCOURT.

Tagg Sculp.

moval of the ſee it began gradually to decline, and now ſcarce deſerves the name of a town.

A little to the ſouth is an ancient intrenchment called Dike Hills.

Nuneham Courtnay, together with the church, was rebuilt by the late earl of Harcourt, in the year 1764. The village conſiſts of one ſtreet, or rather two rows of houſes uniformly built, with a public-houſe at the upper end.

At Sandford was a preceptory of Knights Templars, founded firſt at Temple Cowley, a neighbouring village, by Matilda, wife of King Stephen.

At Littlemore was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded before the reign of Henry II. of which there are ſome remains in the Minſhery, now a farm-houſe.

About three quarters of a mile from Littlemore, on the ſide of the Thames, is Iſley, a ſmall village. The church is of great antiquity, in the ſtyle denominated Saxon. The weſt door is richly ornamented; and the ſouth door, which is blocked up by a porch, may be called very beautiful. Within the church there are ſeveral fine circular arches. The font is remarkable: the upper part conſiſts of a large block of black marble, poliſhed in ſome places; its ſurface is ſquare, each ſide meaſuring three feet ſeven inches, containing a baſon three feet in diameter, lined with lead; it is ſupported by four ſhort thick pillars, three fluted in a waving line, the other plain. Near to Iſley is the iſland of Oſney, where a priory for black canons was founded by Robert D'Oyley, lord of Oxford, in the reign of Henry I. It was afterwards erected into an abbey; and in the year 1542, it was converted into a cathedral by Henry VIII. with a dean and ſix prebendaries, who were to form a chapter for the biſhop of Oxford, whoſe palace was at Glouceſter-hall. In three or four years the ſee was removed to Chriſt-Church by the king; and the abbot, who was biſhop of Oſney, was likewiſe made biſhop of Oxford. All the remains at preſent are the walls of a mill and a barn.

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Oxford is ſituated in the midſt of meadows, on a gentle riſing ground, at the union of the Cherwell and the Thames; and was anciently ſurrounded with walls, of which conſiderable remains are yet to be ſeen. It was the reſidence of Alfred and his three ſons, and the latter ſtruck money here. It was burnt by the Danes, in the year 979; and a few years after, in the year 1002, the Danes were deſtroyed in the general maſſacre, for which they again burnt the city in 1009; and Sweyn, in the year 1013, laid waſte the country, and frightened the citizens into a ſurrender, taking hoſtages of them. The Danes burnt it a fourth time, in the year 1032. Harold Harefoot was crowned here in the year 1036, and in his three years reign did all the miſchief he could to this place.

The conqueror meeting with a refuſal to his ſummons, and other affronts here, ſtormed the city on the north ſide, in the year 1067, and gave it to Robert D'Oyley, by whom the walls were probably built or raiſed on an older foundation. This fame D'Oyley erected the caſtle in the year 1071, which from its ruins appears to have been a work of great extent and ſtrength. The empreſs Maud was ſo cloſely beſieged in this caſtle by Stephen, that ſhe was forced to eſcape by night acroſs the frozen Thames, through his army, ſix miles on foot, in a deep ſnow. All its remains are the tower, diminiſhing as it aſcends, and ſerving for a county gaol; the mount, with a large vaulted magazine, now a ſtore cellar; and part of a wall, ten feet thick. In the court are the remains of the hall, where was held, in 1577, the Black Aſſize, ſo called from an infectious diſtemper brought by the priſoners, whereof near 100 perſons died.

King Henry I. built a palace here, on a ſpot called Beaumont, where Richard, ſurnamed Cœur de Lion, was born. The city thus embelliſhed with buildings, numbers began to flock hither, as to the common mart of learning and virtue; and literature flouriſhed ſo well that in the reign of John, there were 3000 ſtu-

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dents in this city, who all to a man on a ſudden left the place. This ſeceſſion to Reading, Cambridge, Maidſtone, Saliſbury, &c. in the year 1269, was occaſioned by the king's ſeverity, in ordering to be inſtantly hanged without the walls, two ſcholars, who were impriſoned by the citizens on ſuſpicion, for one who had accidentally killed a woman as he walked *colligendi animi gratia*. But the inhabitants being ſoon ſenſible of their loſs, ſued for pardon on their knees at Weſtminſter, before Nicholas the pope's legate, and ſubmitted to public penance in all the churches of Oxford. Upon which, the ſcholars, after five years abſence, returned, and obtained new privileges for their more effectual protection.

The origin of the univerſity is involved in obſcurity. According to Camden, even in the times of the Britons, Oxford was the ſeat of learning. Some ſtudents removing hither from Cricklade, a monaſtery was founded by St. Frideſwide, in the time of the Saxons, which was burned, and rebuilt by King Ethelred. When the Danes were reduced by Alfred, that prince is ſaid to have founded three colleges, one for philoſophy, another for grammar, and a third for divinity, in the year 886, ſo that on this conſideration Alfred ſeems rather the reſtorer than the founder. But however that may be, Mr. Camden himſelf gives the precedence in point of time to Baliol college, in the year 1269, by which is probably underſtood to mean the firſt endowed with a regular and permanent income.

The univerſity is governed by a chancellor, uſually a nobleman, choſen by the ſtudents for life; a high ſteward, named by the chancellor, and approved by the univerſity, who is alſo for life, and to aſſiſt the chancellor, &c. a vice-chancellor, one always in orders, and the head of a college, who exerciſes the chancellor's power, keeps the officers and ſtudents to their duty, and chooſes four pro-vice-chancellors, out of the heads of colleges, to officiate in his abſence; two proctors, who are maſters of arts, choſen yearly

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out of the ſeveral colleges in turn, to keep the peace, puniſh diſorders, overſee weights and meaſures, order ſcholaſtic exerciſes, and the admiſſion to degrees; a public orator, who writes letters by order of convocation, and harangues princes, and other great men, who viſit the univerſity; a keeper of its archives; a regiſter, who records all tranſactions of the convocation, &c.; three eſquire-beadles, with gilt ſilver maces, and three yeoman-beadles, with plain ones, who attend the vice-chancellor in public, execute his orders for apprehending delinquents, puliſh the courts of convocation, and conduct the preachers to church, and lecturers to ſchool; a verger, who, on ſolemn occaſions, walks with the beadles before the vice-chancellor, and carries a ſilver rod.

Oxford contains twenty colleges, and five halls.

1. Baliol College, founded in the year 1269, by John Baliol, father of John Baliol, king of Scotland, in great part rebuilt in the reigns of Henry VI. and VII; it conſiſts of a maſter, twelve fellows, fourteen ſcholars, and eighteen exhibitioners.

A handſome Gothic gateway leads us into the firſt court, part of which is finiſhed in the ſtyle in which it is intended to rebuild the whole college. On the north is the chapel, which was erected about the reign of Henry VIII. It is adorned with ſome beautiful pieces of painted glaſs. A new building has lately been added to the ſouth-weſt angle of this college, erected by the donation of the Rev. Mr. Fiſher, late fellow of this ſociety.

Sir John Baliol, of Bernard Caſtle, in Yorkſhire, father of John Baliol, king of Scotland, A. D. 1268, began the foundation of this college. He appointed certain exhibitions for ſtudents, and intended to provide a houſe for their reception, but was prevented by death. However, his widow, Devorguilla, not only completed, but improved his deſign. She obtained a charter of incorporation, ſettled the benefaction of her huſband on ſixteen fellows; and conveyed to them

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a meſſuage, on the ſpot where the college ſtands at preſent, for their perpetual habitation, A. D. 1284. Their ſtipends were eight-pence a week to each fellow: ſo that the whole original endowment amounted to no more than 27l. 9s. 4d. per year.

It appears that the number of fellows was afterwards reduced; for, about the year 1507, it was ordained that the ſociety ſhould conſiſt only of one maſter and ten fellows; but this number has been ſince increaſed.

2. Merton College. Walter de Merton, biſhop of Rocheſter and lord chancellor of England, transferred to Oxford, in the year 1267, a college which he had built at Maldon, in Surry, three years before. At firſt he ſeems to have only intended this for ſuch of his chaplains and ſcholars as ſhould chooſe to come hither from the other; but in 1274 both were united by the founder. It conſiſts of a warden, twenty-four fellows, fourteen poſtmaſters, &c.

The chapel, which is alſo the pariſh-church of St. John, is an auguſt Gothic edifice, with a tower, in which are eight bells. Its choir, or inner chapel, is the longeſt of any in the univerſity, that of New College excepted. It had once an organ, yet without any regular inſtitution for choir ſervice, before the preſent ſtalls and wainſcot were put up. There is ſomething elegant in the painted glaſs, and the deſign of the eaſt window, which is of a modern hand.

South of the church or chapel is a ſmall old quadrangle, the ſouth ſide of it forms the library, built in the year 1369, which ſtill contains many curious manuſcripts; notwithſtanding, as we are told by Wood, a cart load of manuſcripts was taken from it, which were diſperſed or deſtroyed by the viſitors in the reign of Edward VI.

The new or ſecond quadrangle was erected in the year 1610; from whoſe apartments on the ſouth there is a beautiful proſpect over the meadows.

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The terrace, formed on the city-wall in the gardens of this college, is no leſs finely ſituated for a delightful view; and the gardens in general have a pleaſing variety.

3. Univerſity College. The largeſt of Alfred's three halls before mentioned, is by ſome ſuppoſed to have been Univerſity College. But however that be, it is more certain that the reſtoration of this old houſe is owing to the legacy of William, archdeacon of Durham, who died in the year 1249, and left 310 marks to the chancellor and univerſity, for the maintenance of eleven or twelve maſters, wherewith a ſociety was eſtabliſhed in the year 1260, and their ſtatutes ſettled by the univerſity, in the year 1292, and the endowment of Walter Skerlaw, biſhop of Durham, Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, and other benefactors. It was valued at 781. per annum, and conſiſts now of a maſter, twelve fellows, thirteen ſcholars, &c. This college has been much enlarged by the generous benefaction of Dr. John Radcliff, who left 5000l. for building the maſter's lodge, and chambers for two new fellows, by him inſtituted for the ſtudy of phyſic, with a handſome ſalary for ten years, half of which time at leaſt they are to travel beyond the ſeas for their better improvement, as his will expreſſes it.

In the common room is an excellent buſt in ſtatuary marble of King Alfred, the firſt founder of this college, executed by Mr. Wilton from an admirable model by Mr. Ryſbrack. This is ſuppoſed to be one of the beſt pieces of modern ſculpture in the univerſity, and deſerves the attention of the curious. It was preſented to the college by Lord Viſcount Folkſtone.

4. Exeter College, founded by William Stapledon, biſhop of Exeter, in the year 1314. It conſiſted at firſt of only thirteen fellows or ſcholars, of whom twelve were to be born within the dioceſe of Exeter.

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Its revenues were valued, 26th Henry VIII. at 81l. It has now a rector, twenty-two fellows, &c.

5. Oriel College, founded in the year 1324, by Adam de Brome, almoner to Edward II. Edward III. gave it a tenement called Le Oriele, whence probably the name. It now maintains a provoſt, eighteen fellows, and fourteen exhibitioners.

Edward II. is generally eſteemed the founder; but he appears to have acquired this title, merely becauſe Le Brome, in hopes that his maſter would increaſe its ſmall revenues, and more effectually ſecure its foundation, had ſurrendered his ſociety into the king's hands. In fact, Edward conferred little or nothing more on the college than a charter of incorporation, and certain privileges.

The members were at firſt placed in a building, purchaſed by Le Brome, where St. Mary Hall now ſtands; but they were ſoon removed from thence to a meſſuage called Le Oriel, given to them by Edward III. The ſaid king likewiſe granted to the college, the hoſpital of St. Bartholomew, near Oxford. The number of fellows hath been ſince increaſed by various benefactors.

6. Queen's College, the foundation of which was aſcribed to queen Philippa, but is really due to her chaplain, Robert de Eglesfield, rector of Burg on Stanmore, in the year 1340, for a provoſt, twelve fellows, and ſeventy ſcholars. It now conſiſts of a provoſt, twenty-two fellows, &c.

The preſent edifice was begun in 1672, by Sir Joſeph Williamſon, Knt. who was a moſt munificent contributor; and being continued by the liberality of ſeveral intermediate benefactors, was at length completed by the noble legacy of Mr. Mitchell, of Richmond, who likewiſe founded eight fellowſhips, and four ſcholarſhips. Theſe fellows and ſcholars have handſome apartments appropriated to them in the New Buildings, beſides an annual ſtipend of 50l. to each of

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the former, and 30l. per annum to each of the latter. This foundation was first filled up by election from other colleges of the university on the 26th of October 1764.

The custom of ushering in the Boar's Head with a song, on Christmas-day, is at present peculiar to this college; but it was formerly practised all over the kingdom; and the carol here sung on this occasion, is literally the same with that which was once universally used, except some few local alterations.

Edward the Black Prince had lodgings in this college, and Henry V. studied in the same room.

7. New College, or Winchester College, or as it should seem, St. Mary's College of Winchester in Oxford, was founded by the great William Wykeham, in the year 1379, with endowment for a warden and seventy fellows, &c. The excellent body of statutes, which the founder himself drew up, has been considered as the most judicious and complete, and has been followed by most succeeding founders of colleges.

The chapel of this college is superior to any other in the university. The ante-chapel, which is supported by two pillars of fine proportion, turns at right angles to the choir, and is eighty feet long, and thirty broad. The choir, which we enter by a Gothic screen of beautiful construction, is one hundred feet long, thirty-five broad, and sixty-five high.

Over the communion table is an original painting of Annibal Carraci, presented to this college by the earl of Radnor. The subject of this piece is the Shepherds coming to Christ immediately after the Nativity. The altar itself is approached by a noble flight of marble steps. It is enclosed by a well-wrought rail of iron-work, the gift of Mr. Terry, formerly fellow; and is covered with a rich pall of crimson velvet, given by Dr. Burton, the late head-master of Winchester School. From this situation, the organ, with the stall-work underneath, has a

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striking effect; nor are the ſtalls, with their ornaments, on either ſide, unworthy the reſt, being remarkably elegant in the ſtyle of the light Gothic.

But the painted windows are the principal ornament. All the windows of the ante-chapel (the weſt excepted) are nearly, if not quite, as old as the chapel itſelf; and contain the portraits of patriarchs, prophets, ſaints, martyrs, &c. to the number of ſixty-four, as large as life, and fifty ſmaller above them; curious for their antiquity, but for little elſe, being drawn without perſpective.

The windows on the north ſide of the chapel contain, in the lower range, the chief perſons recorded in the Old Teſtament, from Adam to Moſes; in the upper, twelve of the prophets. The two other windows are filled with our Bleſſed Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and the twelve apoſtles, by Mr. Peckitt of York. The windows oppoſite to theſe, on the ſouth ſide of the chapel, were painted by Mr. Price, the ſon, in the year 1740. Each window repreſents eight figures of ſaints and martyrs, with their reſpective ſymbols and inſignia.

The weſt window of the ante-chapel conſiſts of two ranges; in the lower are ſeven compartments, each near three feet wide and twelve high. In theſe ſtand ſeven allegorical figures, repreſenting the four cardinal and three chriſtian virtues; Temperance, Fortitude, Faith, Hope, Juſtice, Prudence, and Charity. Over them, in a ſpace, ten feet wide and eighteen high, is repreſented the Nativity of Jeſus Chriſt, a compoſition of thirteen human figures, beſide other animals. The portraits of the two artiſts, Sir Joſhua Reynolds and Mr. Jarvis, are here introduced in the characters of ſhepherds paying adoration to the new-born Saviour.

In the chapel is ſhewn the croſier of the founder, one of the nobleſt curioſities, and almoſt the only one of its kind now remaining in this kingdom. It is nearly ſeven feet in height, is of ſilver gilt, embel-

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liſhed with variety of the richeſt Gothic workmanſhip, and charged with figures of angels, and the tutelar ſaints of the cathedral church at Wincheſter, executed with an elegance equal to that of more modern age. It is finely preſerved, and from a length of almoſt 400 years, has loſt but little of its original ſplendour and beauty.

8. Trinity College. Richard Horton, prior, and the monks at Durham, purchaſed ground, in the year 1290, for a college here, which was afterwards increaſed and farther endowed by Richard de Bury, the learned biſhop of that ſee. At the Diſſolution, this college was ſequeſtered, and by Edward VI. ſold to Dr. Owen, a phyſician; and afterwards came into the poſſeſſion of ſir Thomas Pope, who, on its ſite founded Trinity College, for a preſident, twelve fellows, and twelve ſcholars. Dr. Ralph Bathurſt, preſident, adorned it with new buildings, and a beautiful chapel, conſecrated in the year 1694, and was otherwiſe an eminent benefactor.

In the library is ſhewn a valuable manuſcript of Euclid, being a tranſlation from the Arabic into Latin, before the diſcovery of the original Greek, by Adelardus Bathonienſis, in the year 1130. It is extremely fair, and contains all the books. It was given by the founder, together with ſeveral other manuſcripts; who likewiſe furniſhed this library with many coſtly printed volumes, chiefly in folio, at that time eſteemed no mean collection. In the library windows are many compartments of old painted glaſs, but much injured by the Preſbyterians in the grand rebellion.

The painted glaſs in the original chapel of this college, which is reported to have been remarkably fine, was entirely deſtroyed by the ſame ſpirit of ſacrilegious and barbarous zeal, ſtill farther exaſperated at the following inſcription, written in the great eaſt window, over the altar:—"Orate pro anima Domini "Thomæ Pope militis aurati Fundatoris hujus Col-

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"legii;" i. e. "Pray for the ſoul of Sir Thomas "Pope, Knt. founder of this college."

9. Lincoln College. Richard Fleming, biſhop of Lincoln, obtained licence of Henry VI. in the year 1427, to make All Saints Church collegiate, and to found a college for a rector, and ſeven ſcholars; finiſhed and endowed in the year 1475, by Thomas Rotherham, biſhop of Lincoln, and archbiſhop of York, and now conſiſting of a rector, twelve fellows, &c.

The chapel was built by John Williams, biſhop of Lincoln, in the year 1631. The windows are of painted glaſs, complete, and well preſerved, done in the year 1632. Thoſe on the north repreſent twelve of the prophets; and thoſe on the ſouth, the twelve apoſtles, large as life. The eaſt window exhibits a view of the types relative to our Saviour, with their reſpective completion; viz. 1. From the left hand, the Nativity; and under it, the Hiſtory of the Creation, its antitype. 2. Our Lord's Baptiſm; and under it, the paſſing of the Iſraelites through the Red Sea. 3. The Jewiſh Paſſover; and under it, the Inſtitution of the Lord's Supper. 4. The Brazen Serpent in the Wilderneſs, correſponding to Chriſt on the Croſs. 5. Jonah delivered from the Whale's Belly, expreſſive of Chriſt's Reſurrection. 6. Elijah in the fiery Chariot, with our Lord's Aſcenſion.

The roof conſiſts of compartments in cedar, embelliſhed with the arms of the different founders and benefactors, and interchangeably enriched with cherubims, palm branches, and feſtoons, diverſified with painting and gilding.

There is an admirable proportion and elegance of execution in the eight figures of cedar which are reſpectively placed at each end of the deſks, and repreſents Moſes, Aaron, the four Evangeliſts, St. Peter, and St. Paul.

10. Worceſter College, was founded, in the year 1714, by the benefaction of ſir Thomas Coke, of Bentley, in Worceſterſhire, for one provoſt, ſix fel-

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lows, and six scholars. To these have since been added two fellowships, and two scholarships, by Dr. Finney; and two exhibitions for Charter-house scholars, by Lady Holford. But the principal benefactors have been Mrs. Eaton, daughter of Dr. Eaton, principal of Glouceſter-hall, who founded six fellowships in the year 1735; and Dr. Clarke, fellow of All Souls College, who gave six fellowships, and three ſcholarſhips, in the year 1736, beſides other conſiderable bequeſts. This houſe was originally called Glouceſter College, being a ſeminary for educating the novices of Glouceſter monaſtery, as it was likewiſe for thoſe of other religious houſes. It was founded, in the year 1283, by John Giffard, baron of Brimfield. When ſuppreſſed at the Reformation, it was converted into a palace for the biſhop of Oxford; but was ſoon afterwards erected into an academical hall, by Sir Thomas White, the founder of St. John's College, in which ſtate it continued, till it at length received a charter of incorporation, and a ſmall endowment from Sir Thomas Coke. Here are one proveſt, twenty fellows, ſeventeen ſcholars, &c. the whole number about forty.

11. St. John's College. This college was founded in the year 1557, by Sir Thomas White, alderman and merchant taylor of London, for the maintenance of one preſident, fifty fellows, three chaplains, three clerks, and ſix choriſters, &c. This college was founded on the ſite of Bernard's College, erected in the year 1437, by archbiſhop Chicheley.

It chiefly conſiſts of two courts. In the firſt are the chapel and hall, on the north, and the preſident's lodgings on the eaſt. The chapel is decently furniſhed. The ſcreen and altar are finiſhed in the Corinthian order. Over the communion table is a beautiful piece of tapeſtry, repreſenting our Lord breaking Bread with two Diſciples at Emmaus, from a famous original of Titian. The organ formerly ſtood on the north ſide; but a new one has lately been erected over the ſcreen,

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The eagle, which ſupports the bible, is a piece of curious workmanſhip, executed by Mr. Snetzler, of Oxford, and was the gift of Thomas Eſkourt, Eſq. late a gentleman commoner of this houſe. Choir ſervice is here performed twice every day, at eleven and five.

On the north wall of this chapel, eaſtward of the organ, is a ſingular curioſity: a marble urn containing the heart of Dr. Rawlinſon, encloſed in a ſilver veſſel, which was placed here according to the directions in his laſt will.

The hall is fitted up in the modern taſte, with great elegance. The ſcreen is of Portland-ſtone, in the Ionic order; and the wainſcot, in the ſame order, is remarkably beautiful. The roof and floor are correſpondent to the reſt. The chimney-piece is magnificent, of variegated marble, over which is a picture of St. John the Baptiſt, by Titian. It is likewiſe adorned with ſeveral other excellent pieces, a whole length portrait of the founder, &c.

The ſecond court, which we enter through a paſſage on the eaſt ſide of the firſt, is the deſign of Inigo Jones, and built in the year 1635. The eaſt and weſt ſides exhibit each a beautiful Doric colonnade; whoſe columns conſiſt of a remarkable ſpecies of ſtone, ſaid to be dug at Fifield, in Berks.

In the centre of each colonnade are formed two porticos, charged with a profuſion of embelliſhments. Over theſe, on each ſide, are two good ſtatues in braſs of Charles I. and his Queen, caſt by Francis Fanelli, a Florentine.

The upper ſtories of the ſouth and eaſt ſides form the library; the firſt diviſion conſiſts of printed books, the ſecond of manuſcripts, chiefly given by Archbiſhop Laud.

The eaſt window of this library is adorned with the coats of arms of the founder, the company of merchant taylors, and of ſeveral benefactors to the college, in curious and well-painted glaſs.

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Sir William Paddy, Knt. founded and endowed the preſent choir; that originally eſtabliſhed by the founder having been diſſolved by unanimous conſent of the ſociety, A. D. 1577, the revenues of the college being found inſufficient for its maintenance.

Archbiſhop Laud erected the ſecond court, its ſouth ſide excepted, which was built A. D. 1595, with the ſtones of the Carmelite Friary, in Glouceſter-green; the company of Merchant Taylors in London, among ſeveral other benefactions, contributing 200l.; Archbiſhop Juxon gave 7000l. to augment the fellowſhips; Dr. Holmes, formerly preſident, with his Lady, gave 15,000l. for improving the ſalaries of the officers, and other purpoſes; and Dr. Rawlinſon, above-mentioned, granted the reverſion of a large eſtate in fee-farm rents.

The college has likewiſe largely experienced the beneficence of many others, who have libefally contributed towards the improvement of its building and revenues.

12. All Souls College, founded in the year 1438, by Henry Chicheley, archbiſhop of Canterbury, for a warden and forty fellows, beſides two chaplains, nine clerks, and choriſters.

For the more liberal endowment of this ſociety, the founder procured of Henry VI. a grant of the revenues of many of the diſſolved alien priories. He expended, beſide purchaſe money for the ſite, &c. the ſum of 4545l. 15s. 5d. in the building of his college; namely, the preſent old court, and the original refectory, which, with a cloiſter ſince removed, encloſed part of the area of the new quadrangle. At his deceaſe he bequeathed it 1341. 6s. 8d. and one thouſand marks. In his ſtatutes he gives a preference in elections to thoſe candidates who ſhall prove themſelves to be of his blood and kindred. Theſe have multiplied ſo faſt, within the ſpace of 400 years, that it is probable the time is not far off when the ſociety will be entirely filled with his own relations. It appears by the Stem-

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nata Chichleana, or pedigrees of the Chichele family, publiſhed in the year 1765, and from the ſupplement to that collection, publiſhed in the year 1775, that upwards of one hundred and twenty of the families of the Engliſh peerage, between fifty and ſixty of the Scotch and Iriſh, more than one hundred and thirty of the Engliſh baronetage, with many hundreds of the gentry and commonalty of England, Scotland, and Ireland, may now derive themſelves from the ſame ſtock with the founder of All Souls, viz. from his father Thomas Chichele, of Higham Ferrers.

The chapel is a ſtately pile. The ante-chapel, in which are ſome remarkable monuments, is ſeventy feet long, and thirty broad. We enter the inner chapel, which is of the ſame dimenſions, by a grand flight of marble ſteps, through a ſcreen conſtructed by Sir Chriſtopher Wren.

The ſpacious environ of the altar conſiſts of the richeſt red-vein marble. Above is a fine aſſumption-piece of the founder, by Sir James Thornhill.

The compartment immediately over the communion table, is filled with a picture painted at Rome, in the year 1771, by the celebrated Mr. Mengs: the ſubject of this piece is, our Saviour's firſt Appearance to Mary Magdalen after his Reſurrection; which is generally called by the painters, a *noli me tangere*, in alluſion to the firſt words of Chriſt's ſpeech to her, "*Touch me not.*"

On the right and left, at our approach to the altar, are two inimitable urns by Sir James Thornhill, reſpectively repreſenting, in their bas relief, the Inſtitution of the two ſacraments. Between the windows on each ſide, are figures of ſaints in claro obſcuro, bigger than the life: four of theſe repreſent St. Ambroſe, St. Jerome, St. Auſtin, and St. Gregory. The cieling is diſpoſed into compartments, embelliſhed with carving and gilding. The whole has an air of much ſplendour and dignity, and is viewed to the beſt advantage from the ſcreen. The library is two hun-

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dred feet in length, thirty in breadth, and forty in height, and finiſhed in the moſt ſplendid and elegant manner. Its outſide, in correſpondence to the reſt of the court, is Gothic. The room itſelf is furniſhed with two noble arrangements of book-caſes, one above the other, ſupported by Doric and Ionic pilaſters. The upper claſs is formed in a ſuperb gallery, which ſurrounds three ſides. About the middle of the room, on the north ſide, is a receſs equal to the breadth of the whole room; and in its area is placed the ſtatue of Colonel Codrington, the founder of the library. The cieling, and ſpaces between the windows, are ornamented with the richeſt ſtucco. Over the gallery a ſeries of bronzes is interchangeably diſpoſed, conſiſting of vaſes and the buſts of many eminent men, formerly fellows of this houſe.

The portrait of Henry VI. and of the founder, in the windows of a ſmall room adjoining to the library, are curious remains of ancient painted glaſs, and are coeval with the foundation of the college, having been removed hither from the old library.

We muſt not omit a remarkable ceremony which is annually celebrated in this college—the ſolemn commemoration of the diſcovery of a mallard, of an extraordinary ſize, in a drain or ſewer, at the time of digging for the foundation of the walls. This peculiar cuſtom we are rather induced to mention, as it has given occaſion to a pamphlet of infinite wit and humour, entitled "A complete Vindication of the Mallard of All Souls College, &c."

That learned antiquarian, the reverend Mr. Pointer, rector of Slapton, in Northamptonſhire, had inſinuated that this mallard was in fact a gooſe. A ſuggeſtion not leſs falſe than injurious, and which the author of our pamphlet has clearly confuted, from the authentic account which Thomas of Walſingham has given of every circumſtance relating to the original detection of this wonderful bird, in a manuſcript ſaid to be repoſited in the Bodleian library.

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Whatever the real truth of the controverſy may be, it is well known that every year, on the 14th of January, an entertainment is provided in the evening, and an excellent old ballad, adapted to ancient muſic, is ſung, in remembrance of the mallard. This is called the Mallard Night.

13. Magdalen College, founded in the year 1458, by William Patten, alias Wainfleet, biſhop of Wincheſter, for a preſident, forty fellows, thirty ſcholars or demies, a divinity lecturer, a ſchool-maſter, four chaplains, &c. It is adorned with five ſmall but elegant figures; that on the right repreſents the founder; the next is William of Wykeham, in whoſe college at Wincheſter the founder was ſchoolmaſter; the third is St. Mary Magdalen, to whom the college is dedicated; the fourth is Henry III. who founded the hoſpital, ſince converted into this college; and the laſt, St. John the Baptiſt, by whoſe name the ſaid hoſpital was called.

The ante-chapel is ſpacious, ſupported with two ſtaff-moulded pillars, extremely light, where a new pulpit, of elegant workmanſhip, in the Gothic ſtyle, together with ſeats on each ſide, have lately been erected. In the weſt window are ſome fine remains of glaſs, painted in claro obſcuro; the ſubject is the Reſurrection. The deſign is after one invented and executed by Schwartz, for the wife of William, duke of Bavaria, more than two hundred years ſince, which was afterwards engraved by Sadeler. The choir is ſolemn, and handſomely decorated. The windows, each of which contains ſix figures, almoſt as large as life, of primitive fathers, ſaints, martyrs, and apoſtles. Theſe windows formerly belonged to the ante-chapel; the two near the altar excepted, which were lately done, being all removed hither A. D. 1745.

In the confuſion of the civil wars, the original choir windows were taken down and concealed. They did not however, eſcape the rage of fanaticiſm and ignorance; they were unluckily diſcovered by a party of

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Cromwell's troopers, who ſpreading them along the cloiſters, jumped upon them in their jack-boots with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, and entirely deſtroyed them.

The altar-piece was performed by Iſaac Fuller, about a century ago. It repreſents the Reſurrection. This painting is elegantly celebrated by Mr. Addiſon, formerly a ſtudent of this houſe, in a Latin poem, printed in the *Muſæ Anglicanæ*. Under this piece is another admirable picture of our Lord bearing the croſs, ſuppoſed to be the work of Guido. It was taken at Vigo, and being brought into England by the late duke of Ormond, came into the poſſeſſion of William Freeman, Eſq. of Hamels, in Hertfordſhire, who gave it to the ſociety.

Through the centre of this building, we paſs into a grove or paddock, which is formed into many delightful walks and lawns, and ſtocked with about thirty or forty head of deer.

Beſides the grove there is a meadow within the college precincts, conſiſting of about thirteen acres, ſurrounded by a pleaſant walk, called the Water-walk. The whole circuit of the walk is waſhed by branches of the Cherwell, and has pretty rural proſpects, one of which from the eaſt commands the New Bridge. This walk is ſhaded with hedges, and lofty trees, which in one part grow wild, and in the other are cut and diſpoſed regularly. Here is a very venerable oak, which is ſuppoſed to have exiſted in the founder's time, of uncommon ſize.

A beautiful opening has lately been made on the weſt ſide, into the College-grove, by demoliſhing the old embattled wall on the banks of the river.

14. Brazen-Noſe College. This college was founded in the year 1509, by Richard Smith, biſhop of Lincoln, and Richard Sutton, of Preſbury, in Cheſhire, knight, for the maintenance of one principal, and fifteen fellows. To this number ſucceeding benefactions have added five fellows, thirty-two ſcholars, and four exhibitioners.

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Over the portico are two antique buſts, the one Alfred, who built Little Univerſity Hall, or King's Hall, the ſite on which the preſent college is partly founded; and the other of John Erigena, a Scotchman, who firſt read lectures in the ſaid hall, in the year 882.

Over the door leading to the Common Room, which was originally the chapel, is the following inſcription,

"A°. Xti 1509, et Reg. Hen. 8. pri°."
"Nomine divino Lyncoln præſul, quoque Sutton,
"Hanc poſuere petram Regis ad imperium."

i. e. "In the name of God, the biſhop of Lincoln, and Sutton, laid this ſtone, at the command of the King."

In this court is a ſtatue of Cain and Abel. The eaſt window of the Chapel is enriched by compartments of painted glaſs, finely executed by Pearſon, from a painting of the late celebrated Mr. Mortimer.

With regard to the very ſingular name of this college, it appears that the founders erected their houſe on the ſite of two ancient hoſtels, or halls, Little Univerſity Hall, mentioned above, and Brazen Noſe Hall. The latter of theſe acquired its name from ſome ſtudents, removed to it from a ſeminary, in the temporary Univerſity of Stamford, ſo denominated on account of an iron ring, fixed in the noſe of braſs, and ſerving as a knocker to the gate.

15. Corpus Chriſti College. This college was founded in the year 1516, by Richard Fox, who was ſucceſſively biſhop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Wincheſter; and lord privy ſeal to Henry VII. and Henry VIII. for the maintenance of one preſident, twenty fellows, twenty ſcholars, &c.

The library, which is well furniſhed in general, is remarkable for a collection of pamphlets from the Reformation to the Revolution; an Engliſh Bible, ſuppoſed to be of higher antiquity than that of Wickliffe; and a vellum roll, which exhibits the pedigree

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of the royal family, with the collateral branches, from Alfred to Edward I. richly decorated, with their arms blazoned, and ſigned by the kings at arms.

The moſt ſtriking curioſity is an ancient manuſcript hiſtory of the Bible in French, illuminated with a ſeries of beautiful paintings, illuſtrating the ſacred ſtory. It was given by General Oglethorpe, formerly a member of this houſe.

Here is ſhewn alſo the croſier of the founder, which, although a fine ſpecimen of antique workmanſhip, is by no means equal to that of Wykeham, at New College. Here is alſo preſerved part of the founder's chapel plate, conſiſting of two platters, a golden chalice of very elegant form, and a vaſe of ſilver gilt, with its cover curiouſly wrought, and enriched with an amethyſt and pendent pearls, together with his epiſcopal ring.

16. Chriſt Church, originally founded by Cardinal Wolſey on the ſite of St. Frideſwide's priory, in the year 1525, for the ſupport of a dean, a ſub-dean, 100 canons, &c. But while the cardinal was completing this deſign, having actually admitted eighteen canons, about the year 1529, he fell into diſgrace; when King Henry VIII. ſeized upon the foundation, which he ſuſpended till the year 1532, and then re-eſtabliſhed it under the name of Henry the Eighth's College, for one dean, and twelve canons. This foundation, however, the ſame king ſuppreſſed in the year 1545. But the next year he removed hither the epiſcopal ſee, firſt eſtabliſhed in Oſney Abbey, a diſſolved Auguſtine monaſtery, near the ſuburbs of Oxford, in the year 1542. At the ſame time, on part of Wolſey's original revenue, he conſtituted a dean, eight canons, eight chaplains, eight clerks, eight choriſters, and an organiſt; together with ſixty ſtudents, and forty grammar-ſcholars, a ſchoolmaſter, and uſher. In this form the foundation has remained ever ſince; except, that Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1561, converted the forty grammar ſcholars into academical ſtudents; or-

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dering, at the ſame time, that their vacancies ſhould be ſupplied from Weſtminſter-ſchool. Thus, 100 ſtudents were eſtabliſhed, to which number William Thurſtone, Eſq. in the year 1663, added one.

It conſiſts of four quadrangles. The front is extended to the length of 382 feet, and terminates at either end by two correſponding turrets. In the centre is the grand entrance, whoſe Gothic proportions and ornaments are remarkably magnificent. Over it is a beautiful tower, planned by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and erected by Biſhop Fell. It contains the great bell called Tom, on the ſound of which every night at nine, the ſtudents of the univerſity are enjoined, by ſtatute, to repair to their reſpective ſocieties.

The grand quadrangle is 264 by 261 feet in the clear; the eaſt, north, and weſt ſides, with part of the ſouth, conſiſt of the lodgings of the dean, the canons, and the ſtudents, &c.

The greater part of the ſouth ſide is formed by the hall, which is conſiderably elevated above the reſt of the buildings, and, taken as a detached ſtructure, is a noble ſpecimen of ancient magnificence.

The ſouth, eaſt, and part of the weſt ſide, were erected by Cardinal Wolſey, as was the kitchen to the ſouth of the hall, which is every way proportionable to the reſt of the college.

Round the whole area is a ſpacious terrace-walk, and in the centre a baſon and fountain, with a ſtatue of Mercury.

On the inſide, over the grand entrance, is a ſtatue of Queen Anne; over the arch in the north-eaſt angle, another of biſhop Fell; and oppoſite to that, at the ſouth-eaſt, a ſtatue of Cardinal Wolſey.

Under this ſtatue of the cardinal we enter the hall by a ſpacious and ſtately ſtaircaſe of ſtone, covered by a beautiful roof, built in the year 1630, which, though very broad, is ſupported by a ſmall ſingle pillar of fine proportion. This hall is probably the largeſt, and

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and certainly the moſt ſuperb of any college hall in the kingdom. It has eight windows on each ſide, is 180 feet in length, and its cieling 80 feet high. This room has been refitted at a large expence, and is adorned with the portraits of eminent perſons educated at, or related to the college. The roof is a noble frame of rafter-work, beautified with near 300 coats of arms, properly blazoned, and enriched with other decorations of painting, carving, and gilding, in the Gothic taſte. The church of this college, which is the cathedral church of the biſhop of Oxford, is ſituated to the eaſt of the grand quadrangle. It is an ancient venerable ſtructure, and was originally the church of St. Frideſwide's monaſtery, on or near the ſite of which the college is erected: it was finiſhed before the year 1200.

The roof of the choir is a beautiful piece of ſtone-work, put up by Cardinal Wolſey; who likewiſe rebuilt, or refitted, the ſpire as it now ſtands; the original one was much loftier. The eaſt window is elegantly painted by Mr. Price, ſenior, from a deſign of ſir James Thornhill, repreſenting the Epiphany. The aiſle on the north ſide of the choir, was the Dormitory of St. Frideſwide: in which an ancient monument is ſhewn, ſaid to be the tomb of that ſaint. She died A. D. 739.

At the weſt end of the ſame aiſle is a window, painted in a maſterly manner by John Oliver, in the 80th year of his age, which was given by him to the college in the year 1700. The ſubject is St. Peter delivered out of Priſon by the Angel. There is great expreſſion in the attitudes of the ſleeping ſoldiers.

Many remains of painted glaſs appear in different parts of the church, remarkable for ſtrength and brilliancy of colour; the windows having been for the moſt part deſtroyed A. D. 1651. But ſome of theſe fragments have been lately collected, and with great taſte diſpoſed into complete windows or compartments.

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The tower contains ten muſical bells, brought hither from Oſney Abbey; as was the great bell, called Tom.

In the chapter-houſe, which is a beautiful Gothic room, are two portraits admirably painted, and in the moſt perfect preſervation, which certainly belonged to King Henry the Eighth.

Peckwater Court, to the north-eaſt of the great quadrangle, is perhaps the moſt elegant edifice in the Univerſity: it conſiſts of three ſides, each of which has fifteen windows in front; its principal founder was Dr. Radcliffe, a canon of this church, aſſiſted by other contributions.

Oppoſite to it is a ſumptuous library, 141 feet in length, ſupported by pillars of the Corinthian order. It was firſt intended to have placed this ſtructure on piazzas, which would have given it a lighter air; in the place of which apartments are formed for the reception of General Guiſe's valuable collection of paintings, bequeathed to the College, and for the reſidue of the books which could not be placed in the upper rooms.

Eaſt of this quadrangle ſtands Canterbury Court, originally Canterbury College, a diſtinct college, founded in the year 1363, by Iſlip Archbiſhop of Canterbury; but afterwards diſſolved, and taken into this foundation.

The ancient buildings of this court which were falling into decay have been lately taken down, and by the munificence of Dr. Robinſon, primate of Ireland, and other liberal benefactors, the whole court and gateway has been elegantly rebuilt, after a deſign, and under the direction of Mr. Wyatt.

There is beſides, the chaplain's court to the ſouth-eaſt of Wolſey's quadrangle; on the ſouth ſide of which is a light Gothic edifice, formerly belonging to St. Frideſwide's monaſtery, and named St. Lucia's Chapel. It was lately uſed for a library, but is now converted into chambers for the uſe of the ſociety.

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17. Jesus College, founded in the year 1571, by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed by Hugh Price, LL. D. a native of the county of Brecknock, and treasurer of St. David, for a principal, eight fellows, and eight scholars; by other benefactors raised to nineteen fellows and eighteen scholars, with many exhibitioners.

18. Wadham College. This college was designed by Nicholas Wadham, esquire, of Merifield in Somersetshire, and executed in pursuance of his last will, by Dorothy, his widow, in 1613, for the maintenance of one warden, fifteen fellows, fifteen scholars, two chaplains, and two clerks. The statutes direct, that the warden shall quit the college in case of marriage; that the fellows shall enjoy the benefit of the society, no longer than eighteen years after their regency in arts.

The east window of the chapel is admirably painted by Van Ling, representing the passion of our Saviour, a present of Sir John Strangeways.

The altar-piece is singular; the painting is on cloth, which being of an ash-colour, serves for the medium; the lines and shades are done with a brown crayon, and the lights and heightening with a white one. These dry colours being pressed with hot irons, which produce an exsudation from the cloth, are so incorporated into its texture and substance, that they are proof against a brush, or even the harshest touch. The figures are finely drawn, and have a wonderful effect: it is the workmanship of Isaac Fuller.

The subject of the front is the Lord's supper; on the north side, Abraham and Melchisedeck; and on the south, the Children of Israel gathering manna, are represented.

19. Pembroke College. This college was founded in the year 1620, by the joint benefaction of Thomas Tesdale, of Glympton, in Oxfordshire, and Richard Wightwick, S. T. B. rector of Ilsley, Berks; for

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one master, ten fellows, and ten ſcholars. The ſociety has ſince been much enlarged by the addition of ſeveral fellowſhips, ſcholarſhips, and exhibitions. This college was originally Broadgate Hall, famous for the ſtudy of the civil law, a flouriſhing houſe of learning, in which, to mention no more, Camden received part of his education. It obtained the name of Pembroke College, from the memorable earl of Pembroke, who was chancellor of the univerſity when the college was founded, and whoſe intereſt was particularly inſtrumental in its eſtabliſhment.

20. Hertford College, formerly called Hartford or Hart Hall, founded by Walter Stapleton, Biſhop of Exeter, in the year 1312, and belonged to Exeter College. Having received a charter of incorporation from Dr. Richard Newton, a late learned and public-ſpirited principal, who alſo conſigned an eſtate towards its endowments, this ancient hôtel was converted into a college, September 8, 1740. The foundation conſiſts of a principal, four ſenior fellows or tutors, and junior fellows or aſſiſtants, beſide a certain number of ſtudents or ſcholars.

Of the numerous halls, hoſtels, or inns, which were the only academical houſes originally poſſeſſed by the ſtudents of Oxford, only five ſubſiſt at preſent. Theſe ſocieties are neither endowed nor incorporated. They are ſubject to their reſpective principals, whoſe ſalary ariſes from the room-rent of the houſe. The principals are appointed by the chancellor of the univerſity; that of Edmund Hall excepted, who is nominated by Queen's College, under whoſe patronage Edmund Hall ſtill remains. The reſt were formerly dependant on particular colleges.

1. Alban Hall. This hall is contiguous to Merton College on the eaſt. It appears to have been a houſe of learning in the reign of Edward I. and received its name from Robert de St. Alban, a citizen of Oxford, who, in the reign of Henry III. conveyed this tenement to the nuns of Littlemore.

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2. St. Edmund's Hall. This hall is ſituated to the eaſt of Queen's College. It was firſt eſtabliſhed about the reign of Edward III. and was conſigned to Queen's College, in the year 1557.

3. St. Mary hall. This was long the parſonage-houſe of the rectors of St. Mary which church being appropriated by Edward III. to Oriel College, the houſe alſo came into their poſſeſſion, and was appropriated to the reſidence of ſtudents.

4. New-Inn Hall, granted to ſtudents by John Trillock, Biſhop of Hereford, in the year 1545.

5. Magdalen Hall. This hall is almoſt contiguous to Magdalen College on the weſt. A very conſiderable part of it is the grammar-ſchool for the choriſters of Magdalen College, erected, with the college by the founder, William of Wainfleet, for that purpoſe alone. To this ſtructure other buildings being added, it grew by degrees into an academical hall.

Oxford, with its ſuburbs and liberties, contains fourteen pariſh churches, of which four only deſerve notice: St. John's, already mentioned as the chapel of Merton College. The others are; All-Saints, St. Peter's, and St. Mary's.

All-Saints Church, ſituated in High-Street, is an elegant modern ſtructure, much in the ſtyle of many of the new churches in London. It is beautified both within and without with Corinthian pilaſters, and finiſhed with an attic ſtory and balluſtrade. There is no pillar in the church, though it is ſeventy-two feet long, forty-two wide, and fifty high. The cieling, altar, pulpit, &c. are finely executed. The ſteeple is remarkable in the modern manner: its architect was Dr. Aldrich, formerly Dean of Chriſt Church.

The church of St. Peter in the eaſt, ſtanding near the High-ſtreet, was partly built by St. Grymbald, 800 years ago; and is reported to be the firſt church of ſtone that appeared in this part of England.

It was formerly the Univerſity Church; and even at preſent, with a view of aſcertaining their original claim,

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the Univerſity attend their ſermons in it every Sunday in the afternoon, during Lent. The tower and eaſt end are curious pieces of antiquity. In the year 1760 this church was beautified and new-pewed at the expence of the pariſh.

The church of St. Mary, in which the public ſermons of the Univerſity are preached on Sundays and holidays, is ſituated about the middle of the north ſide of High-ſtreet. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII. as it appears at preſent. It conſiſts of three aiſles with a ſpacious choir or chancel. The pulpit is placed in the centre of the middle aiſle. At the weſt end of the ſame aiſle is ſituated the Vice-Chancellor's throne, at the foot of which are ſeated the two proctors. The ſeats which deſcend on either ſide are appointed for the doctors and heads of houſes, and thoſe beneath, for the young noblemen. The area conſiſts of benches for the Maſters of Arts. On the weſt end, with a return to the north and ſouth, are galleries for the under graduates and Bachelors of Arts.

The tower, with its ſpire, is a noble and beautiful fabric, 180 feet in height, and richly ornamented with pinnacles, niches, and ſtatues. which as Plott informs us, were added by King, the firſt Biſhop of Oxford, in the reign of Henry VIII. It contains ſix remarkably large bells, by which the proper notice is given for ſcholaſtic exerciſes, convocations, and congregations.

On the ſouth ſide is a portal of more modern ſtructure, erected by Dr. Morgan Owen, chaplain to Archbiſhop Laud, A. D. 1637. Over it is a ſtatue of the Virgin, with an infant Chriſt holding a ſmall crucifix: which laſt circumſtance was formed into an article of impeachment againſt the archbiſhop by the Preſbyterians, and urged as a corroborative proof of his attachment to popery. The choir abovementioned, was built by Walter Hart, Biſhop of Norwich, about the year 1462. The room on the north ſide of this choir, formerly a library has lately been converted into a law ſchool, for the lectures of the Vinerian profeſſor; and

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being refitted in the ſtyle of the reſt, is no ſmall ornament to this part of the church galleries.

Other public buildings are, the Theatre, which was built at the expence of Archbiſhop Sheldon, chancellor of the univerſity, 1668, who gave 2000l. to purchaſe lands for its repairs. It is extremely magnificent, of the form of the Roman theatre, not circular but having one flat ſide, and the roof eighty feet by ſeventy, reſts on the walls without pillars. Aſhmole's Muſeum, the lower part of which is an elaboratory, and the upper ſtory a repoſitory of natural and artificial rarities, principally given by Elias Aſhmole, who lodged here the collection of MSS. made by his father-in-law, Sir William Dugdale, Anthony Wood, Sir Henry Savile, and himſelf.

The Printing-houſe, built in the year 1712, with the profits of the ſale of Lord Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion, the perpetual impreſſion of which he gave to the univerſity.

Round the wall that formerly incloſed the theatre, ſtood the Arundelian marbles, now removed into the ſchools. Theſe monuments collected in Greece and Aſia, by Thomas Earl of Arundel and Sir William Petty, were given by the ſaid Earl; others by Mr. Selden, Sir George Wheler, Dr. Shaw, Meſſrs. Dawkins and Wood, and Dr. Rawlinſon.

To this collection, in the year 1755, were added, by the gift of the Counteſs of Pomfret, above 100 ſtatues, buſts, &c. purchaſed by her late huſband's father, Lord Lempſter, out of the Arundelian collection.

The whole collection now at Oxford, conſiſts of 167 marbles, that is, ſtatues, buſts, bas-reliefs, and fragments of ſculpture; 100 inſcriptions, Greek, Egyptian, and Palmyrene; and 145 Roman and others.

The public ſchools, which form a magnificent quadrangle, part of which is appropriated for the reception of the celebrated Bodleian library.

The Radcliff library founded by the will of Dr. Radcliffe, and finiſhed in the year 1749. A ſtupendous

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Aſtronomical Obſervatory has lately been erected at the north-weſt corner of the city, at the expence of near 30,000l. begun in the year 1771, by the truſtees of Dr. Radcliffe's eſtate. The Phyſic-garden was founded by Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, in the year 1632, and endowed with an annual revenue. Dr. Sherard built the preſent library, furniſhed the garden with moſt of its curious plants, and at the expence of 3000l. endowed the profeſſorſhip.

The unfortunate Charles I. held his court at Oxford during the civil war.

The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, high-ſteward, recorder, four aldermen, eight aſſiſtants, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, two chamberlains, all that have ſerved the office of bailiff and chamberlain, and twenty-four common-council-men. The mayor, for the time being, officiates at a coronation, in the buttery, and has for his fee a large gilt-bowl and cover. It was made a biſhop's ſee by King Henry VIII.

This city has often been the ſeat of our kings and parliaments: in one of which, held here by reaſon of the plague at London, in 1665, the votes were firſt printed. The markets are on Wedneſday and Saturday. The city and the univerſity ſend each two members to the Britiſh parliament. Without the town there are many ruins of the fortifications erected in the civil wars. It has lately been embelliſhed with a noble market-place, and a magnificent bridge.

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London to Wallingford and Wantage.

	M.	F.
Nettlebed, p. 74. - -	39	7
Wallingford, Berks - -	5	3
Brightwell - - -	2	0
Harwell - - -	6	0
Wantage - - -	6	0
	59	2

WALLINGFORD, in Berkſhire, ſituated on the Thames, was the chief town of the Attrebatii, and by Antoninus, called Galleva; by Ptolemy Galeva; but this Camden thinks is a miſtake for Gallena, which he derives from the Britiſh words *gual hen*, the old fortification, from whence with the addition of ford, the preſent name is produced. Wallingford was a place of conſiderable note in the time of the Saxons and Danes; by the latter of whom it is ſaid to have been deſtroyed in the beginning of the eleventh century. In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, it was counted a borough, and had a caſtle. A peace was concluded between Stephen and Prince, afterwards King Henry, at this place. There were formerly twelve churches, though three were only remaining at the time of Richard II. Here are two markets weekly, on Tueſday and Friday. The principal trade is making of malt. It is ſeparated from Oxfordſhire only by the river, over which is a bridge 300 yards in length. It ſends two members to Parliament.

Camden ſays, "It was formerly ſurrounded with walls which were a mile in compaſs. The caſtle ſtands on the river ſide, ſpacious, and formerly ſo ſtrong as to encourage the defenders by its impregnable appearance. Accordingly we find that in the univerſal confuſion that reigned in the kingdom, Stephen beſieged it in vain. Its ſize and magnificence uſed to ſtrike me

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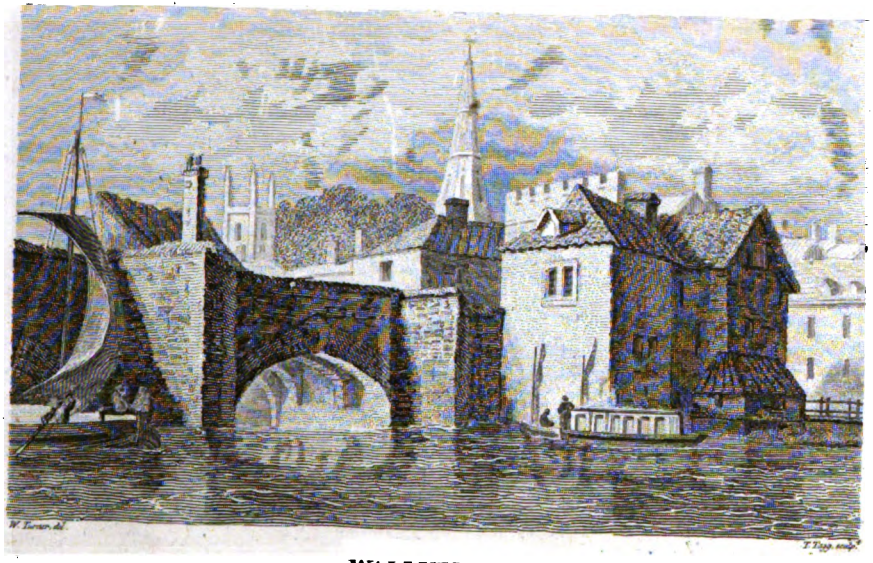

WALLINGFORD.

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with aſtoniſhment when I came hither a lad from Oxford, it being a retreat for the ſtudent of Chriſt Church. It is environed with a double wall and double ditch, and in the middle, on a high artificial hill, ſtands the citadel, in the aſcent to which, by ſteps, I have ſeen a well of immenſe depth. The inhabitants believe it was built by the Danes; I rather think it was begun by the Romans, and afterwards deſtroyed by the Saxons and Danes, when Sweyne ravaged the country hereabouts; and that it afterwards revived under William I. is clear from Domeſday book, which mentions eight *hagæ*, or houſes demoliſhed to make way for the caſtle. About the time of the dreadful plague which followed the junction of Saturn and Mars in Capricorn, and ravaged all over Europe, in the year 1348, ſo many perſons died here, that from being a populous town, and having twelve churches, it has now but one or two. The inhabitants, indeed, refer this deſertion to the bridges built at Abingdon and Dorcheſter, over which the road was turned."

Here was a priory of Black Monks, cell to the Abbey of St. Albans founded in the reign of William the Conqueror; an hoſpital for poor women was founded in the reign of Edward I. and in the caſtle was a college, or free chapel, founded for a dean and prebendaries, at leaſt as early as the reign of King John.

Leland records, that Richard of Wallingford, Abbot of St. Albans, was born here. He was a famous mathematician, and the inventor of a clock that ſhewed not only the courſe of the ſun, moon, and fixed ſtars, but the ebbing and flowing of the ſea.

At Aſton, about three miles ſouth-ſouth-weſt from Wallingford, Biſhop Gibſon ſuppoſes the Danes were defeated by Alfred in the year 871, which other hiſtorians place at Aſhdown.

At Cholſeley, two miles ſouth from Wallingford, was one of the three old monaſteries, referred to in Henry I's. foundation-charter of Reading, as long before deſtroyed; perhaps, when the Danes burnt Read-

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ing, Wallingford, and Ceolesia. It was founded by King Ethelred, about 986, to atone for the murder of his brother King Edward the Martyr. The manor and impropriation of Cholseley belonged to Reading Abbey; and a fine country-house here, called the Abbot of Reading's Place, was granted to sir Francis Englefield, in the reign of Queen Mary. Cholseley-farm, reckoned the largest in England, being all compact together, and let for 1000l. a year, belonged lately to the earls of Warwick. There is a barn on it 100 feet long.

At Brightwell was a castle built by Prince (afterwards King Henry II.) a little before his peace with King Stephen. Near it is Sinodun Hill, anciently fortified.

Wantage is situated near a brook which runs into the Ock: it was once a royal villa, and the birth-place of the great Alfred. The appearance of a vallum on the south side of the brook, gives reason to suppose that it was a Roman station. It has a weekly market on Saturday.

Near Wantage is an inclosure, called Limborough, where Roman coins have been found.

East Hendred, between Harwell and Wantage, was formerly a market-town.

At Steventon, two miles north from East Hendred, was a priory of black monks, cell to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy.

Three miles south-south-west from Wantage is an ancient camp, called Letcombe castle.

The vale of the White Horse, situated to the west of Wantage, takes its name from the representation of a horse cut on a high steep hill six miles from Wantage, facing the north-west, in a galloping posture, which covers near an acre of ground. His head, neck, body, tail, and legs, consist each of one white line or trench cut in the chalk, about two or three feet deep, and ten broad; the rays of the afternoon sun darting on it makes it visible for twelve miles round at least. The

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neighbouring inhabitants of ſeveral villages have a cuſtom of ſcouring the horſe, as they call it, at certain times, about which they hold a feſtival, and perform certain manly games for prizes.

This horſe is, with great probability, ſuppoſed to be a memorial of Alfred's victory over the Danes at Aſhdown, near Aſhbury Park, lord Craven's ſeat, in this neighbourhood, in the year 871. The burial-place of Baccſeg, the Daniſh chief, who was ſlain in this fight, is diſtinguiſhed by a parcel of ſtones, leſs than a mile from the hill, ſet on edge, incloſing a piece of ground ſomewhat raiſed.

On the eaſt ſide of the ſouthern extremity ſtand three ſquariſh flat ſtones, of about four or five feet over each way, ſupporting a fourth larger, flat on them, like a cromlech; and now called by the vulgar Wayland Smith, from an idle tradition about an inviſible ſmith replacing loſt horſe-ſhoes here.

Aubery ſays, theſe ſtones, though now in confuſion, muſt have been laid there by deſign. The ſeven barrows, a mile further, may belong to the five counts mentioned by Aſſer, and the other king and count ſaid, by Ingulfus, to have been ſlain at the ſame time; and there are near twenty more barrows in an extent of ſix or ſeven hundred yards.

On the top of the hill whereon the horſe is cut, is a lage Roman intrenchment, oblong, ſingle trenched, called Uffington or Woolſton Caſtle, from overlooking a town and farm of thoſe names in the vale, probably made uſe of by the Danes, who Aſſer ſays, poſſeſſed themſelves of the upper ground.

About half a mile lower weſtward, on the brow of the hill nearer Aſhbury, overlooking a farm-houſe called Hardwell, is a camp, fortified ſeemingly after the Saxon manner, with a double ditch, and called Hardwell Camp, where probably Alfred's brother, King Ethelred, lay the night before the battle, as Alfred did in a haſty, ſlight, ſingle, roundiſh camp,

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100 paces diameter, about one mile hence, behind the wood of Aſhdown Park.

Mr. Aubery indeed took this laſt to be Daniſh; and ſays, it was almoſt ſpoiled by digging for Sarſden-ſtone for lord Craven's houſe in the park. Theſe two are probably what he called Barbury or Badbury Caſtles, on the ridge of White Horſe Hill.

Below the horſe, and between this hill and Ickelton Way, is a barrow called Dragon-Hill, probably Britiſh. Aubery calls this a mauſoleum of earth like Silbury Hill, and ſuppoſes it the tumulus of Uther Pendragon. He refers the White Horſe to Hengiſt.

London to Glouceſter.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dorcheſter, p. 74.	49	1	Brought up	76	0
Burcot	1	4	Fairford	4	2
Cliſton	1	2	Poulton, Wiltſh'	3	6
Culham Bridge	2	6	Eaſington, Glouceſtſh'	1	0
Abingdon	1	0	Amney Crucis	1	1
Shippon	2	0	Cirenceſter	2	7
Tubney Warren	2	0	Birdlip	10	0
Fifield	1	4	Whitcomb	2	0
Kingſton Inn	1	2	Brockworth	1	0
Puſey Furze	3	0	Hucklecot	1	0
Farringdon	4	6	Barnewood	1	0
Buſcot	4	0	Wotton	1	0
Lechlade	1	7	Glouceſter	1	0
	76	0	In the whole	106	0

ABINGDON is ſituated at the conflux of the Ock and the Thames. Its ancient name was Seoveſham, which was changed on account of an abbey founded there by Ciſſa, king of the Weſt Saxons. But this

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abbey had not flouriſhed long before it was ſuddenly deſtroyed by the Danes. It recovered itſelf, however, preſently by the liberality of King Edgar, and afterwards by the aſſiſtance of its Norman abbots, attained gradually to that degree of ſplendor as to have ſcarce an equal in Britain for wealth or extent.

"The abbey," ſays Leland, "was firſt began at Bagley Wood, in Berkſhire, two miles higher on the Iſe than Abingdon now is; afterwards tranſlated to Seuſham, and there finiſhed, moſt by the coſtes of King Ciſſa, that thereafter was buried; but the very place and tombe of his burial never known ſyns the Danes defaced Abingdon."

At Seoveſham was founded the famous croſs made of the nails of the croſs which ſtruck dead all who forſwore themſelves on it. One Eanus, a noble Saxon, began to build a little monaſtery by the permiſſion of Ciſſa, his maſter, king of the Saxons, at a place called Bagley Wood, or Chieſewel, two miles north-north-eaſt from Abingdon. The place after not being thought convenient, it was tranſlated to Seuſham, whereupon the new monaſtery being built, it was called Abbandune, i. e. Abbatis oppidum.

The abbey roſe again after its deſtruction by the Danes; "but it was a pore thing until ſuch time as King Edgar, by the counſel of Ethelwolde, biſhop of Wincheſter, 953, afterwards abbot here, richly increaſed it." All that now remains is the gate-houſe, converted into a gaol, and St. Nicholas's Church adjoining, built by abbot Nicholas in the years 1289 and 1307; whoſe weſt door is adorned with Saxon zigzag. The Norman abbots rebuilt the church and other buildings, of which the eaſt part remained in Leland's time. The weſt part was built by abbots Aſchendune and Sante, in the years 1435 and 1495. Oppoſite the church, and without the gate, is the hoſpital of St. John Baptiſt, founded by one of the abbots, for twelve poor men (for ſo many were there in Le-

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land's time), under a maſter. It ſtill ſubſiſts under the corporation, and maintains ſix men.

Abingdon is a place of conſiderable trade, much aſſiſted by the river Thames, navigable for barges, which carry goods, eſpecially malt and corn to London. Here is likewiſe a manufacture of ſail-cloth and ſacking. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, contains two pariſh-churches, beſides places of worſhip for diſſenters; and has two markets weekly, on Monday and Friday toll-free. The ſummer aſſizes for the county of Berks are held here, and the poll taken for knights of the ſhire. It ſends only one member to parliament.

Here was formerly a convent of black nuns, called Helenſtow, founded in the year 680, by Cilla, ſiſter of Cadwalla, king of Weſſex, deſtroyed by the Danes, and afterwards removed to Witham, about ten miles north from Abingdon, where the foundreſs preſided as abbeſs. In the war between Offa and Kenulph, the nuns left it; and a caſtle was built there by Offa, who defeated Kenulph, and made himſelf maſter of his dominions. The houſe at Abingdon was refounded in the year 1553, by ſir John Maſon, for thirteen poor men and women, and named Chriſt's Hoſpital. The market-houſe is a ſtately building. In the market-place, which is a handſome ſquare, was formerly an elegant croſs, built by the brotherhood in the reign of Henry VI. and demoliſhed in the civil wars.

About a quarter of a mile to the north-eaſt of Abingdon, is an ancient camp called Serpen Hill, where it is ſaid a battle was fought between the Saxons and the Danes; and a little to the weſt of the town is another camp, called Barrow.

At Cumnor, about ſix miles north-north-weſt from Abingdon, is a medicinal ſpring.

Two miles weſt from Fifield is the village of Longworth, the native place of Dr. Fell, biſhop of Oxford, who was born in the year 1625,

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At Puſey is a ſeat belonging to an ancient family of the ſame name, whoſe eſtate, according to tradition, is held by a horn preſented to William Pewſe by King Canute, and now poſſeſſed by his deſcendants.

The horn given by King Canute to William Pewſe, is a large horn of ſome buffalo or ox, of a dark brown tortoiſeſhell colour, mounted at each end with rings of ſilver, and on a third, round the middle, to which are fixed two feet, is this inſcription, but in characters of much later date than the time of Canute:

Kyng Knowd gave Wyllyam Pewſy
Yys horne to holde by thy lond.

The ſame kind of letters are on the horn at Queen's College, Oxford. The ſtopper is a dog's head.

Four miles and three quarters north from Puſey, croſſing the Thames at Rodcot Bridge, (where, in the reign of Richard II. the duke of Ireland was defeated by the earl of Derby,) is Bampton, in Oxfordſhire, on a brook which runs into the Thames. Here are the remains of a caſtle. The market, formerly held on Wedneſday, is now diſcontinued. About a mile and half to the eaſt of Puſey is a circular camp, called Cherbury Caſtle, where it is ſaid Canute had a palace; and at Hinton Walridge, about a mile from it, there are traces of another camp.

Faringdon is ſituated on the ſide of a hill. Here was anciently a caſtle, built by Robert earl of Glouceſter, in the reign of King Stephen, which was taken and deſtroyed by the king. In the year 1202, King John founded an abbey for Ciſtertian monks, on the ſite, which was afterwards made ſubject to Beaulieu Abbey, in Hampſhire.

In the year 1771, as ſome labourers were digging ſtones in a field, called the Lamb Cloſe, they diſcovered ſix human ſkeletons lying three in a row. Under the heads of two of them were found ſome pieces

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of ſilver coin of James I. and Charles I.; and one of the ſkulls appeared to have had a bullet gone quite through it. By the ſize of the bones, and ſoundneſs of the teeth, they were probably young men, and ſoldiers that had been ſlain in the troubleſome reign of Charles I. The town is governed by a bailiff, &c. and has a weekly market on Tueſday.

At Buſcot is a ſeat of Mr. Loveden.

Lechlade, in Glouceſterſhire, is ſituated at the union of a ſmall river called Leche with the Thames, which is here navigable for boats of forty or fifty tons; and the canal of communication between the Severn and the Thames, joins the latter near the town, by which means a trade is opened to London, Briſtol, Glouceſter, Worceſter, &c.

Here was a priory, founded in the reign of Henry III. converted into a chantry by Edward IV.

There is a legendary tradition, that here was once a Latin univerſity. Lechlade has a weekly market on Tueſday. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the great tithes by the will of Lawrence Bathurſt, dated September 10, 1670.

Near the bridge over the Thames there was an hoſpital, dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, founded by Lady Iſabella Ferrars, before the 30th of Henry III.: but this houſe being decayed, the revenues were employed to endow a perpetual chantry of three prieſts. In the reign of Henry VII. dean Underwood continued to place two of theſe prieſts at Wallingford, leaving only one at Lechlade. A teſſelated pavement was dug up at Latton, two miles north from Cricklade, in the year 1670.

Fairford is ſituated at the foot of the Cotſwold Hills, on the river Coln, which riſes a few miles to the north-weſt, and runs into the Thames near Lechlade. From medals and urns dug up, and ſome barrows near, it ſeems to be ancient. The church, an object of great curioſity, was built by John and Edmund Tame. The hiſtory is this:

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John Tame, a merchant of London, purchaſed this manor of King Henry VIII. (to whom it deſcended from the Beauchamps, earls of Warwick); and having taken a prize-ſhip bound for Rome, wherein he found a great quantity of painted glaſs, he brought both the glaſs and workmen into England. Mr. Tame built this church, which is in length 125 feet, and 55 in breadth; and has a nave and two aiſles, a good veſtry, and a noble tower ariſing from the midſt of it, adorned with pinnacles; and the windows of the church, twenty-eight in number, he cauſed to be glazed with this invaluable prize, which remain entire to this day.

Mrs. Farmer (a daughter of lord Lemſter) gave 200l. to be laid out in mending and wiring the windows; this has preſerved them from accidents; and in the grand rebellion, the impropriator, Mr. Oldworth, and others, took down the glaſs, and ſecuring it in ſome ſecret place, thereby preſerved it from popular fury. The painting was the deſign of the famous Albert Durer; and the colouring in the drapery, and ſome of the figures, are ſo well performed, that Vandyke affirmed the pencil could not exceed it. The ſubjects are ſcriptural, or relating to the hiſtory of the church.

Near the church is a handſome-built free-ſchool, endowed for ſixty boys. Here is a weekly market on Thurſday.

Cirencester is ſituated on the ſide of the river Churn, which riſes near Coberley, and joins the Thames at Cricklade. This town is ſituated on the Roman road to Gloucester, at the interſection of the Foſſe, and is by Ptolemy called Corinium; by Antoninus, Durocornovium; and by the Britons, Caer Cori, or Caer Ceri. The preſent name is Saxon, and probably derived from the river.

It was a conſiderable town in the time of the Romans, as is manifeſt from the great number of anti-

quities found, ſuch as hypocauſt, coins, teſſelated pavements, &c.; and was ſurrounded with walls, veſtiges of which are yet viſible. The Britiſh annals relate that this city was burnt by one Gurmund, an African tyrant, by means of ſparrows, whence Giraldus calls it the City of Sparrows; and after them, Necham ſays Gurmund is miſtaken for Godrum, the Daniſh chieftain, baptized by Alfred, who came with his army, in the year 879, from Chippenham to Cirenceſter. Canute called a council here in the year 1020, at which Ethelwold was outlawed.

The inhabitants ſhew below the city a hill thrown up, as they ſay, by Gurmund, though they call it Griſmond's Tower. Marianus, an ancient hiſtorian of credit, ſays, Ceaulin took this city from the Britains, when he routed their forces at Deorham, and reduced Glouceſter. It was after that ſubject to the Weſt Saxons: for we find that Penda, the Mercian, was routed by Cinegils king of the Weſt Saxons, while he was beſieging this place with a great army. It came, however, at length into the hands of the Mercians, with the whole country; and ſo remained till the eſtabliſhment of the Engliſh monarchy. Under that it ſuffered grievous calamities from the Danes.

King Henry IV. granted the inhabitants ſome privileges for their ſervices againſt Thomas Holland earl of Kent, John Holland earl of Huntingdon, John Montacute earl of Saliſbury, Thomas De Spencer earl of Glouceſter, and others, who having been deprived of their honours by him, had conſpired againſt him, and being here intercepted by the towns people, were ſome of them killed on the ſpot, and the reſt beheaded. The caſtle was deſtroyed by Stephen, and again by Henry III.

Here have been three pariſh churches, dedicated to St. Cecilia, St. Lawrence, and St. John; the firſt is a private houſe, the ſecond an hoſpital for poor women, and the third alone remains a very fair one, and is the preſent pariſh church, having five chapels,

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wherefore St. Mary's was very conſiderable; and of its perquiſites, a large account may be ſeen among Dugdale's MSS. at Oxford.

Cirenceſter ſuffered much in the baron's wars, and the civil wars of the ſeventeenth century. Leland tells us, that before the conqueſt here was a fair and rich college of prebendaries, but of what Saxon foundation no man can tell, which was by King Henry I. converted into a monaſtery for black canons, the abbot of which was mitred; now the ſeat of Mr. Maſters, to whoſe anceſtors it was granted at the Diſſolution. Here was likewiſe an hoſpital, founded by Henry I. Cirenceſter ſends two members to parliament; and has two weekly markets on Monday and Friday.

Ten miles weſt from Cirenceſter is Minchin Hampton, a ſmall clothing town; with a weekly market on Tueſday. The celebrated Roger Bacon is ſaid to have reſided at a place called St. Mary's Mill, in this pariſh.

At Chalford, an adjoining village, is a petrifying ſpring.

Minchin Hampton is ſaid to be ſo called from being the property of the Minchens, or nuns of Caen and Sion. Near it are large intrenchments, ſuppoſed to be thrown up in the Daniſh wars; in the pariſh is a romantic valley, called the Golden Vale.

Three miles ſouth from Minchin Hampton lies Avening, a clothing village, in the neighbourhood of which are ſome barrows.

Three miles ſouth-weſt is Horſley, or Horkeſley, where a priory was founded for Benedictine monks, by Roger de Montgomery earl of Shrewſbury, a cell to the abbey of St. Martin, at Trouard, in Normandy, and afterwards made ſubject to Bruton, in Somerſetſhire, with which it was granted to ſir Walter Denys.

At North Corney, four miles north from Cirenceſter, is a large camp.

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Chedworth, seven miles north-north-west from Cirencester, gives the title of baron to a branch of the Howe family. In the year 1760, a Roman hypocaust was discovered in this parish.

Some Roman antiquities have been discovered at Bibury, seven miles north-east from Cirencester.

Two miles before we reach Birdlip, on the left, is Brimpsfield; which had once a market. Here was a castle and a priory, cell to the Benedictine abby at Fontenay, in Normandy.

Gloucester, the capital of the county to which it gives name, is a city situated on the left bank of the Severn, called by the Britons, Caer Glovi; by Antoninus, Glevum and Glevum; by the Saxons, Gleaucester; and in modern Latin, Glovernia or Claudiocestria. It is thought to have been built to awe the Silures, by the Romans, who settled here a colony, called Colonia Glevum.

It was formerly surrounded with walls, and defended with a castle built in the reign of William the Conqueror, which was decayed in Camden's time, though both the walls and castle were standing when Leland was there.

Gloucester was taken from the Britons about the year 570, by Ceaulin first king of the West Saxons, after which it fell to the Mercians.

In the year 700, Ofrick king of Northumberland, with consent of the king of Mercia, founded here a convent for nuns; over whom Kineburga, Eadburga, and Eva, queens of Mercia, successively presided. Edelfleda, the famous lady of the Mercians, adorned this city with that church in which she is buried. Not long after, when the Danes had ravaged the whole country, those holy virgins were turned out; and the Danes, in the year 878, according to the old historian Ethelwerd, "fixed their tents in the town of Glewcester, after various tours." At which time the older church being destroyed, Aldred archbishop of York, and bishop of Worcester, built the monks

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another, now the cathedral, having a dean and ſix prebendaries. The ſouth ſide was repaired with the offerings of the people at the tomb of king Edward II. buried here under a monument of alabaſter; and not far from him, the unfortunate Robert Curthoſe duke of Normandy, eldeſt ſon of William I. in the middle of the choir, in a wooden tomb.

Over the choir in the roof of this church, the wall is built in a ſemicircle, with angles, in ſuch an artful manner, that if a perſon ſpeaks ever ſo low at one end, and another puts his ear againſt the other, though at a great diſtance, he will eaſily hear every ſyllable.

The church is 420 feet from eaſt to weſt, and 144 from north to ſouth; and body and ſide aiſles 84. The ſquare tower 222 feet high, is beautifully adorned with pinnacles and interlaced arches; and over the great ſouth window, which is Saxon, are two towers and a pediment. The pillars of the nave are of an extraordinary circumference; and on a late attempt to flute them, were found filled up with looſe irregular ſtones. Thoſe in the choir were the ſame, but leſſened and ſided with ſmaller ones by abbot Seabroke.

In the choir are monuments for King Oſric, King Edward II., Parker laſt abbot, biſhop Aldred, and abbot Seabroke. In the ſouth aiſle, Humphry Bohun earl of Hereford, who died in the year 1367, and his lady.

Abbot Frowceſter procured the mitre for this abbey. Henry VIII. converted it into a biſhopric, though it is generally accounted one of the old Britiſh ſees; and that Eldred ſat here in the year 490, and Theonus before the year 542: and in the Monaſticon Anglicanum it is ſtyled an archbiſhopric.

Glouceſter was anciently an hundred of itſelf, probably till Edward III. It had a mint before the Conqueſt.

The honour of Glouceſter was in the Saxon times. King John made Glouceſter a borough, governed by two bailiffs; and Henry III. who was crowned here,

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made it a corporation. Edward I. erected on the ſouth ſide of the abbey, a noble gate, ſtill called after him; repaired by the laſt abbot, but almoſt demoliſhed in the civil wars. Richard II. gave his ſword and cap of maintenance to this city. During the barons wars Glouceſter was plundered by Prince Edward, ſon of Henry III. In the year 1643, Glouceſter declared for the parliament, being ſupported by a garriſon, under the command of colonel Maſſey. King Charles I. laid ſiege to it in perſon; but, for want of ſufficient neceſſaries, was not able to take the town before the earl of Eſſex was ſent to its relief, on which the king was compelled to retire.

During the ſiege ſix churches were deſtroyed out of eleven; ſo that Glouceſter now contains five churches and a cathedral. The city contains four principal ſtreets, beſides ſeveral ſmaller, well paved, and in general well built. It was erected into a borough by King John, and a charter of corporation granted by King Henry III. The trade is conſiderable on account of the Severn. In the reign of William the Conqueror, and before, the principal trade conſiſted in manufacturing iron. Their tribute, as appears in Domeſday Book, demanded by the king, was 26 icres of iron, and 100 iron bars, for the uſe of the king's fleets, and a few pints of honey: (an icre is ten bars). The principal manufacture now is making of pins.

Beſides the churches for eſtabliſhed religion, there are places of worſhip for diſſenters and quakers, with ſeveral charity ſchools, and a county infirmary. Two markets are held weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. Glouceſter ſends two members to parliament. By the laſt charter, granted by King Charles II. the corporation conſiſts of a mayor, high ſteward, recorder, twelve aldermen, town-clerk, and two ſheriffs, &c.

Here was an houſe of Auguſtin canons, founded in the year 1153; another of black friars, founded in

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LANTONY . ABBEY.

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1139, made a drapering-houſe by one ſir Thomas Bell, whoſe rebus is on its front; a third of grey friars, founded by one of the Berkeley's, before the year 1268; and a fourth of white friars, founded by Henry III. St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, founded or augmented by Henry III. maintains fifty-four poor, with a miniſter, phyſician, and ſurgeon, and has a revenue of near 500l. per annum. St. Mary Magdalen, now called St. James's Hoſpital, maintains nineteen poor people, and has a chapel.

Sir Thomas Rich, a native of the town, left 6000l. for a blue-coat hoſpital, for twenty boys and twenty poor perſons. Beſides theſe, there are many other benefactions to encourage young tradeſmen by loans, and to put out apprentices. The croſs in the centre of the four ſtreets, adorned with figures of our kings and queens, and engraved by the ſociety of antiquarians, was taken down in the year 1750, to widen the ſtreets. The town-hall, called the Booth-hall, was an ancient timber building, but rebuilt in the year 1606. Behind the grey friars is the old bed of the Severn, whoſe courſe was turned by order of Charles II.

Here are three large ſuburbs; and in the ſouthern was Lantony Abbey, founded in the year 1136, by Milo earl of Hereford, for the monks driven from an abbey of that name in Monmouthſhire, by the Welch. Some of the Bohuns, his ſucceſſors, were buried here. Its revenue was 748l. per annum. This houſe was at firſt only intended as a temporary reſidence, cell to the other, till more ſettled times. But the monks afterwards could not be prevailed on to return altogether to their old abode, ſo that the new houſe, dedicated to St. Mary, became ſuperior to the mother church, dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt. The ſhell of the whole quadrangle remains, and the gate, with the royal and Bohun arms; part is converted into a farm-houſe and offices.

A canal has lately been made from Glouceſter to Berkeley, capable of carrying veſſels of two hundred

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tons without a lock, except at each end, by which means the moſt difficult part of the navigation of the Severn below the city is avoided; and a baſon is conſtructed capable of receiving 150 veſſels.

Near Glouceſter, in the Severn, is the iſland of Alney, famous for the ſingle combat between Edmund king of England, and Canute the Dane, when, after a doubtful conteſt, it was agreed to divide England between them.

Four miles ſouth from Glouceſter is Painſwick, a clothing town, with an inconſiderable market on Tueſday; and three miles ſouth from Painſwick is Stroud, ſituated on an eminence, at the bottom of which runs a river, called Stroud Water, which empties itſelf in the Severn; with a weekly market on Friday. The clothing trade here is very conſiderable; and the water of the river is particularly celebrated for dying ſcarlet cloth, ſo that many fulling mills are erected on it; and a canal has been made from Walbrook, near Stroud, to the Severn.

At Standiſh, four miles north-weſt from Stroud, is a medicinal ſpring.

At Woodcheſter, two miles ſouth-weſt from Stroud, about ſix feet below the ſurface of the church-yard, a large Roman pavement was found, with figures of beaſts, birds, and flowers; and in the year 1684, many Roman coins were dug up. According to tradition here was a religious houſe, founded by Girtha, wife of earl Godwin, to atone for her ſon's impiety at Berkeley Abbey. Lord Ducie has a ſeat here.

Two miles eaſt from Stroud is Biſley, a ſmall town, but an extenſive and populous pariſh, with a conſiderable manufacture of cloth. The canal communication between the Severn and the Thames croſſes this pariſh, and near it is the celebrated tunnel, in which the water is conveyed two miles and five furlongs under the ground of Sapperton Hill.

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London to Durſley.

	M.	F.
Cirencester, p. 110. . .	89	0
Tetbury	10	2
Durſley	8	4
In the whole .	107	6

TETBURY is ſituated in Glouceſterſhire, on the edge of Wiltſhire, and contains near five hundred houſes; with a weekly market on Wedneſday, the chief article at which is yarn.

In the year 1770, the church was undermined by a flood, when the roof fell in, and ſo much damage done, that it was rebuilt, and opened for ſervice in the year 1781. Here was anciently a caſtle, ſaid to have been built by a Britiſh king. Roman coins have been dug up ſeveral times in and near the town. Annual races are run on a common about a mile to the eaſt. The river Avon riſes in the neighbourhood, which runs by Bath and Briſtol into the mouth of the Severn. North of the town is a petrifying ſpring.

Dr. Trapp was born at Cherington, a village juſt by, and educated in the free-ſchool at Tetbury. On the eaſt ſide of the town was a camp, levelled not long ſince, when many arrows and ſpear heads, ſpurs, and coins of Edward the Confeſſor, Stephen, and Henry III. were found, as likewiſe ſome Roman antiquities.

Five miles north from Tedbury, at Haſeldon, in the pariſh of Rodmarton, was a Ciſtertian abbey, removed to Tedbury, and afterwards to Kingſwood; the abbey-barn is now remaining. At Rodmarton alſo is an ancient manor-houſe, ſaid to have been the villa of the abbots of Cirenceſter; it is inhabited by a farmer; the great hall is uſed as a granary.

In the neighbouring pariſh, called Cotes, one of the branches of the Iſis or Thames riſes, and joins the

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Churn about a mile from Cricklade. That branch, called the Churn, riſes in the pariſh of Coberley, about three miles ſouth from Cheltenham, from ſeven ſprings, called the Seven Wells, in a hollow of a high hill. Another branch riſes in a farm-yard, about a mile and half beyond, which is called the Thames-head.

At Beverſtone, anciently Bureſton, three miles north-weſt from Tedbury, anciently a market-town, now only a village with leſs than forty houſes, are the remains of a caſtle. This caſtle appears to have been firſt fortified by Maurice de Gaunt, in the reign of King Henry II.; and having done it without the royal licence, he was proſecuted for the offence by Henry III. In the latter end of the reign of Edward III. it was purchaſed by Thomas lord Berkeley, who beautified and greatly enlarged, if not then rebuilt it. It was ſquare, and moated on all ſides, with a tower at each corner. One of the towers is ſtill remaining. The earls Godwin, Swegen, and Harold, are ſaid to have met at Beverſtone, under the pretence of aſſiſting Edward the Confeſſor againſt the Welch; but they entered into a conſpiracy againſt him, for which they were compelled to leave the kingdom. A market was granted by Edward I. but it has long been diſcontinued.

During the civil wars the caſtle was in poſſeſſion of both parties, and by them ſeverally made a garriſon. Part of it is now uſed as a farm-houſe.

Kingſcot, five miles north-weſt from Tetbury, was a Roman ſtation.

Durſley is a conſiderable clothing town, with a weekly market on Thurſday. It was formerly a borough, and ſent members to parliament.

Cambridge, a village, three miles north from Durſley, on a ſmall river called the Cam, which runs into the Severn, is remarkable for a battle fought between the Danes and Saxons, in the reign of Edward the the Elder, in which the former were defeated.

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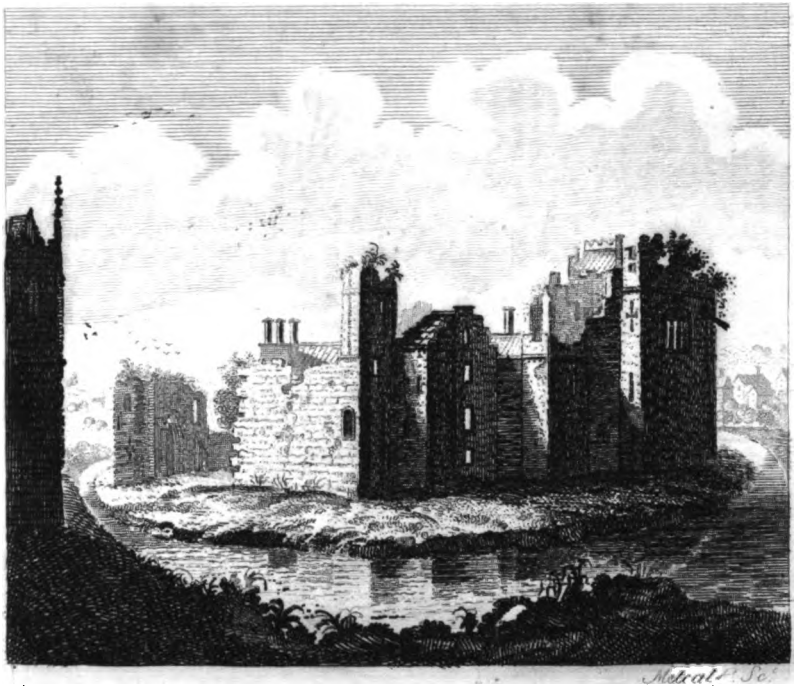

BEVERSTON CASTLE

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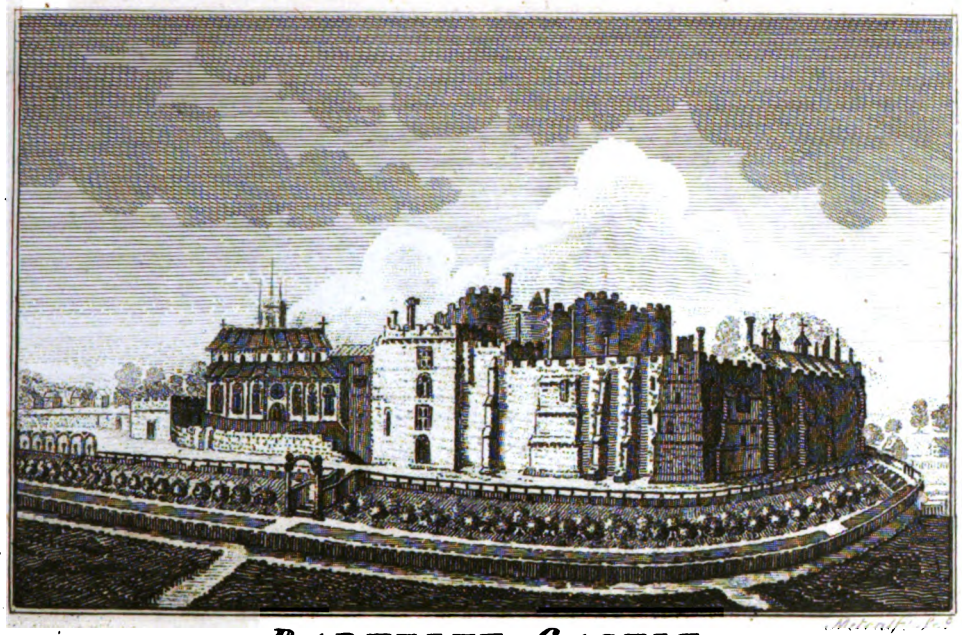

BARKELEY CASTLE.

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Alderley, two miles ſouth from Durſley, is the native place of ſir Matthew Hale, lord chief juſtice of the king's bench.

At Kinley, or Kinline, in the pariſh of Nimpsfield, was a priory, afterwards converted to a college of ſecular prieſts.

Four miles ſouth-ſouth-weſt from Durſley is Wootton-Underedge, a populous town, governed by a mayor and aldermen; with a weekly market on Friday. The clothing manufacture in the town and neighbourhood is very extenſive. Here is an alms-houſe for ſix men and ſix women, founded by Hugh Perry, alderman of London, in the year 1632.

Two miles ſouth-weſt from Wootton-Underedge is the village of Kingſwood, belonging to Wiltſhire, but ſeveral miles from the reſt of the county. Here was an abbey of Ciſtertians, founded by William de Berkeley, in the year 1193, firſt at Haſeldon, in Rodmarton, from whence it was removed to Tedbury, and finally to Kingſwood.

Five miles weſt from Wootton-Underedge is Wickwar, a corporation town, governed by a mayor and aldermen, with a weekly market on Monday, of little account. Berkeley is ſix miles weſt from Durſley, on a river called the Little Avon, a corporation town, governed by a mayor and aldermen, with a weekly market on Tueſday. Here is ſaid to have been a convent of nuns, under a noble abbeſs, into which it is ſaid the ſon of earl Godwin was introduced by treachery, and debauched the whole convent. Berkeley Caſtle, firſt built in the reign of Henry I. is ſituated on an eminence near the town, and is now a magnificent ſeat of the earl of Berkeley, though much reduced by the civil wars. Edward II. is ſaid to have been murdered here. The pariſh is the largeſt in the county, and comprehends twenty-four tithings; it gives name to an hundred, which includes thirty-three pariſhes, beſides the town. The cheeſe made in this hundred is

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in much repute. There is a navigable canal from Berkeley to Glouceſter, and ſeveral ſmall veſſels are kept here.

At Tortſworth was a remarkable cheſnut-tree, in the reign of king Stephen, called the Great Cheſnut of Tamworth, which in the year 1766, at five feet from the ground, meaſured fifty feet in circumference, and three feet from the ground fifty-two feet. Tortſworth was formerly a clothing town.

At Longbridge, in the pariſh of Berkeley, there was a priory or hoſpital, founded by Maurice lord Berkeley, in the reign of Henry II.

Leonards Stanley, ſix miles north-eaſt from Durſley, is a ſmall clothing town. It had once a market, but a dreadful fire ſo reduced it, in the reign of James II. that it has never recovered. Here was a priory of Benedictines, founded by Roger de Berkeley, in the year 1146, of which there are ſome ſmall remains. The church tower is of a ſingular conſtruction, having a double wall, with a paſſage and receſſes between them. The ſite, as parcel of Glouceſter Abbey, was given to Sir Anthony Kingſton.

Kings Stanley, adjoining, was formerly the reſidence of one of the king's of Mercia, and a borough endowed with ſome privileges. Here is an ancient Roman camp.

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London to Old or Auſt Paſſage.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
			Brought up .	103	4
Faringdon, p. 119.	7	1	Acton Turville, Glo'	3	4
Coleſhill . .	3	7	Croſs Hands Inn .	3	1
Highworth . .	2	3	Old Sodbury .	1	0
Cold Harbour Inn	3	6	Chipping Sodbury	2	6
Cricklade . .	3	7	Yate . . .	1	0
Charlton . .	9	5	Iron Acton . .	2	3
Malmſbury . .	2	2	Alvaſton . .	4	0
Eaſtern Gray . .	3	4	Rudgway . .	0	6
Sherſton . .	2	2	Olveſton . .	2	6
Lackington . .	1	7	Old Paſſage Inn .	2	7
Carried up .	103	4	In the whole .	126	7

NEAR Coleſhill is an ancient camp called Binbury.

Highworth is in Wiltſhire; it was formerly a borough. Here is a weekly market on Wedneſday.

Cricklade is a place of great antiquity, and the name is ſaid to have been originally Ceriwald, which in Britiſh ſignifies a ſtony place. Some derive the name from the Saxon word *Craecca*, a brook, and *ladian*, to empty, becauſe the ſmall river Churn and Rey here run into the Thames. Another derivation of the name from an ancient Greek ſchool, afterwards removed to Oxford, appears too abſurd to gain the leaſt credit. The Thames is navigable by boats to this town. The town contains two churches, and about 250 houſes. It is govered by a bailiff, and ſends two members to parliament, but the right of voting, on account of corruption, has been extended to the freeholders of the five hundreds, or diviſions of Highworth, Cricklade, Staple, Kingſbridge, and Malmſbury. Here is a weekly market on Saturday.

A teſſelated pavement was dug up at Latton, two miles north from Cricklade, in the year 1676.

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Malmsbury has at different periods borne the following appellations—*Caer Bladon*, *Ingleborn*, *Mardulphi Urbs*, *Aldhelmsberig*, *Medunum* and *Medunesburgh*, derived chiefly from the names of the pious men and abbots who have at different times governed or resided here. The first monastic institution at this place, appears by an extract in Leland's Collectanea, to have been a house of British nuns, under the direction of the famous Dinoth, Abbot of Banchor, who flourished in the year 603. These nuns, as it is said, living in a constant state of incontinence with the soldiers of the neighbouring castle of Ingleborne, were suppressed by St. Austin, archbishop of the Saxons. This nunnery, according to tradition, was situated near the South bridge, without the town, in the way to Chippenham, at a village then called Ilanburgh, in Saxon Burchton, where was in aftertimes an hospital for lepers. About thirty or forty years after this dissolution, one Maldulphus, a Scottish monk, whose devotions had been disturbed in his own country by the frequent inroads of thieves and freebooters, after travelling about for some time, at length came to this place, where, taken with the pleasantness of the spot, he begged a piece of ground at the bottom of the castle hill, on which he erected himself an hermitage, and taught a school for his subsistence, gathering together first a company of scholars, and afterwards of persons disposed to live under regular discipline, he began a small monastery. From this Maldulphus the place took the name of Madulfsburg, and Maldulphi Urbs, and by contraction Malmsbury. He was succeeded in his pious work by Aldhelm, one of his scholars, brought up by him from his infancy, who had also made a journey into Kent, and studied under Adrian, the philosopher, afterwards a bishop. This Aldhelm became famous throughout Christendom for his learning, and by the help of Eleutherius, bishop of Winchester, who sat in the year 670, turned this little society into a stately abbey, of which he became the first abbot. His reputation was so great that this place

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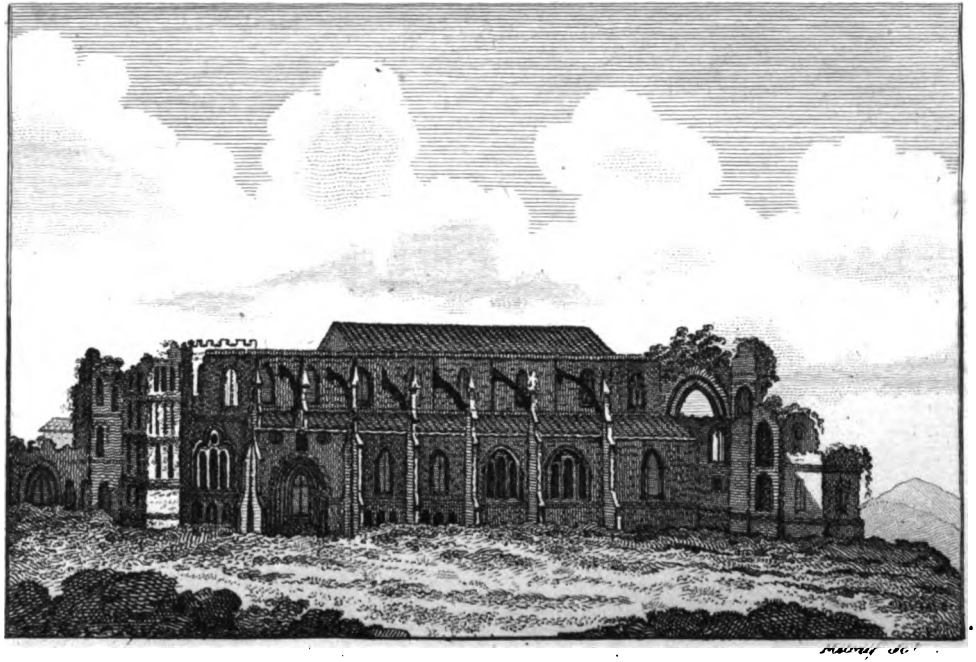

MALMSBURY ABBEY

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was for awhile called after him Aldhelmſburg, but was ſoon laid aſide; there, however, remained many memorials of him in the town, almoſt till the Reformation, ſuch as St. Aldhelm's mead, pſalter, robe, and bell. He is ſaid to have died in the year 709, and to have been buried by Egwin, an holy monk, in a chapel of his own erection, dedicated to the honour of God and St. Michael. It was afterwards enriched by grants and benefactions of kings and biſhops, but the greateſt gift to this monaſtery was that of king Athelſtan, who began his reign in 924; he having received as a preſent from Hugh king of France, a piece of the wood of the true croſs, and a portion of the crown of thorns with which Chriſt was crowned by the ſoldiers, beſtowed part of them on this monaſtery. Theſe were preſents that never failed in thoſe days to attract the devotion and benefactions of the pious. In the days of king Edwin, the monks were expelled the monaſtery, and ſecular prieſts placed in their ſtead, but about twenty years afterwards they were reſtored by king Edgar, his ſucceſſor, who much increaſed their poſſeſſions. In the year 1065, king Edward the Confeſſor confirmed all former donations, and upon the death of the abbot Brickwald, had granted leave to Harman, biſhop of Wiltſhire, to remove the epiſcopal ſee from Ramſbury to this abbey, but it was revoked by the intereſt of the monks with earl Godwin. In the year 1248, pope Innocent ordained that the rule of St. Benedict ſhould always be obſerved in this monaſtery. At the general ſuppreſſion the ſite was granted to William Stump, a rich clothier.

"The abbey church," ſays Leland, "is a right magnificent thing, where were two ſteeples, one that had a mighty high pyramis, and fell dangerouſly down *in hominum memoria*. It ſtood in the middle of the church, and was a mark to all the country about. The other ſteeple is a great ſquare tower, at the weſt end of the church. There were in the abbey church-yard two

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other churches, one of which was a little church, joining to the ſouth ſide of the abbey church; the other ſtands at ſome diſtance." After the Diſſolution, the ſame author tells us, that one Stump, an exceeding rich clothier, bought the lodging of the abbey of the king, and that all the offices were full of looms, to weave cloth; and that he intended to make a ſtreet or two for clothiers, of the vacant ground of the abbey. This Stump, he alſo informs us, was the chief cauſer and contributer to have the abbey church made a pariſh church. The remains of this noble abbey church, though not above a third part of it, plainly ſhew it to have been a moſt goodly ſtructure, and equal, if not ſuperior, to moſt of our cathedrals in England. The abbacy, and other offices, are much ruined, the whole town decayed, and the market in a great meaſure loſt; it, however, returns two members to parliament. The chief ornament of the place, next to the church, is the market croſs, erected by the townſmen, in the reign of Henry VII.

The abbey conſiſted of a very large, ſpacious body, with a fine weſtern front or tower, a large ſteeple in the middle croſs aiſle and choir, &c. the ſteeples both furniſhed with large bells, ten in the middle tower, and two in the weſtern tower. On one of the bells was the following diſtich—

Elyſiam cœli nunquam conſcendat ad aulam,
Qui furat hanc nolam Aldelmi ſede beati.

"May he never go to heaven whoever ſhall ſteal this bell from the ſeat of the bleſſed Aldhelm." Notwithſtanding which there are none left in the abbey, and thoſe which ſerve for the uſe of the pariſh are in a lone ſpire ſteeple, of one of the two ancient churches, at the end of the cemetery to the church, lately converted into a dwelling houſe. The inhabitants put up an effigy of king Athelſtan, carved in ſtone, in the

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abbey church, but whether it be the ſame that belonged to his tomb is uncertain.

The town of Malmſbury has produced ſeveral men of conſiderable eminence, particularly William of Malmſbury, the hiſtorian; Oliver of Malmſbury, by ſome called Elmer and Egelmer, a mathematician; and Thomas Hobbs, the philoſopher. As the mathematician here attempted an art lately much cultivated, I mean the art of flying, a ſhort account of him will probably be agreeable to the reader. Oliver of Malmſbury, otherwiſe Elmer or Egelmer, was born within the precincts of the monaſtery of this place, of which he became a member as ſoon as he was qualified by age and education. After his ſtudies in humanity, he applied himſelf to the mathematics and judicial aſtrology; of his proficiency in the latter, he is ſaid to have given proof by his judgment upon a comet, which appearing ſuddenly, he thus ſaluted it in Latin—"*Veniſti, &c.*" In Engliſh—"Art thou come? Thou art an evil to be lamented by many mothers, threatening England with utter deſtruction." Nor did he miſs the truth therein, though he lived not to ſee the accompliſhment of his prediction, for ſoon after William the Norman entered England with his victorious ſword, depriving many of their lives, more of their lands, and all for a time of their laws and liberties. But though he thus clearly foreſaw the fate of others, he could not foreſee his own, for taking a fancy that, like Dædalus, he could fly, he made himſelf wings, and having raiſed himſelf upon one of the higheſt towers in Malmſbury, he took flight from thence, and flew, as it is ſaid, a furlong, but then falling, he broke both his thighs, and ſoon after died, in the year 1060, five years before the coming of William the Conqueror. He is ſaid to have written ſome books of aſtrology, geometry, and other parts of the mathematics.

Near Malmſbury, on the ſame river, lies the village of Dantſey, which, though but an obſcure place, has

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given title of honour to many eminent perſons, and among the reſt to Henry Danvers, created baron of this place by king James I. though by king Charles I. made earl of Danby. He had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in queen Elizabeth's Iriſh wars, was as good as he was great, and died with glory; but his brother and heir, having ſat, ungratefully, a judge on that very king who made his brother earl, was, at the Reſtoration, attainted of high treaſon, and this, his manor of Dantſey, given to James, then duke of York, who ſettled it in dowry on his ſecond conſort. On his abdication it became a ſecond time forfeited, and king William conferred it on Charles lord Mordaunt, earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, in whoſe family it ſtill remains.

The whole pariſh of Dantſey conſiſts of this manor only, and not a foot of ground in it belongs to any other perſon; it is altogether paſture, and, indeed, very rich. The inhabitants, who are all tenants of the manor, make excellent cheeſe, not at all inferior to that of Chedder, which is the only commodity in the place; for the late lord would not permit the grounds to be plowed up; and I believe there is not an acre of arable land in the pariſh.

Nor would his lordſhip, for ſome years before his death, renew a life upon it, either by leaſe or copyhold, except as many of the laſt as would keep up the homage, and the rights of the manor. And the reaſon of this was, not only to get a clear rack-rent eſtate in it, but to prevent the cheats and impoſitions which the copyhold tenants of the manor put upon their lord. For as every widow has her life in her huſband's copyhold after his death, if ſhe continued ſole and continent, it was a very common thing there for an old man on his death-bed to marry a young woman, who privately contracted to give part of the profits of the copyhold, or ſome conſideration for it, to the huſband's relations.

Two miles north-north-weſt from Malmſbury, is

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the village of Brokenbridge, or Brokenborough, by the ſide of the Avon, anciently called Caer dur burge, where ſome of the Saxon kings had a palace. Sherſton appears by its ſituation, and a number of coins found there, to have been a Roman ſtation, and is probably the ſame place where Edmund fought the Danes, in the year 1016. There are ſeveral barrows near. At Acton Turville, are the remains of a building formerly a ſanctuary, ſaid to have been founded by one of the Saxon kings; and a little to the right of Acton Turville lies Badminton, the ſeat of the duke of Beaufort. The road from Bath to Glouceſter paſſes by the Croſs Hands. There are three places of the name of Sodbury, with the epithets Chipping, Old, and Little. Chipping Sodbury was endowed by King Stephen, with the ſame privileges as Briſtol; and a charter of incorporation was granted by Charles II. which, at the requeſt of the inhabitants, was annulled by proclamation. The chief trade is in cheeſe. The market is held on Thurſday. Old Sodbury, though only a village, is the mother church. On the brow of a hill in Little Sodbury there is an oblong camp, 320 yards long and 200 broad: it is not known by whom it was made, nor have any coins been found there. Edward IV. lay here with his army a little before the battle of Tewkeſbury.

Iron Acton receives its name from the great quantity of iron ore and cinders dug up, which indicate that there had been iron works in times paſt. Here is a beautful ancient croſs, probably built as a pulpit for preaching friars.

At Alveſton is a large camp on the edge of a hill, called the Old Abbey; another at Titherington, a neighbouring village; and another at Almondbury, three miles to the ſouth-weſt.

Three miles north from Rudgway is Thornbury, about two miles from the Severn, a borough by preſcription, governed by a mayor, but not ſending members to parliament. There is a market weekly on

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Saturday. It was given by William I. to the famous Fitz-Hamon. The ſituation of the town is low, but healthy: it conſiſts of an irregular ſtreet, near half a mile in length; and though in general the buildings are old, yet it contains ſeveral good houſes. The church is ſpacious, and built in form of a cathedral, with a high and beautiful tower. Here are a free-ſchool and four alms-houſes. But what chiefly claims attention in Thornbury is its caſtle, which was begun but never finiſhed by Edward duke of Buckingham, in the ſecond year of the reign of Henry VIII. This nobleman was prevented from completing it, and alſo a large navigable canal to communicate with the Severn, diſtant nearly two miles, part of which is yet viſible, by his attainder and death in the thirteenth year of Henry VIII. The beautiful arched gateway, which is the principal entrance into the caſtle, remains entire, and is greatly admired for the excellency of its workmanſhip. Over the arch is the following inſcription, extremely well cut in Saxon characters raiſed above the ſurface:

> This Gate was begun in the yere of our Lorde Gode MCCCCCXI. the 11th yere of the reyne of Kyng Henrie the VIIIth. By me EDW. duc of Buckinghā Erlle of Harforde, Stafforde, and Northamptō.

Upon a label are the words,

DORENTE SAVANTE.

Great part of the caſtle walls, with the outer wall that encloſes the whole, are now ſtanding; and ſome of the rooms are occupied as a farm-houſe. The deſign of this building ſhews it to have been noble and magnificent, though imperfectly executed. Here is a remarkable echo, which continues to reverberate the ſound of the voice very diſtinctly for a conſiderable length of time. It is the property of Mr. Howard, a relation of the duke of Norfolk. One part is inha-

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AUST PASSAGE.

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bited, and commands an extenſive view of the Severn and South Wales. The pariſh is twenty miles in circumference. The clothing buſineſs formerly flouriſhed here, but has long been loſt, and the town has now very little trade. In the Booth-hall is held the court of the honour of Glouceſter. A very ſmall weekly market is held on Saturday.

Two miles eaſt from Thornbury, at Cromhall, it is ſuppoſed the Romans had a fort. Two miles weſt from Thornbury is Oldbury, where are veſtiges of a Roman camp.

Auſt, anciently Auſt Clive, ſituated on a craggy and high cliff, has long been celebrated for the paſſage into Wales. A remarkable event is ſaid to have taken place here: Edward the Elder came to Auſt Clive, and Leolin, petty prince of Wales, to Bethesley, or Beachley, on the oppoſite ſhore; and the latter being backward to confer, and not croſſing the Severn, Edward went over to him. As ſoon as Leolin ſaw him, and knew him, he threw off his robe of ſtate, and went into the water up to his breaſt, and embracing the boat, ſaid, "Moſt wiſe king, your condeſcenſion has overcome my pride, and your wiſdom triumphed over my folly; tread upon that neck which I had fooliſhly lifted up againſt you, and ſo you ſhall enter the land which your goodneſs has this day made your own." He then took him on his ſhoulders, and made him ſit there on his robe, and did him homage with his hands joined.

Near Beachley is Tudenham, once a town which gave name to the hundred. Here Offa's Dyke begins.

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London to Wotton Baſſet.

	M.	F.
Highworth, p. 2.	76	3
Stratton	4	4
Swindon	2	0
Wotton Baſſet	6	4
In the whole	89	3

SWINDON has a weekly market on Monday. Wanborough, or Banbury, near Swindon, has the appearance of antiquity, and may probably be the ſame as Wodenſbury, where the Weſt Saxons, under Ceaulin, were defeated by the united forces of the Britons and Saxons, in the year 590; and where another battle was fought between the Weſt Saxons under Ina, and the Mercians under Ceolred.

Wotton Baſſet takes the name of Baſſet from its ancient lords. It is a mean place, but a corporation, with a mayor and aldermen; and ſends two members to parliament. Here is a weekly market on Thurſday.

London to Milford Haven, by Oxford— From Tyburn Turnpike.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Kenſington Gravel Pits	1	4	Brought up	7	3
Shepherd's Buſh	1	3	Southal	1	7
Acton	1	7	Hayes	2	7
Ealing	2	5	Hillingdon	1	3
	7	3	Carry over	18	4

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	M.	F.
Brought over	13	4
Uxbridge	1	2
Tatling End, Bucks	3	2
Gerard's Croſs	1	6
Beaconsfield	3	3
Loudwater	2	7
Wycomb Marſh	1	1
High Wycomb	1	5
Weſt Wycomb	2	4
Stoken Church, Oxfordſhire	4	7
Tetſworth	6	0
Wheatley Bridge	5	2
Wheatley	0	6
Oxford	6	2
Botley Bridge	1	4
Eynſham	4	3
Witney	5	4
Burford	7	2
Barrington, Glouceſterſhire.	3	1
Northleach	5	7
Frogmill Inn	6	6
Dowdeſwell	2	0
Cheltenham	4	2
Bedlam	1	5
Heydon's Elm	1	6
Wotton	5	0
Glouceſter	1	0
Highnam	2	2
Churcham	1	7
Birdwood	1	7
Huntley	1	3
Longhope	3	1
Lea	1	4
Weſton, Herefordſhire	2	3
Roſs	2	2
Wilton	0	6
	121	6

	M.	F.
Brought up	121	6
Pencraig	2	7
Goodrich Croſs	1	1
Whitchurch	1	5
Monmouth	4	2
Winaſtow	2	7
Dynyſtow	1	1
Tregare	2	6
Llangattock	6	1
Abergavenny	4	0
Pentra	1	4
Llangranach	2	6
Crickhowell	1	7
Bwlch	5	2
Llanſanfraid	2	4
Sketnrog	1	4
Llanhamlog	1	3
Brecknock	3	2
Llanſpyddad	2	2
Penbont	2	6
Reed-Brue	3	3
Trecaſtle	2	3
Llwyel	1	1
Valindra, Caerm.	7	3
Llanymddovry	0	6
Maſegood Inn	7	5
Cledvulch	3	7
Roſmana	1	5
Llandilo Vawr	1	2
Rhuradar	2	4
Croſs Inn	2	3
Cromy Bridge	3	4
White Mill	2	5
Abergwilly	1	5
Caermarthen	1	7
Stony Bridge	1	3
St. Clare	8	1
Llandowror	2	0
Carry up	228	7

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	M.	F.
Brought up	228	7
Tavernſpite	5	0
Cold Blow	3	7
Narbeth	1	6
Robbeſton Wathen	1	7
Caniſton Bridge	1	1
Mid-County Houſe	2	3
	244	7

	M.	F.
Brought up	244	7
Harneſs Hill	1	3
Haverfordweſt	3	7
Merlin's Bridge	0	6
Tier's Croſs	4	0
Milford Haven	4	3
In the whole	259	1

ACTON is ſuppoſed to derive its name from the numbers of oak trees growing there: *ac* in the Saxon language ſignifying an oak. About a mile to the north are ſome medicinal ſprings, called Acton Wells, which, about the middle of the eighteenth century, were in much repute, and an aſſembly room was erected for the accommodation of the company; they belong to the duke of Devonſhire.

In the pariſh of Ealing, on the left hand toward the great weſtern road, is Gunnerſbury Houſe, built by Inigo Jones, and for ſome years the reſidence of the Princeſs Amelia, daughter of King George II.

Hayes Church, ſituated about a quarter of a mile to the left of the road, is a handſome ſtructure, and contains ſeveral ancient monuments, and ſome of a more modern date. In this pariſh is Dawley, once the ſeat of the celebrated lord Bolingbroke, and afterwards of the earl of Uxbridge. The greater part of the ancient manſion has been pulled down.

On the right of Hillingdon, is Little Hillingdon, where is a ſeat of the marchioneſs of Rockingham, and another of colonel Talbot.

At the entrance of Uxbridge, on the right, is the Lodge, Dr. Freeman's.

Uxbridge is a town of one ſtreet, a mile in length, and parochially a hamlet of Hillingdon, whoſe liberties extend nearly one-third of the town, and remain unpaved; the reſt of the town being paved and lighted

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by act of parliament. Uxbridge is not a corporation town, but has a large corn-market on Thurſday. A new market-houſe was erected rather more than twenty years ſince, near the church. The cemetery or church-yard is at ſome diſtance from the church to the ſouth. The river Coln runs in two ſtreams at the weſt end of the town, with a new ſtone bridge over the main branch; and the canal from the Thames, at Brentford, to Braunſton, runs near and parallel to the river. Near the canal is an ancient building, called the Treaty-houſe, or Place-houſe, where the commiſſioners of King Charles I. and the parliament met in the year 1644, and entered into a negotiation, which however proved fruitleſs. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Paget.

Croſſing the Coln we enter Buckinghamſhire.

Near Gerrard's Croſs, on the left, is Bulſtrode, a ſeat of the duke of Portland, ſituated in a beautiful park.

Near Beaconsfield, on the right, is Whitton Park, the ſeat of Mr. Dupré.

Beaconsfield is a ſmall town, with a weekly market on Thurſday. Beyond the town, on the left, is Hall-place, once the ſeat of the celebrated poet Waller, to whoſe memory a monument is erected in the church yard, with an inſcription by Mr. Rymer; the eſtate is ſtill in poſſeſſion of the family.

On the left hand likewiſe is Gregories, the ſeat of the late Edmund Burke, Eſq. At Loudwater there are two or three paper mills.

High Wycomb, called alſo Chipping Wycomb, conſiſts principally of one main ſtreet, with a few branches. On the ſouth ſide runs a ſmall river, which Leland calls Uſe, it riſes in the Chiltern Hills, about four or five miles to the north-weſt, and runs into the Thames two miles below Marlow. It is a town corporate, with a mayor, aldermen, &c.; has a weekly market on Friday; and ſends two members to parliament. Being in the high road from Oxford to Lon-

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don, it has ſeveral good inns. The church is large. A teſſelated pavement, nine feet ſquare, was found near Wycomb, in the year 1774, and at the ſame time ſome Roman coins. Here was an hoſpital for lepers founded before the thirteenth of Henry III. dedicated to St. Margaret and St. Giles; likewiſe an hoſpital dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, for a maſter, brethren, and ſiſters, founded before the reign of Henry III. which is ſtill in exiſtence, under the patronage of the corporation: this hoſpital was new built in the year 1684. Here is likewiſe a free-grammar ſchool.

A little to the left is a houſe, formerly the reſidence of the marquis of Lanſdown, who takes the title of baron from the town. It is now the ſeat of lord Carrington.

At Weſt Wycomb is the beautiful ſeat late lord Le Deſpenſer's, now of Sir John Daſhwood King, Bart. The church, ſituated on an eminence, was new built in the year 1763, at the expence of his lordſhip. On the tower is a ball which will contain ſix people.

One mile ſouth-weſt from Stoken Church, at Wormeſley, is the ſeat of —— Fane, Eſq.

A mile and a half north-weſt from Tetſworth is Ricot park, the ſeat of the earl of Abingdon. Two miles ſouth from Tetſworth, at Wheatley, is a ſeat of lord C. Spencer.

Three miles beyond Wheatley, on the right, near the river Thames, is Waterſtock, where is a ſeat of Sir W. Aſhurſt; and on the oppoſite ſide of the river, at Waterperry, a ſeat of Mr. Curzon.

Four miles beyond Tetſworth, and one mile from the road, on the left hand, is the village of Great Milton, where was once a priory of monks, cell to Abingdon.

Near Wheatley, on the right, is Holton Park, the ſeat of —— Harrod, Eſq.

About a mile and half ſouth from Wheatley is Cuddeſden, where the biſhop of Oxford has a palace;

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the firſt, built by biſhop Bancroft, was burned in the civil wars.

Two miles from Wheatley Croſs is Shotover Hill, in which are found excellent ochre, an abſorbent earth like that called fullers, and pipe-makers clay. On the left is a ſeat of —— Schutz, Eſq.

Two miles from Oxford, on the right, is Hedington, ſaid to have been a royal nurſery in the Saxon times; and the reſidence of King Ethelred, who had a palace here. Several people of fortune have houſes on this ſpot.

About a mile to the right of Bottley Bridge is Witham, a ſeat of the earl of Abingdon.

Eynſham, by the ſide of the Thames, is called by Camden a royal villa. Here King Ethelred, by the advice of the archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, held a council, in which many decrees were enacted, both eccleſiaſtical and civil. It was taken from the Britons on their defeat by Cuthwulf; and a monaſtery of Benedictine monks was founded by Athelmar, or Aylmer, earl of Cornwall and Devon, before the year 1005. About the time of the Conqueſt it was left deſolate, and given by Remigius biſhop of Lincoln, to the monaſtery of Stow in Linconſhire; but reſtored, and much augmented, on the removal of the abbot and monks from Stow hither, and by lands given by Robert Bloet biſhop of Lincoln, in exchange for Newark and Stow. At the Diſſolution the monaſtery was granted by Henry VIII. to ſir Edward North and William Darcy. In Camden's time the abbey was turned into a private houſe, and belonged to the earl of Derby.

Two miles ſouth from Eynſham, near the river Thames, is Stanton Harcourt, the ancient ſeat of the Harcourts, a branch of a noble family in Normandy. The old kitchen is noticed by Dr. Plot, being built of ſtone, ſquare at bottom and octangular above, ending like a tower; and the fires being made againſt the walls, the ſmoke aſcended up them without any fun-

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nels or disturbance to the cooks, and being stopped by a large conical roof, went out at the loop-holes at the sides, which were shut or opened according to the direction of the wind. From the form of the windows, bishop Littleton supposed they were put in, and the whole repaired, about the reign of Henry IV.

Etchings on a large scale have been made of this kitchen and the chapel, which is very ancient, by the present earl. In one of the towers Mr. Pope finished his fifth volume of Homer; while his friend Gay was at Cockthorp, another seat of lord Harcourt. Two miles from hence, in a common field near the house, the two lovers were struck by lightning; and their epitaph by Mr. Pope, is in the parish church, as likewise another on the earl of Harcourt, grandfather of the present noble peer.

About a mile from Witney, to the left, is Cogges, where was a priory of black monks, cell to the abbey at Fescamp in Normandy, founded by the ancestors of Manasseh Arsic, lord of the place, and given by Henry VI. to Eton College. It was afterwards converted into a mansion house by the earl of Downe, in the reign of James I.; and part of it now remains.

Witney is a considerable manufacturing town, situated on the Windrush. It consists of two streets, the principal of which is long and spacious; at the upper end stands the church, and near it a good parsonage house, built by Dr. Friend. The blankets made here are in great repute, and employ three thousand people, reckoning women and children. Some duffels are likewise made here; and there are several felt-mongers.

In the reign of Queen Anne the company of blanket weavers at Witney, and the neighbourhood, to the distance of twenty miles, were incorporated under letters patent by the name of the Master, Assistants, Wardens, and Commonalty of Blanket Weavers in Witney, &c. They have a common-hall, a neat building, in which they transact all business and mak-

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ters relating to the manufacture; examine, measure, and mark all goods; and punish any deficiency found in weight, measure, or mark, &c.

Witney was one of the manors which Alwin bishop of Winchester gave to that church, in the year 1040, by way of atonement for the charge brought against him and Queen Emma. In the year 1171 bishop Blois gave it to his new foundation at St. Cross. Witney was made a borough by Edward II. and it sent members till the thirty-third of Edward III. It is governed by two bailiffs; and has a weekly market on Thursday. Here is a free-school founded by Henry Box, citizen of London, in the reign of Charles II. and established by an act of parliament: a good library belongs to the school. Here is likewise an alms-house for widows, and a charity school.

Six miles north from Witney lies Charlbury, a small town on the Evenlode; and near it is Blandford Park, a seat, formerly of the earl of Clarendon, and then called Cornbury; but being a few years since purchased by the duke of Marlborough as a seat for his son the marquis of Blandford, the name of the seat is changed. Two miles east from Charlbury lies Stonesfield, or Stunsfield, where a large Roman pavement was dug up in the year 1713.

About two miles from Witney, a little to the right, lies Minster Lovel, anciently the seat of the lords Lovel of Tichmarsh, descended from Lupellus, a noble Norman; the last lord was chamberlain to Richard III. and being attainted in the reign of Henry VII. he took up arms for Lambert Simnel, and was killed in the battle of Stoke. Here was a priory, cell to the Benedictine abbey of St. Mary at Yvri, and as an alien priory given by Edward IV. to Eton College. The ruins of the conventual church and gate are seen near the parish church; the offices are converted into outhouses for a farm-house.

Near Burford is Swinbrook, the seat of —— Fettiplace, Esq.

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Burford is ſituated on the Windruſh. It contains one good ſtreet, and has a ſmall manufacture of rugs and duffels; and was formerly celebrated for ſaddles. Here is a market weekly on Saturday, and conſiderable for corn.

At this place a council is ſuppoſed to have been held, about the year 682, by the kings Etheldred and Berthwald, at which Aldhelm abbot of Malmſbury was commanded to regulate the due obſervance of Eaſter.

A little to the weſt of the town, at a ſpot now called Battle Edge, Cuthred king of the Weſt Saxons defeated Ethelbald king of Mercia in the year 752. On the downs, near the town, are annual horſe races with a king's plate. Burford was the native place of Dr. Peter Heylin; and the reſidence of Mr. Lenthal, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, whoſe ſeat is ſtill poſſeſſed by his deſcendant, and contains ſome good pictures, part of the collection of Charles I. brought from Hampton Court. The eſtate was purchaſed by the ſpeaker from Lord Falkland. The church is a large handſome building, and the weſt doors ornamented.

Here was a ſmall priory or hoſpital dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, which at the Diſſolution was granted to Edward Herman. At the entrance of the town are ſome alms-houſes. About a mile and half ſouth of the town are ſome veſtiges of the Akerman-ſtreet.

At Bruern, four miles north from Burford, was an abbey of Ciſtertian monks founded by Nicholas Baſſet, in the year 1147, which at the ſuppreſſion was granted to ſir A. Cope.

At Barrington is a ſeat of Lord Dinevor. Here we enter Glouceſterſhire; and about three miles beyond is Dutton Park, the ſeat of lord Sherborn.

About a mile from Northleach, on the right, is Farmington, the ſeat of Mr. Waller; and near it ſome intrenchments, called Norbury Camp.

Northleach was formerly a place of trade, with a

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conſiderable manufacture of cloth, but is now much declined. The church, ſituated on the ſide of an eminence, is a handſome building. It is governed by a bailiff and two conſtables; and has a market on Wedneſday, conſiderable for grain. Here is a good grammar-ſchool, founded by Hugh Weſtwood, Eſq. and well endowed. A little beyond the town is a new county bridewell. On the left is Stowell Park, the ſeat of Lord Chedworth.

On the right of Frogmill is Sandywell Park, the ſeat of Mrs. Tracy.

Dowdeſwell is ſituated at the bottom of a long and ſteep hill, from the top of which is a fine view of Cheltenham, Tewkeſbury, and the ſurrounding vale, as far as the Malvern Hills. Here is a ſeat of Mr. Rogers; and at Charlton another of Mr. Hunt.

Cheltenham conſiſts of one ſpacious ſtreet, a mile in length, with ſome ſhort branches, chiefly of houſes new built. The ſpring is ſituated about a quarter of a mile out of the town towards the ſouth.

Theſe waters were firſt noticed by Dr. Short, in the year 1740, with great commendations; and the place has lately become one of the moſt faſhionable of ſummer reſort. In the year 1788, it was honoured by the reſidence of the royal family, the King and Queen being accommodated with the houſe which belongs to the earl of Fauconberg, near the Pump-room. The waters are of a purgative quality, and recommended in bilious and ſcorbutic complaints.

Here is a regular maſter of the ceremonies, aſſembly rooms, a theatre royal, &c. The church is large, and ſituated nearly in the centre of the town. The market is on Thurſday, and well ſupplied.

About two miles from Cheltenham, in the road to Painſwick, on the left hand, is a remarkable rock projecting out from a ſtony mountain: from the road it is not unlike an ancient column with baſe and architrave. It appears to be the work of art; but I was

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informed it was natural, and formed by the falling away of the ſurrounding earth and looſe ſtones. The neighbouring people call it the Devil's Chimney. There is ſaid to have been a monaſtery at Cheltenham as early as the year 803.

At Southam, near Cheltenham, is a ſeat of the family of Delabere.

The road between Cheltenham and Glouceſter is flat and dull, and in rainy ſeaſons ſubject to floods.

At Highnam is a ſeat of lady Guiſe.

Five miles north-weſt from Highnam is Newent, ſituated in the foreſt of Dean, among coal mines, which have lately been diſcovered and worked. It is ſaid to take its riſe and name from a new inn erected there for the accommodation of travellers paſſing to and from Wales. There is a ſmall market on Friday. Here was an alien priory of Benedictines, founded by Roger de Montgomery, cell to the abbey of Cormeil in Normandy, and afterwards given to Fotheringay in Northamptonſhire, with which it was given by Edward VI. to ſir Richard Lee.

A little beyond Lea we enter Herefordſhire.

About two miles to the right is Eccleſwall Caſtle, an ancient ſeat of the Talbots.

About half a mile ſouth from Weſton is Penyard Caſtle, which, with the manor and park, belonged to the family of Talbot in the reign of Richard II.

Roſs was noted in Camden's time for its iron works, which are yet carried on, with ſome trade in cider and wool. It ſtands on an eminence on the left bank of the Wye, but is cloſe built. It was made a free borough by Henry III., the biſhops of Hereford being its lords, where they had formerly a caſtle and a priſon. The government of the town is veſted in a ſerjeant and four conſtables. The market is on Thurſday.

Here lived long doing good, John Kyrle, Eſq. celebrated by Mr. Pope as the *Man of Roſs*, who ſpent his income (about 500l. a year) in acts of utility and

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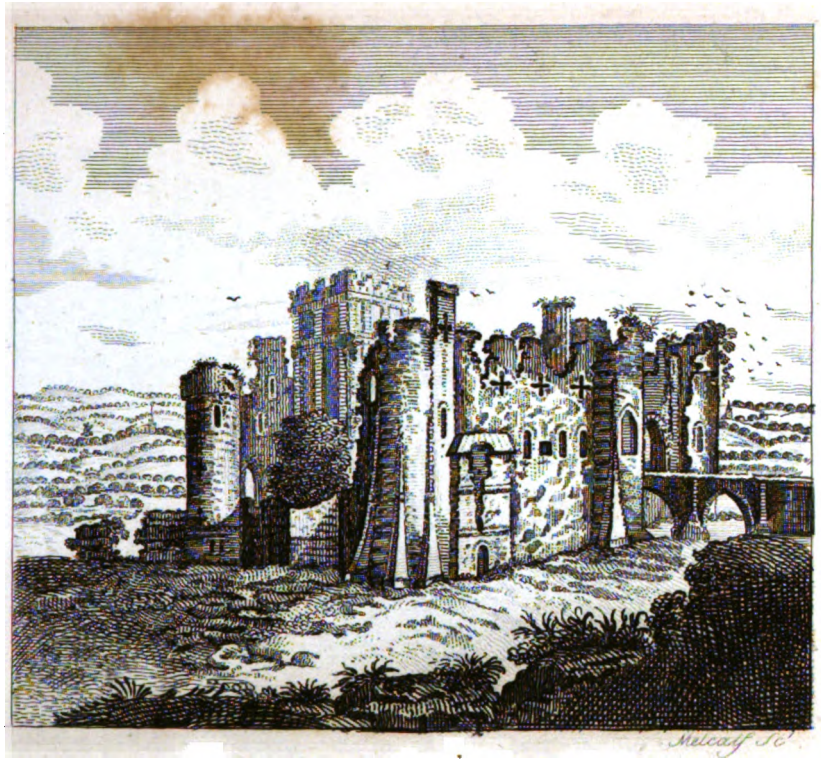

GOODRICH CASTLE

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benevolence. Among other public works he conſtructed a broad cauſeway at the weſt end of the town; he raiſed the ſpire of the church; and he incloſed a piece of ground with a ſtone wall, in which he ſunk a reſervoir for the uſe of the inhabitants. He died at the age of 84, in the year 1724. The houſe he lived in was, after his death, converted into the King's Arms Inn.

Near Goodrich Croſs is Goodrich Caſtle, an ancient ſeat of the Talbots; and not far from it Flanſford, where was a priory of black canons founded by Richard Talbot, lord of Goodrich Caſtle, in the year 1347; and at the Diſſolution granted to the earl of Shrewſbury.

Two miles ſouth-weſt from Goodrich Croſs there is a hill with intrenchments, called Great Doward and King Arthur's Hall; and a camp on another hill, called Little Doward; and on a bend in the Wye, another called Symond's Gate.

Monmouth is a large and handſome town, ſituated at the conflux of the Munnow and the Wye, with a ſtone bridge over each, as likewiſe over another ſmall river called the Trothy, which runs here into the Wye. The Britiſh name is ſaid, by Camden, to be Mwnwy, or Mongwy, and ſo called from the river Wye. It is ancient; and on the ſides, where it is defended by the rivers, was encompaſſed by walls and a ditch. In the centre of the town, near the market-place, is the caſtle, which appears to have flouriſhed in the reign of William the Conqueror; though the preſent edifice is thought to have been built by John baron of Monmouth, from whom it was wreſted by Henry III. for his taking part with the barons; it afterwards became the property of the houſe of Lancaſter; and here was born the hero Henry V. Of this caſtle only a piece of a wall now remains.

Monmouth had anciently four gates, and a ſuburb, in which was a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas, for-

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merly parochial, but now united with the parish within the walls, the church of which is modern, except the square tower.

On the north side of the town is a ruinous building, supposed to be part of a priory founded by Wikenoc de Monmouth, in the reign of Henry I. cell to the Benedictine abbey of Saumur, in France, and afterwards made independent. At the Dissolution it was granted to Richard Price, and Thomas Perry. Here were likewise two hospitals, founded about the year 1240, by John of Monmouth.

The celebrated Geoffry of Monmouth was born and educated in this town, and is said to have written his history when a monk in this priory. He was archdeacon of Monmouth, and bishop of St. Asaph, in the year 1151, being obliged to quit Wales in the troubles of the times, he had the custody of Abingdon Abbey, from Henry I. but resigning his bishopric to obtain the abbacy, he lost both.

In the year 1646, Oliver Cromwell took Monmouth Castle, together with that of Ragland; and, when Oliver was at Monmouth, a person of the name of Evans attemped to shoot him, in the parlour of a house then occupied by a Mr. Fortune, who entertained Oliver. Evans was prevented from perpetrating that act by some bye-standers, who apprehended that Oliver's soldiers would immediately burn the town, and destroy the inhabitants.

This borough, in conjunction with those of Uske and Newport, both in this county, sends but one member to parliament. It was first privileged to send members to parliament by Henry VIII. Edward VI. is said to have incorporated it in the year 1550, but the present charter was granted by Charles I. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. The chief trade of this place is with Bristol, by the Wye, which runs into the Severn, below Chepstow. It has a good and plentiful market on Saturdays, for corn and provisions of all sorts.

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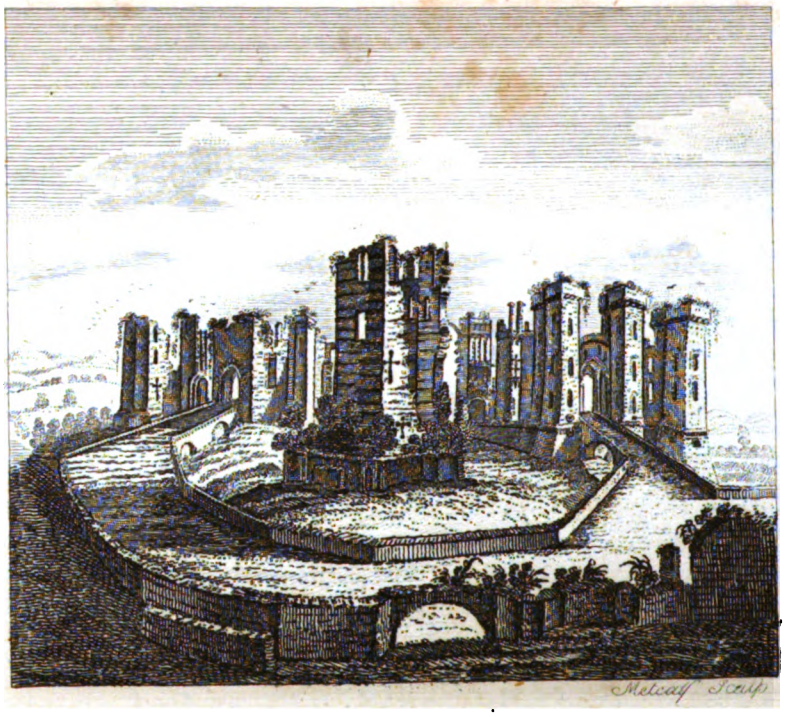

RAGLAND CASTLE

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Charles II. created his ſon James Fitz-James Duke of Monmouth, who made the unſucceſsful attempt to wreſt the crown from his uncle James II.

An elegant whole length ſculpture of Henry V. has lately been placed in the front of the town-hall, at the pence of the corporation.

About a mile ſouth from the town is Troy Houſe, a ſeat of the duke of Beaufort's, where is ſhewn the cradle in which Henry V. was rocked, and the armour which he wore at Agincourt.

Eight miles north-north-weſt from Monmouth, on the right bank of the Munnow, is Groſmont, where are the remains of an ancient caſtle, belonging to the duke of Beaufort, who from hence takes the title of viſcount. At this place lived John of Kent, who is ſaid to have dealt with an evil ſpirit, and of whom many wonderful tales are told.

At Llangua, or Llanguin, two miles north-weſt from Groſmont, near the Munnow, was a priory of black monks, cell to the abbey of Lyra, in Normandy, before the year 1183, which was granted by Henry VIII. to John D'Oyley and John Scudamore.

Seven miles north from Monmouth, and three from Groſmont, is Skirfrith, where are the remains of a caſtle, which, with Groſmont, belonged to Hubert de Burgh, who was obliged to ſurrender them up to Henry III.

Abergavenny is ſituated in a rich and beautiful vale, on a ſmall river called Gavenny, near its union with the Uſk, over which is a bridge of fifteen arches, and was founded in the eleventh century. It was once ſurrounded with walls. The mountains in the neighbourhood abound in coal, iron ore, and limeſtone.

It is a handſome well built town, with a corporation, conſiſting of a bailiff, recorder, and burgeſſes. In the town are ſome good houſes, but the ſtreets are in general narrow and ill paved. The chief trade is in flannels, which are manufactured by the country people at their own homes, and brought here to ſell. The market is on Tueſday.

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Here was a priory founded by Hamelin Baleon, or Baladun, one of the companions of William the Conqueror, which by one of his ſucceſſors was given as a cell to the Benedictine abbey, at Le Mans.

On the ſouth ſide of the town are the remains of a caſtle, ſituated about an hundred yards from the river Uſk. It is at preſent extremely ruinous, though Leland, in his Itinerary, calls it a fair caſtle, by which it ſeems as if it was then ſtanding. The chief part remaining appears to have been a kind of gateway, having a demi-tower, on the ſouth ſide of it, with ſome detached fragments of walls. A little diſtance to the eaſt of theſe, near the ſite of the outer walls, is a ſmall artificial mount. From ſome arches and windows, which are painted, the part remaining was built ſince the reign of Henry II. when, according to Leland's Collectanea, it was taken by the Welch. This caſtle, ſays Camden, has been oftener ſtained with the infamy of treachery than any other caſtle in Wales. Firſt by William ſon of earl Miles, and afterwards by William Breos, both having upon public aſſurance, and under pretence of friendſhip, invited thither ſome of the Welch nobility, and then baſely murdered them. But they eſcaped not the juſt vengeance of God, for Brens having been deprived of all his effects, (his wife and ſon alſo ſtarved with hunger,) died in exile. The other having his brains daſhed out with a ſtone, while Braulas Caſtle was on fire, received at length the due reward of his villany. According to Caradoc's Hiſtory of Wales, in the year 1172, this caſtle was ſurpriſed by Sitſylht ap Dyſnwal and Jefan ap Sitſhylt ap Riryd, two Welch commanders, who made the whole garriſon priſoners. And the ſame hiſtorian relates, that it was again taken in the reign of King John, about the year 1215, by Lewellyn prince of Wales, notwithſtanding the anathema of the pope, to whom that king, by his ſubmiſſion, had reconciled himſelf. The preſent proprietor of this caſtle is lord Abergavenny.

Abergavenny had anciently three churches, but now

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only two; and one of these dedicated to St. John, almost in ruins. St. Mary's church contains monuments of the Breose family, and William earl of Pembroke, who was taken at the battle of Banbury, and beheaded at Northampton, in the year 1469, &c.

East of the town is Skiridvaur, or St. Michael's Mount, on the west point of which is a chasm, pretended to have been made at the crucifixion, and much resorted to by devotees, who bring away the earth in handkerchiefs, and even in carts, to lay on their fields.

Eight miles north from Abergavenny, is Llantony Priory, situated in a deep valley, on the side of the river Hondy. It was at first an hermitage, to which a follower of Henry Lacy had retired for religious meditation. This hermitage was afterwards converted into a priory of Augustine canons, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and endowed by Henry Lacy. In the beginning here were above forty religious, but by reason of the hard usage they met with from the rudeness, poverty, and barrenness of the neighbouring country and people, the greatest part of them removed, first to the bishop's palace, in Hereford, and after, *viz.* in the year 1136, to a place near Gloucester, which was also called, from this mother monastery, Lantony, and sometimes for distinctions sake Llantony the Second, so that only thirteen canons were left here; which number, in process of time, decreased, and the house was almost ruined; when king Edward IV. gave leave for the annexing this priory to Llantony, near Gloucester, here being to be maintained a prior dative, and four canons, but it is to be doubted whether this union ever took full effect. The abbey church is in the form of a cross, and was, according to Speed, built about the year 1137, and the present ruins seem of a later period, having a mixture of circular and pointed arches, those below being pointed, and those above circular. The whole seems to have been built at the same time, and from one plan. The whole nave is still remaining from

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east to west, the roof excepted. It measures 212 feet in length, 27 feet 4 inches in breadth. The aisles are no more than 9 feet 6 inches broad. Two sides of the high tower are still extant, which rise from nearly the centre of the church.

Four miles from Llantony, near the small village of Cwmoy, is a remarkable mountain, the sides of which have at different times been broken from it, and now fall in immense fragments beneath, having left a perpendicular precipice of more than one hundred feet in height.

Crickhowel, or Crug-hywel, is a neat town and ancient borough by prescription, situated on the left bank of the Usk, which abounds with trout, as the neighbouring hills do with grouse. Here is a market on Thursday. Near it are the ruins of a castle, and an ancient intrenchment. Three miles north-west from Crickhowel is Tretwr, a well built town, situated among woods, where is an ancient round tower, nearly entire, except the roof.

Brecknock, or Brecon, is situated near the centre of the county, at the conflux of the Hondy and the Usk, over which is a stone bridge. From its situation it is by the Welch called Aberhondy. It is supposed to have been a Roman station, and was anciently surrounded by walls, part of which are yet remaining. The present town is of an oval form, well built, and populous. It contains three parish churches, is incorporated for two bailiffs, fifteen aldermen, two chamberlains, a town clerk, &c. and sends one member to parliament. There are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday.

Brecknock Castle was built in the reign of William Rufus, by Bernard de Newmarsh, one of the companions of William the Conqueror, who, under a grant from that king, conquered the whole county of Brecknock, containing three cantreves. In order to acquire a further title to his possessions, he married Nest, grand-daughter of Gryffydth ap Llewellyn prince of

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Wales. The produce of this marriage was a ſon, named Mahel, who having incenſed his mother, by reproaching her for her diſſolute behaviour, ſhe in revenge declared upon oath that he was not the ſon of her huſband, Barnard de Newmarſh, on which account he was diſinherited, and the caſtle and eſtate devolved to Sybil his ſiſter, the wife of Milo earl of Hereford, and by her female deſcendants was carried into the families of the Mortimers, Cantelows, and Bohuns. This caſtle fell to the Bohuns, and at length from them to Edward Stafford duke of Buckingham. In the year 1233, Brecknock Caſtle was beſieged by Llewellyn prince of Wales, who had laid before it a whole month, but all his efforts proving fruitleſs, he raiſed the ſiege, and ſetting fire to the town, purſued his route into the marches, in the courſe of which he burned the town of Clunn, then demoliſhed Redde Caſtle in Powis, and laying Oſweſtry in aſhes, returned to his own dominions. Mr. Windham thus deſcribes the preſent ſtate of this caſtle.—"A few walls, and ſome remnants of Ely tower, on the keep of Brecknock Caſtle, are ſtill extant. The tower was ſo named from Dr. Morton, biſhop of Ely, who was confined here by Richard III. and committed to the cuſtody of Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham. The duke procured the crown for Richard, but being diſappointed in his expectations of reward from that king, he, in concert with the biſhop, his priſoner, planned in this caſtle the famous union of the houſes of York and Lancaſter, which afterwards brought Henry VII. to the throne of England. The duke of Buckingham did not, however, live to ſee the union effected; but falling under the ſuſpicion of Richard, his perſon was apprehended, and he was ſoon after beheaded, either at Shrewſbury or Saliſbury. In ſome manuſcript memorandums in the Britiſh Muſeum, written by Mr. Symons, who appears to have been officer or ſoldier in the royal army, under Charles I. it is ſaid—"The inhabitants of Brecknock had pulled downe the caſtle of Brecknock, and walls

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of the towne. Colonel Herbert Price. They petitioned to the king before." Probably this was done to avoid the confuſion and depredations attending a ſiege.

In or near the caſtle a priory of Benedictine monks was founded, as a cell to Battle Abbey, by the ſame Barnard de Newmarſh, who was called to the aſſiſtance of Jeſtin againſt Prince Rhees, in the reign of Henry I. It was firſt given to the ſee of St. David, and afterwards to John ap Rice.

Near the weſt gate was a houſe of black friars, which was by Henry VIII. converted into a college, and the college of Abergwilly united to it. This college ſtill exiſts, conſiſting of a precentor, (biſhop of St. David's), a chancellor, treaſurer, and nineteen prebendaries.

Trecaſtle was once a large town, but in a ſtate of decay in Leland's time, and near it then appeared the ruins only of a caſtle. On a hill near it, a Roman mile ſtone was dug up in the year 1769.

Llandovery, or Llanymdovery, is ſituated on the Towy, with a handſome ſtone bridge over the river; contains about one hundred houſes, and has a weekly market on Friday. Here are the remains of an ancient caſtle.

Llandilo Vawr is a handſome town, on the Towy, over which there is a ſtone bridge. The battle between Edward I. and Llewellyn, which proved ſo fatal to the latter, is ſuppoſed to have been fought near this place. Here is a weekly market on Tueſday. The pariſh is thirteen miles long, and eight broad. The lordſhip is annexed to the ſee of St. Aſaph.

About half a mile from Llandilo Vawr, are the remains of Dinevawr Caſtle, built by prince Rhys ap Theodore, who removed hither from Caermarthen, the former reſidence of the princes of South Wales. It was circular, and fortified with a double moat and rampart. On the ſouth ſide are the ruins of an ancient chapel, and on the eaſt ſide a dungeon, at the bottom of a ruined tower. This caſtle is ſituated in Newton

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BRECKNOCK CASTLE.

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Park, the ſeat of lord Dynevor, or Dinevawr, to whom the eſtate belongs.

Within view of the caſtle, are the remains of Dryſlon, or Druſwllyn Caſtle, which ſignifies a place of difficult acceſs, which belonged to the ancient princes of the country.

Five miles eaſt from Dinevor is Caraigcennin Caſtle, ſituated on the point of an inſulated rock, inacceſſible on three ſides, ſurrounded at moderate but unequal diſtances with mountains, and the roads to it even now barely paſſable. The fortreſs, of which great part ſtill remains, does not cover an acre of ground, nor would the rock admit of more: this was undoubtedly a Britiſh building. "Might not," ſays Mr. Windham, "this impregnable rock have been the citadel of the Britiſh princes, and the caſtle of Dinevawr their palace?

The well in this caſtle is alſo of a ſingular kind: for, inſtead of a perpendicular deſcent, which might have been made with much leſs trouble, here is a large winding cave bored through the ſolid rock. An arched paſſage on the northern edge of the precipice (which on this ſide, for the whole length of the caſtle, is perpendicular to an immenſe depth) leads along the outſide of the fortreſs, with an eaſy ſlope, to the beginning of the perforation, and is in length eighty-four feet. The perforation is of various dimenſions; the breadth of it, at the beginning, is twelve feet, and in ſome places it is leſs than three; but at a medium, may be eſtimated to be from five to ſix feet. In ſome parts the cave is ten feet high, in others not more than four. The whole length of the deſcent through the rock is 150 feet; but the declivity is unequal, and on an average may make an angle of about thirty degrees with the plane of the horizon. Notwithſtanding all this extravagant labour, there is ſcarcely water ſufficient for a ſmall family; nor do there appear, at preſent, any other reſources within the precincts of the caſtle. About eight or ten feet from the extremity of

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the cave, and four feet above the ground, is a small baſon in the rock, which may contain ſomething more than a gallon; into this a little water is continually dripping, in greater or leſs quantities, according to the ſeaſon of the year or the ſtate of the atmoſphere. This could never anſwer the purpoſes of a garriſon; and therefore we may conclude, as the perforation is continued beyond the baſon, that the ſcheme was either intended to be purſued, or that it was dropped through deſpair of ſucceſs. A poor woman in the neighbourhood diſcovered with her plough near two hundred angular pieces of ſilver of Elizabeth, James, and Charles I. No mention is made of this caſtle in the hiſtory of Caradoc till the year 1248, when Rhys Fychan won it from the Engliſh, to whom his mother had ſome time before privately delivered it.

Two miles ſouth-weſt from Llandilo Vawr is Golden Grove, the ſeat of —— Vaughan, Eſq.

Abergwilly is ſituated on a ſmall ſtream called Gwilly, where it runs into the Towy. Here is the only remaining palace belonging to the ſee of St. David's. The church was made collegiate by Bec, biſhop of St. David's, and augmented by biſhop Gower in the year 1334: it was by Henry VIII. annexed to Brecknock, Leland ſays, on account of debauching a young woman, the canons being killed or fleeing from it.

Caermarthen is ſituated on the Towy, about eight miles from its mouth, which opens into the Briſtol Channel, and is there called Caermarthen Bay. It was called by the ancient Britons, Caer Fyrddin; by Ptolemy, Maridunum; and by Antoninus, Muriduinum. No veſſels above 250 tons can come up to the town. It was anciently ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle, the gate of which only remains, and ſerves for a county gaol. It was firſt erected into a borough by Henry VIII.; and ſends one member to parliament. James I. granted it a charter of in-

CAERMARTHEN CASTLE.

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corporation, veſting the government in a mayor and ſix peers or juſtices.

The church, a large building, is ſituated without the town. And at a ſmall diſtance from the town are the ruins of a priory of black canons, founded before the year 1148, which was granted at the Diſſolution to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple. Here was likewiſe a houſe of grey friars, granted by Edward VI. to ſir Thomas Greſham. There are two markets weekly on Wedneſday and Saturday.

Here, ſays Camden, was born the Britiſh Tages; our Merlin, or, as the Britiſh writers call him, Merdhin Emrys, who flouriſhed about the year 480. The firſt of our hiſtorians who mentions him is Nennius, who ſuppoſes him to have been called Embreys Gleutic. He ſays nothing of his fabulous diabolical birth; but tells us expreſsly that his mother (being a nun in a nunnery there, whoſe ſite was ſhewn to Leland), was afraid of owning his father, leſt ſhe ſhould be put to death, but that the boy confeſſed to King Vortigern that his father was a Roman. He adds, that Vortigern's meſſengers found him *ad campum Electi in regione quæ vocatur Glevising*, which by no means fixes his birth to this place. All our monkiſh writers make him either a prophet or magician. But H. Lluyd repreſents him as a man of extraordinary learning and prudence for the time he lived in; and that his ſkill in mathematics gave riſe to a certain fable, which was tranſmitted in writing to poſterity. All we know of the writings aſcribed to him are certain prophecies. They ſhew a grove called Merlin's, on a hill about a mile from Caermarthen, and near it a cave and ſpring or ſmall lake. To this cave Spenſer alludes, but places it among the woody hills of Dinevawr.

> It is a hideous hollow cave-like bay,
> Under a rock that lies a little ſpace
> From the ſwift Barry, tumbling down apace
> Amongſt the woody hills of Dinevawr.

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On the entrance of the Normans into Wales, this town fell into their hands, but under whoſe conduct I know not; and long ſtruggled with many difficulties, being often attacked, and more than once burnt, firſt by Griffin ap Rhys, then by Rhys, the ſame Griffin's brother, at which time Henry Turberville of England relieved the caſtle, and cut down the bridge. It was afterwards reſcued from theſe miſeries by the aſſiſtance of Gilbert de Clare, who repaired its walls and the neighbouring caſtles; and being freed from apprehenſions, it more eaſily ſuſtained the ſucceeding ſhocks of war in future. The princes of Wales, eldeſt ſons of the kings of England, have here their chancery and exchequer for South Wales.

At St. Clare was anciently a caſtle near the church, which was gone to ruins in Leland's time. Here was likewiſe a priory of monks, cell to the Cluniac abbey of St. Martin de Campis, in Paris, founded in the year 1291, and given by Henry VI. to All Soul's College, Oxford.

Five miles weſt-north-weſt from St. Clare, ſtood Ty Gwyn, the palace of Hoel Dha, the firſt ſovereign of all Wales, where he aſſembled the nobility and clergy to form a body of laws for his people; they paſſed the ſeaſon of Lent in prayer and faſting, and after a ſolemn invocation for a divine bleſſing, publiſhed the firſt ſyſtem of written laws in Wales.

On the ſite of this palace a Ciſtertian monaſtery was founded, as ſome think, by Rhees ap Theodore, Prince of South Wales, in the reign of William the Conqueror, but more probably by Bernard, Biſhop of St. Davids, in the year 1143. The abbey was called Whiteland, Blancland, Wallice, Ty Gwyn ar Taf, and Albalanda. At the Diſſolution it was granted by Henry VIII. to Lord Audley and John Cordel. There are but ſmall remains.

Narbeth is ſituated on an eminence. Leland ſays, "Narbeth, a little pretty pile of Old Sir Rheſes, given unto him by King Henry VIII. There is a poor vil-

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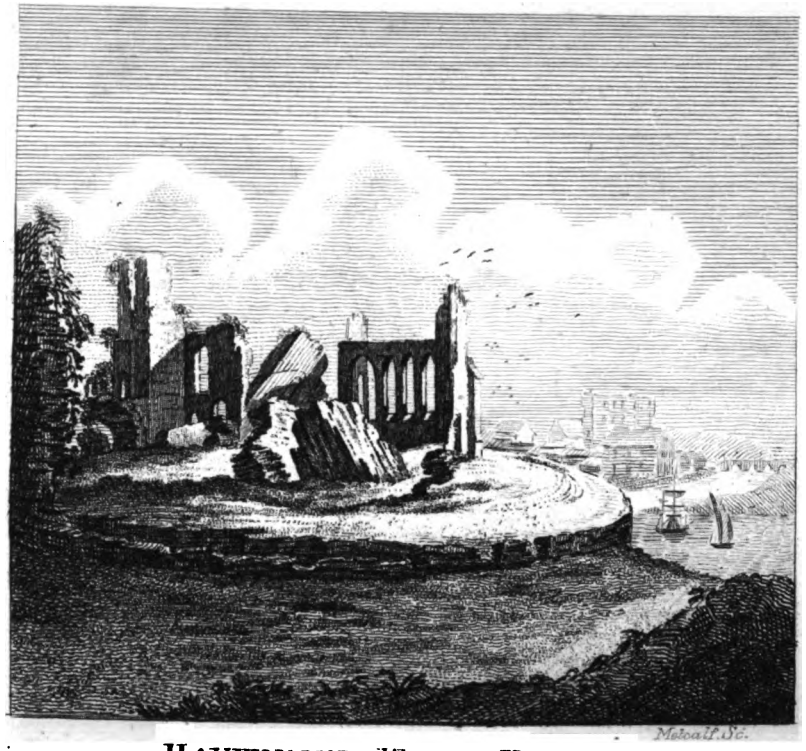

HAVERFORD WEST PRIORY

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lage, and by it a little foreſt." It has now a market on Wedneſday. The caſtle is in ruins.

A ſmall diſtance from Caniſton Bridge, is Llanbaden, where was a caſtle belonging to the Biſhop of St. David, of which there are yet ſome ſmall remains. It was repaired by Biſhop Vaughan, who built a chapel, which in the year 1616 was pulled down by Biſhop Milbourn, under the authority of the archbiſhop. The biſhops of St. David's take their baronial title from this place. Near Llanbaden is Slebach, where there was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, founded by Wizo, ſon of Walter, before the year 1301; which, at the Diſſolution, was granted to Roger and Thomas Barlow.

About two miles north from Harneſs Hill, is Whiſton Caſtle; and two miles to the weſt is Picton Caſtle, the ſeat of Lord Milford.

Haverfordweſt is ſituated on the ſide of a hill and right bank of the river Dougledye, or Cledhew, over which is a handſome ſtone bridge. It was anciently ſurrounded with walls and ramparts, but all the fortifications were deſtroyed in the civil wars.

This place is by the Welch called Hwlfordh. It is a populous town, and a county of itſelf, the mayor being coroner, eſcheator, and clerk of the markets within its precincts. It is governed by a mayor, ſheriff, town-clerk, two bailiffs, has ſerjeants at mace, and other officers, and ſends one member to parliament. Without the town was a priory of Black Canons before the year 1200, dedicated to St. Mary, and St. Thomas the Martyr, and liberally endowed, if not founded, by Robert de Haverford, lord of this place, who beſtowed on it ſeveral churches and tithes within the barony, which were afterwards confirmed by King Edward the third.

The caſtle is ſaid to have been built by Gilbert Earl of Clare, in the reign of King Stephen. It ſtands on the weſt bank of the river Dougledye, over which is a handſome bridge of ſtone. It had once an

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outer gate, with two portcullises, and also an inner one. The walls were strong and well fortified with towers. It was, according to the general opinion, destroyed in the civil wars of the seventeenth century. Four miles south from Haverfordwest, are the ruins of a priory called Pilla, or Pille Rose, situated in the parish of Stanton. It was founded by Adam de Rupe, about the year 1200, for monks of the order of Tirone, who afterwards became Benedictines. At the Dissolution it was granted to Roger and Thomas Barlow. The part of Pembrokeshire, situated between the river Dougledye and the sea, is called by the Britons, Roseland or Ros, and there is a village called Rosemarket, four miles from Haverfordwest, once a town, but the market has long been discontinued. Hither a number of Flemings retired, when the sea overflowed a part of Flanders, in the reign of Henry I. and introduced the woollen manufactures. These people generally united with the English against the Welch whence their territory was called Little England beyond Wales. Five miles north-west from Haverfordwest, nearer the road to St. David's are the remains of Roch Castle, which was founded by these Flemings.

Milford, or Harberston, is a new town situated on the north side of the haven, where an attempt has been made to form a seaport and a southern whale fishery. A new quay has been built, but the times have proved adverse to its great success. A new inn has been opened for the reception of passengers, and two new post-office cutters built for the service.

Milford Haven looks like an immense lake, and from the mouth not being at a distance visible, the whole haven seems land-locked. Though it is a mile and three quarters wide, it could not be defended against an enemy, nor is there a sufficiency of timber in the neighbourhood. This haven is formed by a great advance of the sea into the land, it being above ten miles from the southernmost point at Nangle to Pembroke, beyond which the tide comes up to and beyond

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Carew Caſtle. It is capable of holding the whole navy of England; and the ſame is ſaid of Cork Harbour. The ſpring tides riſe thirty-ſix feet, and neap above twenty-ſix. Ships may be out of this haven in an hour's time, and in eight or ten hours over at Ireland, or at the Land's End, and this with almoſt any wind by day or night. At the ſouthernmoſt point ſtands Nangle, in Leland's time a poor village, who calls it Angle, yet ſhewing the ruins of a caſtle and nunnery. On the oppoſite point, called St. Anne's, is an old light-houſe and block-houſe. The intention of erecting a fort on a rock in the middle of this haven has not ſucceeded.

It has been long expected, that a public dock would be eſtabliſhed in Milford Haven; and in the year 1757, a petition of ſeveral merchants of London was preſented to the houſe of commons, ſetting forth, "That this harbour is a ſafe and commodious one, and capable of receiving, at all times, the whole royal navy and trade of Great Britain; and is moſt conveniently ſituated for the reſort and ſecurity of merchant ſhips, when they cannot enter into the Engliſh Channel, and for the ſending and relieving of cruizers, from time to time, upon proper ſtations in the ocean; and for the immediate repairing and refitting ſuch cruizers, in caſe of damage: that ſhips may proceed from the ſaid harbour into the ocean, and return from thence with almoſt any wind, by taking a proper advantage of the ſtrong currents, and in a great deal leſs time than what is uſually employed in ſailing with the moſt favourable wind from Portſmouth to the Land's-End: That the ſaid harbour may, in a very ſhort time, at a moderate expence, be rendered defenſible and ſecure againſt any attack: that a dock-yard might be eſtabliſhed there, and any number of ſhips, and of any rate, rebuilt, careened, repaired, and fitted for ſea, with the greateſt convenience and expedition; and that plenty of proper materials for the conſtruction of

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ſhips abounds in the adjacent counties. And therefore praying the houſe to make ſuch proviſion relative thereto, as its nature and importance may appear to require."

This petition was referred to a committee; and, upon the report, an addreſs was reſolved to his majeſty, to appoint a ſurvey of the ſaid harbour. It was accordingly ſurveyed in November 1757, by lieutenant colonel Baſtide, director of engineers.

In the ſucceeding ſeſſion of parliament, the report, plans, and eſtimates for fortifying Milford Haven, by lieutenant-colonel Baſtide, were referred to a committee; and the ſum of their report was, "That it had been proved, upon the fulleſt concurring evidence, that the entrance into the harbour of Midford is attended with no natural diſadvantage or extraordinary difficulty: that the mouth of the harbour is incapable, from the width and form of it, of being effectually fortified at any expence: that the river of Nailand is capable of being ſecured againſt the paſſage of any enemy: that the road from the mouth of the harbour is in diſtance about eight miles, and in all reſpects a ſafe road for ſhips of any ſize: that ſhips of any ſize may ſail from the mouth to Nailand in one tide, and can get from thence to ſea again, with any wind, in another: that above Nailand there is a ſafe lying for the trade and whole navy of Great Britain; ſhips having there from eight to ten fathom at low water, and a full ſecurity againſt every inconvenience and danger: that the fortifying the paſſage between Nailand, Paterchurch, and Weſt Lanion Points, would be nearly as great an advantage to the trade and navy of Great Britain, as the fortifying the mouth would have been: that if it ſhould be thought proper hereafter to eſtabliſh a yard and docks for the building and equipping fleets at Milford, no place can, from the nature, ſituation, ſoil, and a general concurrence of all neceſſary local circumſtances, be more fitted for ſuch a deſign.

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"And that, if a proper use were at length made of this most valuable, though so long neglected harbour, the distressful delays too often embarrassing and disappointing this nation in her naval operations, might be in a great measure happily removed, to the infinite relief and enlargement of this kingdom in the means of improving its naval force, the necessary progress and free exertion of which is now so unhappily and so frequently restrained and frustrated by the want of an harbour, situated as Milford Haven is, and framed by nature with the same local advantages."

Upon this report 10,000l. was granted towards carrying on the works for fortifying and securing the harbour of Milford, and an act passed for that purpose.

London to Risborough and Thame.

	M.	F.
High Wycomb, p. 138.	18	3
Risborough	8	0
Thame	8	2
In the whole	44	5

GOING to Risborough, the Oxford Road is left on the left hand. There are two places of the name of Risborough, adjoining parishes; Prince's Risborough and Monk's Risborough. According to tradition the Black Prince had large possessions at Prince's Risborough.

Monk's Risborough was given by Eschwine bishop of Dorchester to the church of Canterbury, in the year 995, and assigned to the monks there, whence its name. Here is a market on Saturday.

At Whiteleaf, a little to the east, is an ancient cross, supposed to have been erected for some victory

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obtained over the Danes; and Bledloe, a village about two miles ſouth-weſt from it, is thought to be a corruption of Blood-Law, or Bloody-Hill.

Thame, or Tame, is ſituated on a river of the ſame name which is navigable for barges, and joins the Thames at Dorcheſter, in Oxfordſhire. The great road was made through the town, in the reign of Henry III. by Henry biſhop of Lincoln.

Alexander biſhop of Lincoln, who was lord of the place, being blamed for building caſtles, built a ſmall monaſtery here, and brought the monks from Otteley, giving them his park in the year 1138. The ſite at the Diſſolution was granted by Edward VI. to the duke of Somerſet. Near the church was an hoſpital for the poor, founded by Richard Quatremain, in the reign of Edward IV.

Both theſe are gone; but a charity-ſchool and almshouſe founded by ſir John, created baron Williams of Tame, in the reign of Queen Mary, are yet in being.

Here is a market on Tueſday. Lord chief juſtice Holt was a native of Thame. Seven miles north-weſt from Tame is Borſtal: which, together with the rangerſhip of Bernwood Foreſt, to the weſt of Ayleſbury, was given by Edward the Confeſſor by the livery of a horn, to one Nigel, who ſlew a boar that infeſted the country. The horn is ſtill in being, and, with the eſtate, belongs to the family of Aubrey.

A little to the eaſt of Borſtall is Brill, or Bury Hill where Edward the Confeſſor had a royal villa, deſtroyed in the year 914 by the Danes.

Three miles north-eaſt from Thame is Cheardeſley, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the place where Cerdic the Saxon fought a bloody battle with the Britons.

Between Cheardeſley and Thame was Notteley Abbey, otherwiſe called De Parco Crendon, founded for Auguſtine canons by Walter Gifford, ſecond earl of Bohun, in the year 1162, granted to ſir William Paget.

Four miles north from Thame is Chilton, a village which gave birth to lord chief juſtice Crook, who, in

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NUTLEY ABBY

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the reign of Charles I. oppoſed the levying of ſhip-money.

Four miles north-weſt from Thame, on the ſame river, is Ickford, ſuppoſed to be the place where a treaty was made between King Edward and the Danes, in the year 907. Another road to Thame is by Tetſworth, from which it is diſtant four miles.

London to Caermarthen, by Briſtol and Bath.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Bath, p. 2.	106	5	Brought up	166	7
Briſtol	13	1	Bonvilſton	1	6
Weſtbury	3	5	Cowbridge	4	4
Compton Greenfield	3	4	Corntown	5	2
New Paſſage	3	5	Ewenny	1	0
Black Rock Inn	3	0	Pyle	6	4
Porteſcanet	1	0	Margam	1	5
Crick	1	4	Taybach	3	5
Caerwent	1	1	Aberavon	1	1
Catts Aſh	6	4	Briton Ferry	3	0
Chriſt Church	2	0	Neath	2	7
Newport	2	4	Morriſton	5	4
Baſſalig	2	6	Swanſea	3	1
St. Melon's	5	0	Cadley	3	3
Rumney	1	4	Pontardulas	5	4
Roath	1	6	Llanon	4	3
Cardiff	1	4	Pontyberem	3	6
Ely Bridge	2	2	Llangyndeyrn	3	6
St. Nicholas	4	0	Caermarthen	5	3
	166	7	In the whole	232	7

WESTBURY is ſituated on a ſmall ſtream called Trim. Here is ſaid to have been a monaſtery as early as the year 824, which, after ſome alteration in the rules, was rebuilt in the year 1093; and monks placed in it by Wulſtan biſhop of Worceſter, who made it a

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cell to Worceſter abbey; but in the reign of Henry I. his ſucceſſor Sampſon revoked the grants, and removed the monks. At length, about the year 1288, it was converted into a college by biſhop Godfrey Giffard for a dean and canons; and afterwards augmented by biſhop John Carpenter and William Cannings, who rebuilt it, and ſurrounded it with a ſtrong wall, about the year 1443. He aſſumed the title of biſhop of Worceſter and Weſtbury, and was buried on the ſouth ſide of the altar. This college was burned by Prince Rupert to prevent its being made a garriſon by the parliament troops, part of it which remains is uſed as a dwelling houſe, the ſeat of Mr. Hobhouſe.

In this pariſh is a vaſt chaſm called Penpark Hole, to the bottom of which from the roof is 100 feet perpendicular, and of large dimenſions within. It is ſuppoſed to be an exhauſted lead mine.

Portſkewit, or Portaſcauel, or Port Skeweth, is a ſmall port; and before the building of Chepſtow, the harbour of Caerwent, and the only one in the county. Here Harold raiſed a fortification againſt the Welch, which they immediately razed under the command of Caradoc. It is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the ſmall river Throgoy, and near the mouth of the Wye.

Between New Paſſage and Portſkewit is an ancient ſquare camp, and in it the ruined church of Sudbrook; this ſeems to have been the firſt Roman camp in Wales. The church ſtood near to the Severn, which has waſhed away great part of the church-yard, as well as of the camp.

Caerwent was anciently an eminent Roman ſtation, called Venta Silurum; and by the Britons, Caer Went, or Caer Gwent. In the time of King Caradoc ap Inir it flouriſhed as an univerſity.

The places where the four gates ſtood were viſible in Leland's time, and moſt part of the wall was then ſtanding; within and about the wall were about ſixteen or ſeventeen ſmall houſes or cottages, and a

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parish church. In the town were found pavements of the old ſtreets; and in digging they have found teſſelated pavements and coins, from Severus to Valentinian. In all likelihood it began to decay when Chepſtow began to flouriſh.

Gwent was the ancient name of almoſt all this country, with part of the counties of Glouceſter and Hereford, before the diviſion of Wales into counties.

At this place began the Roman road called Julia Strata, pointing to Caerleon.

A mile and half ſouth from Caerwent is the ſhell of Caldecot Caſtle, whence the duke of Beaufort is ſtiled baron Beaufort of Caldecot Caſtle.

About a mile weſt from Caerwent is Llanvair, where are ruins of a caſtle overgrown with ivy.

Chriſt Church is ſituated on an eminence, from whence is an extenſive view. In the middle of the chancel is a large flat tomb-ſtone, covering the bodies of John and Iſabella Colmer, who died in the year 1376. On this ſtone, on the Wedneſday evening in Whitſun week, patients who are weak in their limbs are brought to lie from ſun-ſet to ſun-riſing, the pariſh clerk continuing with them the whole time. In this pariſh lived lord Herbert of Cherbury.

Newport is a conſiderable town, ſituated on the right bank of the Uſk, with a wooden bridge over the river, about three miles from the Severn. In Leland's time it was large, but in ruins; it is ſurrounded with walls, and has flouriſhed much ſince Leland's time. Here is a market on Saturday.

The bridges over the Uſk, at Newport and Caerleon, as well as at Chepſtow, over the Wye, are all built upon exceeding high piles of wood. They are all floored with boards, which are always looſe, but prevented from ſlipping by ſmall tenons fixed at their ends: the precaution of having the boards unfaſtened is not unneceſſary, as the tides in theſe rivers riſe ſometimes to the height of ſixty feet and upwards, and would otherwiſe blow up the bridges.

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At the end of the town, a little to the north of the bridge, ſtands the caſtle, alſo called Trefdeth Caſtle by the Welch, apparently built for the defence of the paſſage acroſs the river Uſk, near which it ſtands about two miles from its mouth.

It was built of ſmall rubble ſtones, coigned with ſquare ones, and ſeems to have been neatly finiſhed. At preſent it is uſed as a farm-yard. This caſtle was built before the year 1172, for it is ſaid then to have been garriſoned by the earl of Briſtol's men, who baſely ſlew Owen ap Caradoc when he was coming to treat with king Henry II. unarmed, and almoſt unattended, upon faith of a ſafe conduct. In the fifteenth of Edward II. the caſtle belonged to Hugh le Deſpenſer the ſon, who ſeems to have reſided here. Leland calls it a very fair caſtle; but in the year 1645, it was reported by Richard Symons, an officer in the king's army, to be in ruins, and at that time belonging to the earl of Pembroke.

At Baſſalig was a priory of black monks.

At Goldcliffe, four miles ſouth from Newport, near to the Severn, was a priory of black monks, founded by Robert Chandos, as a cell to the abbey of Bec, in the year 1113. In the reign of Henry V. it was made ſubject to the abbey at Tewkeſbury. At the Diſſolution it was given by Henry VIII. to Eton College. The cliff is a high ſingle rock, riſing at the extremity of an extenſive marſh; the ſide next the ſea about 100 feet perpendicular, nearly with horizontal ſtrata of limeſtone. The village is about half a mile from the ſea. On the right of Baſſalig, are ſome copper mills, and on the left Tredegar, the ſeat of Sir C. Morgan. At Rumney we croſs a river, ſo called, into Glamorganſhire, of which Cardiff, called by the Britons Caerdid, is the county town, large, handſome and populous, ſituated on the left ſide of the Taff, about three miles from the Severn, with a good bridge acroſs the river.

The inhabitants carry on a very conſiderable trade with Briſtol, and export a great quantity of eaſt and

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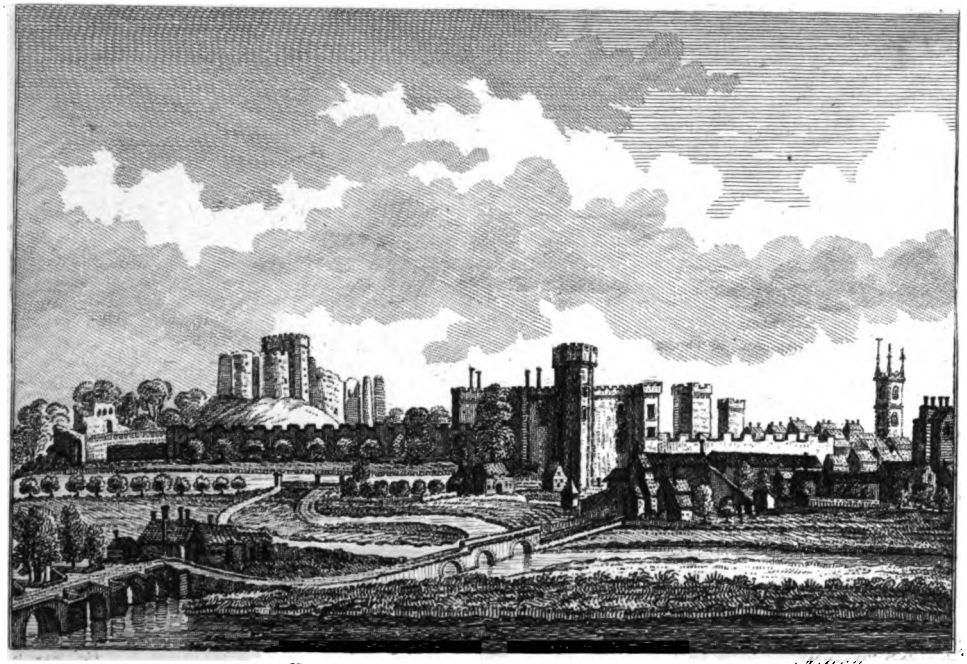

CARDIFF CASTLE.

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wrought iron to London, and other places, and the trade is moſt likely to increaſe, by means of a new navigable canal, formed from the iron-works at Merthyr Tydvil, about twenty-five miles diſtant. Cardiff contains two pariſhes, but only one church; the other, with many houſes, having been undermined and deſtroyed by an inundation, in the year 1607. This town was formerly the reſidence of princes, and the ſeat of juſtice.

The harbour, called Pennarth, is three miles down the river, but veſſels of 200 tons can come up to the town. It is an ancient corporation, and in conjunction with Cowbridge, Swanſea, and five other places, ſends one member to parliament. The aſſizes for the county, and the quarter ſeſſions, are held here. Cardiff has two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday.

The caſtle was erected by Robert Fitz-Hamon, after he had conquered Glamorganſhire, about the year 1110, and making it his chief reſidence, he held here his courts of chancery and exchequer. This caſtle was taken ſoon after its erection by one Ivor Black, a Briton, who dwelt in the mountains, a man of ſmall ſtature, but reſolute courage. He marched here privately, with a party of ſoldiers, and in the night ſurpriſed the caſtle, carrying away William earl of Glouceſter, the grandſon of Fitz-Hamon, together with his wife and ſon, whom he detained priſoners, till he had received ſatisfaction for ſome injuries done him. It was taken again in the year 1232, by Maelgon and Rhys Gyre, aſſiſted by Richard Marſhal earl of Pembroke, who at the ſame time took the caſtle of Abergavenny, Penchy, Blaentheſyni, and Bwlchy-Dinas, all which, except this, it is ſaid, were burned to the ground. By this expreſſion only the internal apartments could be meant, ſince the main ſtone walls, which in all caſtles were of a vaſt thickneſs, could be little damaged by fire. This is mentioned to obviate a ſeeming inconſiſtency, often occurring in the hiſtory

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of Wales, where in one page it is said a castle was burned to the ground, and in the next, within six months of its demolition, it is mentioned as standing, and making a defence. In the year 1374, this castle, according to Leland, belonged to Edward le Despenser, who died here, and was buried at Tewkesbury. During the troubles under Charles I. it was in possession of the Royalists, in the beginning of May, 1645, for Rushworth says—"That in South Wales, at that time, the parliament possessed only the town and castle of Pembroke." It was, however, surrendered to them before August, in the year following. It remained in their hands in the year 1647, when twenty barrels of powder, with match, and bullets proportionable, were ordered by the House for its defence. In the year 1659, here was a royal garrison. The present remains of this castle, and its offices, are encompassed by a wall, enclosing a considerable area. The depredations of modern days have conduced to the demolition of these remains, more than even the united attacks of time and weather, most of its squared stones having been taken away for the purpose of building, many of the houses in Cardiff being constructed with its materials. The usual stories of subterraneous passages leading to the neighbouring monasteries, make part of the wonderful history of this place. In the tower of this castle Robert duke of Normandy, brother to William Rufus and Henry I. was confined for upwards of twenty-six years, and, by the order of his cruel brother Henry blinded after the following manner: a hot brass bason was held so near his face, that the humours of his eyes were thereby dried up, and the optic nerve destroyed. The story is, however, contradicted by several of our best historians. Matthew Paris, who, among others, recites the story of his being blinded by the above method, thus relates the cause of his death: "It happened on a feast-day, that king Henry, trying on a scarlet robe, the hood of which being too strait, in essaying to put it on he tore one of the stitches;

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whereupon, he desired one of his attendants to carry it to his brother, whose head was smaller, it having always been his custom, whenever he had a new robe, to send one off from the same cloth to his brother, with a polite message. This garment being delivered to Robert, in putting it on he felt the fraction, where the stitch had been broken, and through the negligence of the taylor not mended. On asking how that place came torn, he was told that it was done by his brother, and the whole story was related to him; whereupon, falling into a violent passion, he thus exclaimed—"Alas! alas! I have lived too long! Behold my younger brother, a lazy clerk, who has supplanted me in my kingdom, imprisoned and blinded me! I who have been famous in arms! And now not content with these injuries, he insults me, as if I were a beggar, sending me his cast-off clothes, as for an alms!" From that time he refused to take any nourishment, and miserably weeping and lamenting, starved himself to death. He was buried in Gloucester cathedral, where his image, as big as life, was carved in Irish oak, and painted. It is, however, generally believed to have been made long after his death. A dark vaulted room, beneath the level of the ground, something bigger, but as damp and comfortless as one of the cells in Newgate, is pointed out for the apartment wherein he was confined, though the least consideration will shew the improbability of this being true. It has already been said, he was here above twenty-six years; Matthew Paris says near thirty; but no human being could have ever lived a year in this unwholsome dungeon. It is more probable he had the range of the whole castle, wherein were many noble rooms. Lord Lyttleton, from the authorities of Odo Vitalis, and William of Malmsbury, says—"Henry made his imprisonment as easy to him as possible, furnishing him with an elegant table, and buffoons to divert him; pleasures which for some years he had preferred to all the duties of sovereign power."

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A priory is said to have been founded at Cardiff, by Robert first earl of Glouceſter, who died in the year 1147. In Crokerton-ſtreet, was a houſe of grey friars, under the cuſtody or wardenſhip of Briſtol, and without the weſt gate, a houſe of black friars.

Four miles ſouth from St. Nicholas, is a ſmall iſland, called Barry, from Baruch, a holy man, who was buried there. The Barrys, of Ireland, are ſaid to take their name from hence. Giraldus ſpeaks of a rock here, with a ſmall cleft, to which if you put your ear you will hear a noiſe like a forge—the noiſe of the bellows, hammers, &c. but with this wonderful rock we are not acquainted.

Cowbridge is a corporation town, conſiſting principally of one handſome ſtreet. It is ſituated on a ſmall river, called Thaw or Thawan, which runs into the Severn. The magiſtracy conſiſts of two bailiffs, twelve aldermen, common-council, recorder, town-clerk, &c. The Eaſter quarter-ſeſſions for the county are held here, and races are run alternately at Cowbridge and Cardiff. The market is on Tueſday. Six miles from Cowbridge is Lancarvan, a ſmall village, where Caradoc, the Welch bard and hiſtorian, was born. A monaſtery is ſaid to have been founded here by St. Cadocus, about the year 500. At the mouth of the Thaw, is a ſmall ſea-port, called Aberthaw, which being built on each ſide of the river, is called Eaſt and Weſt Aberthaw. Two trading veſſels ſail from hence to Briſtol regularly every fortnight. About a mile and an half ſouth-weſt from Cowbridge, are the remains of Llanblethian, or St. Quintine's Caſtle, built before the arrival of Fitz-Hamon, and his knights, which happened in the year 1092. On the diviſion of the land this caſtle, with the lordſhip, fell to Sir Robert St. Quintine, who repaired and ſtrengthened it. It is now the property of Lord Mountſtuart. The gateway, which is the chief part now ſtanding, is uſed as a barn. Six miles ſouth is Boverton, anciently Bovium, ſuppoſed to be ſo named by the Romans, from the fine

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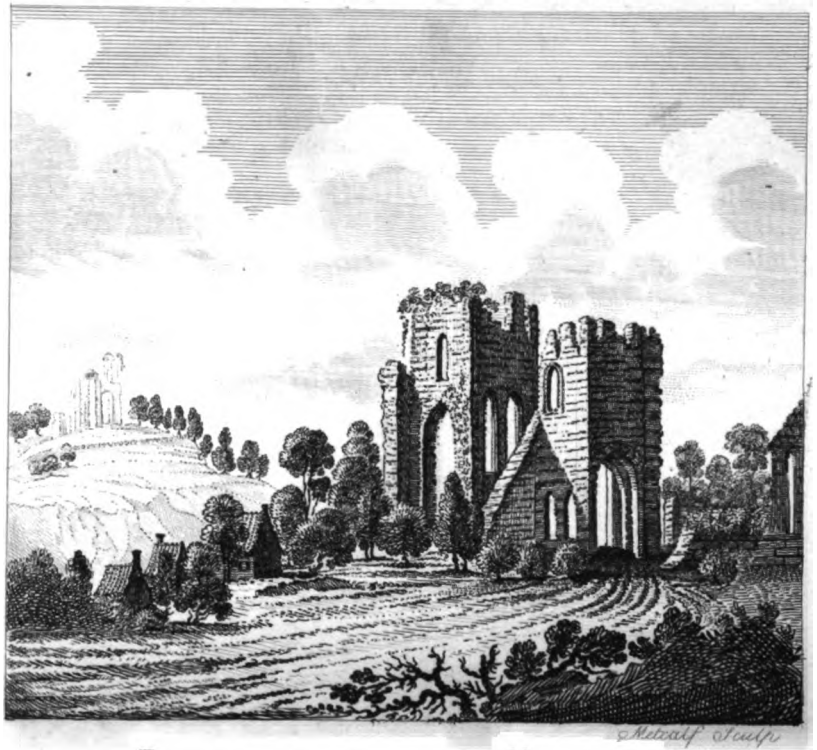

LLANBLYTHIAN CASTLE

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cattle bred in the neighbourhood, and which are not degenerated. Near Boverton is Lantwit Major, or Llaniltud, which had formerly a market on Sunday, but now diſuſed, and none kept in its room. Here was a monaſtery, founded by St. Iltutus, in the year 508, which became an univerſity, and many celebrated men had their education here, being appropriated for human learning, as well as religion. Two miles weſt from Lantwit, is St. Donats, or St. Denwits, where near the Severn was an ancient caſtle, before the Conqueſt, and given to Sir William Eſterling, or Stradling, one of Fitz-Hamon's knights. The preſent caſtle is ſituated near a cape, called Naſh Point, and was moſt probably built by ſome of the Stradlings, as may be concluded from the ſtyle of its architecture. In that family it continued for 684 years; they outliving the deſcendants of all the other twelve knights, but at length that family becoming extinct, the eſtate came into the poſſeſſion of the Manſels. It is encompaſſed by a ditch, and in many places by a triple wall. On the north, ſouth, and eaſt ſides, it was undoubtedly very ſtrong; but on the weſt is entirely commanded from the park, which riſing ſuddenly, overlooks it, within muſket-ſhot. It is a very large pile of buildings, and not ſo ruinous as many caſtles of later date; indeed part of it is ſtill inhabited by tenants. In it are ſhewn the guard-room, and other marks of its former deſtination. The park is finely wooded, and well ſtocked with deer. At a ſmall diſtance weſt of the caſtle, are the remains of a watch-tower, from the top of which there muſt be a moſt extenſive view. From the ſtyle of its architecture, it ſeems coeval with the caſtle.

Three miles north-weſt from St. Donats, is Dunraven Houſe, or caſtle, built on a high rocky headland, running out a conſiderable diſtance into the ſea, and forming a point, called by the natives the Witches' Point. The following account of this place, and its owners, is given in Caradoc's Hiſtory of Wales:—

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" William Londres, lord of this caſtle and manor of Ogmore, (as is before ſaid) won afterwards the lordſhips of Kydwelhey and Carnewilhion, in Caermarthenſhire, from the Welchmen; and gave to ſir Arnold Butler, his ſervant, the caſtle and manor of Dunraven, in the lordſhip of Ogmore, which ever ſince hath continued in the heirs male of the ſaid Arnold Butler, until within theſe few years, when it fell to Walter Vaughan, ſiſter's ſon to Arnold Butler, the laſt of the Butlers that was owner thereof." The Vaughans, it is ſaid, held it for ſome time, and according to tradition, the laſt proprietor of that family uſed to ſet up lights along the ſhore, and make uſe of other devices to miſlead ſeamen, in order that they might be wrecked on his manor. This wicked practice, as the popular ſtory goes, did not eſcape its puniſhment in this world, three of his ſons being drowned in one day by the following accidents. Within ſight of the houſe is a large rock, called the Swiſcar, dry only at low water, but at other times covered by the ſea. To this rock two of his ſons went in a boat, in order to divert themſelves; but in landing, they not taking ſufficient care to faſten their boat, on the riſing of the tide it was carried away, and they left to all the horrors of their fate, which was inevitable, as the family had no other boat, nor was there any one in the neighbourhood. Their diſtreſs was deſcried from the houſe, which was filled with confuſion and ſorrow, inſomuch that an infant, who was juſt able to walk, being left alone, fell into a veſſel of whey, and was drowned almoſt the ſame inſtant as his two brothers. This was univerſally looked upon as a judgment, for the iniquitous actions above mentioned; and it is added, that Mr. Vaughan was ſo ſtruck with the misfortune, that he never after could endure the houſe, but ſold it to a Mr. Windham, anceſtor of the preſent proprietor. Near this houſe another terrible accident happened. A major Windham coming home one dark night, loſt his way, and riding his horſe furiouſly to the edge of

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the cliff, the beaſt perceiving the danger ſtopped ſhort on the brink of the precipice, but threw the major over his head, who was killed on the ſpot, the rock here being near an hundred feet high.

Many parts of the caſtle have the appearance of great antiquity, though more reſembling a religious houſe than a caſtle. The preſent pile ſeems to have been built at very different periods. Some of the lodging rooms are made out of what has undoubtedly been formerly a large chapel; and under one of the out-houſes is an arch, walled up, reported to be a vault anciently uſed as a burial place to the owners of the manſion. The elevated ſituation of this manſion, gives it the command of ſeveral moſt beautiful and extenſive proſpects. That towards the weſt is moſt particularly ſtriking, as in a ſtormy day the ſurf may be ſeen daſhing over the high rocky cliffs. The violence with which the waves are driven againſt theſe rocks may be judged by their effects, they having formed two very extraordinary caverns, known by the names of the Cave and the Wind Hole, diſtant from this houſe about a mile towards the weſt. The Cave is a paſſage worn through a projecting ſtack of rocks, in a direction parallel to the ſhore, large maſſes of rock, repreſenting the columns of a rude piazza, ſupport the roof; one entrance faces the eaſt, but the grand opening is towards the ſouth, and exhibits a moſt noble and ſolemn appearance. The Wind Hole is a deep cavern, a little to the eaſtward of the cave; it has obtained its name from ſome ſpiracles which lead to, and open upon, the top of the cliff, a conſiderable diſtance from its edge, and on which a hat being placed, is ſuddenly blown into the air with great violence; but this only happens when the tide is up, and a freſh wind blows from the ſouth-eaſt. This excavation runs nearly at right angles to the cliff, for a conſiderable diſtance, and then turns a little to the eaſtward. The depth from the entrance meaſures ſeventy-ſeven yards; in the inſide are many large frag-

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ments, or blocks of ſtone, waſhed from its tops and ſides, and others which project, ſhew a variety of beautiful colours, like a peacock's tail, or thoſe produced by the rays of the ſun paſſing through a priſm. Both theſe grottos are worth the notice of curious travellers.

About a mile north-weſt from Cowbridge is Penline Caſtle, a very ancient ſtructure, but we are not told at what time, nor by whom it was erected. Adjoining to the caſtle are the ruins of a more modern erection, a manſion built by Mr. ſerjeant Sey, but which has not been inhabited ſince the Revolution. This houſe commands a moſt extenſive view of the vale of Cowbridge, the Severn, and the diſtant hills of Somerſetſhire and Devonſhire. Its name is deſcriptive of its ſituation, Penline ſignifying the top of the wood. Penline, like divers other very elevated ſpots, affords a kind of prognoſtic for the weather, ſpecified in the following verſes:

When the hoarſe waves of Severn are ſcreaming aloud,
And Penline's lofty caſtle's involved in a cloud,
If true the old proverb, a ſhower of rain
Is brooding above, and will ſoon drench the plain.

EDWARD WILLIAMS.

Ewenny, or Wenny, is ſituated on a ſmall river of the ſame name, which ſoon after joins the Ogmore. Here are the remains of a priory of Benedictine monks, founded by John de Londres, lord of Ogmore Caſtle, and in the year 1141, by Maurice de Londres, made a cell to the abbey of St. Peter's, at Glouceſter, it was once ſtrongly fortified.

At the union of the two ſtreams ſtands Ogmore Caſtle, a ſmall diſtance out of the road leading from Cowbridge: it is undoubtedly of great antiquity. Ogmore Caſtle is mentioned in Caradoc's Hiſtory of Wales, as early as the reign of William Rufus, where it is ſaid, that manor and caſtle were beſtowed

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by Robert Fitz-Hamon on William de Londres, one of the twelve Norman knights, who, in the year 1091, assisted him in the conquest of Glamorganshire. Perhaps, some sort of castle might then be standing on the lordship, but the style of the present ruins carry evident marks of Norman origin. It appears to have been entire, when Leland wrote his Itinerary. His words are: "Ogor Castelle standith in the east ripe of Ogor, on a playn ground, a mile aboye the mouth of Ogor, and ys meetly well maintained; it longgid ons to Lounder, now to the king." At present only the keep, and some ruined outer-walls are remaining; the former has a great resemblance in shape to the keeps of Rochester, Dover, and Bamborough castles, as well as that of the Tower of London, called the White Tower. It was, however, but a small building. Near it is a ruinous thatched hovel, wherein the manor courts are yet held. A small distance south-east of this castle are several pits, or shallows filled with water, said to have sunk spontaneously. One of them is deemed unfathomable. It is circular, its diameter measuring about seven feet; a hedge has been made round it to prevent cattle from falling into it. Perhaps the story of its pretended depth is unfounded.

Two miles south-west from Pyle, at the mouth of a small river near the Severn, stood Cynfig, or Kynfeage Castle, belonging to the celebrated Fitz-Hamon. In the year 1167, it was burned by the Welch, and again by Owen Glendowr. Cynfig is united with Cardiff, Swansea, and the other boroughs, to send a member to parliament, though only now a village: scarcely a trace of the castle remains. The Julia Strata passed by it.

Margam, or Margan, is situated near the coast, and at the foot of a high mountain stood the abbey of Cistertian monks, founded by Robert, or according to some, by William Earl of Gloucester, in the year 1147. Mr. Windham, who visited this place in the year 1777, thus describes it, and its state at that time:

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"The ſituation of Margan Abbey, founded by William Earl of Glouceſter, grandſon to Fitz-Hamon, is at the foot of a high mountain, wholly covered with wood. The abbey church is a Norman edifice in the beſt ſtyle; the circular arches of the nave, though not large, are finely proportioned, and the capitals of the ſmall pillars at the weſt door are more pleaſing in their variations than any I have ſeen. Part of it is ſtill uſed as a pariſh church, and within are ſeveral marble monuments in memory of the Manſels, the former poſſeſſors of this abbey. From the church we were directed acroſs a court (wherein the traces of the ancient cloyſters are ſtill to be ſeen) to the chapter-houſe. This is an elegant Gothic building of a date ſubſequent to that of the church; its vaulted roof is perfect, and ſupported by a cluſtered column, riſing from the centre of the room. The plan of this chapter-houſe is an exact circle, fifty feet in diameter; the juſt proportion of the windows, and the delicate ribs of the arches, which all riſe from the centre column; and the walls, gradually diverging to their reſpective points above, muſt pleaſe the eye of every ſpectator; and what is uncommon in light Gothic edifices, the external elevation is as ſimple and uniform as the internal perſpective, there being no projecting buttreſſes to diſturb or obſtruct its beauty. The preſervation of this building led me to conclude, that much attention muſt have been given to the lead which originally covered it; but to my aſtoniſhment I heard, that the lead had long ſince been removed, and that the only ſecurity of the roof againſt the weather, was a thick oiled paper, which by no means prevented the rain from penetrating and filtering through the ſtone-work; but ſuch is the ſolidity of the arch, that as yet it has ſuffered no detriment. We may reaſonably, however, expect, that the preſent proprietor, who is a lover of antiquities, and who frequently makes Margan his place of reſidence, will ſoon correct this deficiency, and afford that ſhelter to the building which the ſingular elegance of it demands and deſerves."

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NEATH CASTLE.

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NEATH.

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In Margan ſtreet is an ancient croſs ornamented with a profuſion of ſculpture.

Aberavon is a village ſituated at the mouth of a ſmall river called Avon, with a haven for ſmall veſſels. This place is ſaid to contain forty burgeſſes, who have votes for parliament. Here are conſiderable iron works; and it had a market on Saturday, now diſcontinued. At Briton Ferry are ſeats of lord Vernon, and Mr. Manſel proprietor of large coal works. Here we croſs the Neath; but carriages are not ferried over. Neath is a large town, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, which is navigable for veſſels that trade to London and Briſtol. It is a corporation, governed by a portreeve, twelve aldermen, recorder, burgeſſes, &c. Here was formerly a caſtle, of which there are few remains. On the weſt ſide of the river, a little below the town, an abbey was founded by Richard de Granville, and his wife, for monks of the order of Savigny, or Fratres Griſei, who ſoon after became Ciſtertians. At the Diſſolution it was given by Henry VIII. to ſir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, in exchange. In this abbey Edward II. took refuge till he was taken by the earl of Leiceſter, in the year 1326: it is now converted into copper forges. The caſtle was on the oppoſite ſide of the river. There are coal-pits near the town, in which are found fern-reeds and other foſſil plants, chiefly in the upper ſtrata. There are two copper works; and the iron forges are on a large ſcale. Many thouſand chaldrons of coals are annually exported into the weſtern counties of England. There are two veſſels which trade conſtantly to London, and one to Briſtol; and a navigable canal has lately been made to communicate with the interior parts of the county to Port Nedd Vaughan in Brecknockſhire, about twelve miles. At Ynyſygerwn, three miles above on the river, there are ſome large tin works. At Melincourt, on the Cledaugh, where ſome iron

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forges have been eſtabliſhed, a little to the north of Neath is a beautiful cataract of water, falling down a rock, without obſtruction, 150 feet perpendicular. There is another cataract on a ſmall ſcale at Knoll, the ſeat of ſir —— Mackworth, near Neath. Neath has a market on Saturday.

Swanſea is a conſiderable town, and a ſeaport, at the mouth of the Tawey; from whence near two thouſand veſſels are cleared out annually, the export of coals only exceeding one hundred thouſand chaldrons. It is ſituated in a bay of the Severn, on an angle between two hills; and the river is navigable for veſſels of good burden two miles above the town. It is governed by a portreeve, aldermen, recorder, &c.; and in conjunction with Cowbridge, Aberaven, &c. ſends one member to parliament. This town has greatly increaſed within a few years; and the harbour has been improved by act of parliament, to make the entrance ſafer and deeper.

Swanſea has always been a place of trade, which furniſhes frequent intercouſe with London and Briſtol, Cornwall and Ireland; and of late years it has had ſome foreign trade to the Baltic and Weſt Indies. From the immenſe mines of coal, lime, and iron, in the neighbourhood, a great number of manufactories in iron, copper, braſs, ſpelter, tin, and earthen-ware, have been erected on the banks of the river, and lately a large extenſive brewery, and a dry dock. Very few places in this kingdom has had ſo great and rapid an increaſe of trade as Swanſea. The light-houſe on the outer Mumble Rock is now completed, having two perpendicular lights, which is ſuch a diſtinction from the two horizontal lights at Milford, and the ſingle light on the Holmes, that this light-houſe is of a very ſingular advantage, not only to veſſels coming into the bay at Swanſea, but to all veſſels that navigate up the Severn channel. A canal up the vale of Tawey has been long an object of ſpeculative improvement to the town of Swanſea, and will certainly

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SWANSEA.

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open vaſt reſources for the extenſion of the trade in iron, ſtone, coal, culm, and lime-ſtone, and occaſion a better ſupply of the market by a great increaſe in the huſbandry of the hill country.

At Swanſea was an hoſpital founded by Henry Gower, biſhop of St. David's, in the year 1332.

Mumble Point or Rock is about five miles ſouth from Swanſea; and near is the village of Oyſtermouth, where there are the ruins of an ancient caſtle, which belonged to the lords of Gower, and now to the duke of Beaufort. Gower, or Gower Land, was compoſed of that part of Glamorganſhire, which lies weſt of the Neath. Near Wormſhead Point, which forms the ſouth-weſt extremity of Gower Land, as well as the county, ſtands Webley Caſtle. About two miles weſt from Oyſtermouth was another caſtle, at the village of Pennarth, which gives name to a point of land, formerly the eaſtern boundary of Oxwich Bay, ſo called from a village near Ylveſton Point, which is called Oxwich Point. Pennarth Caſtle was likewiſe the property of the lords of Gower, and now belongs to the duke of Beaufort. A little to the north of Oxwich, and twelve miles ſouth-weſt from Swanſea is Penrice, a ſeaport near the Severn, with a good harbour. Here is a market on Thurſday, but not well attended. Near it are the ruins of a caſtle, which belonged to Rhees ap Tudor prince of Dynevawr, who was beheaded within the walls by his rebellious ſubjects. Four miles weſt from Penrice is the village of Llangenith. Here Roger de Bellomont, earl of Warwick, founded a priory in the reign of King Stephen, and gave it to the abbey at Evreux in Normandy. In the year 1441, it was given to All Souls College Oxford by Henry VI.

At Pontardulas we enter Caermarthenſhire. A mile on the right hand is Foreſt Hall, the ſeat of lady Owen. At the entrance of Caermarthen are ſome iron and tin mills, and a ſmelting houſe

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London to Caerleon.

	M.	F.
Chriſt Church, p. 165.	145	5
Caerleon	2	4
In the whole	148	1

CAERLEON, ſituated on the Uſk, is an ancient town, once the metropolis of all Wales, and for magnificence and population reported to be next to London and York. It occupies a ſpot near the Roman ſtation called Iſca Silurum. It is ſaid to have been erected into an archbiſhopric on the converſion of King Lucius, in the year 182, and continued ſuch, till in the year 521, the ſee was removed to Menevia by St. David. The Britons called it Caer Leon, and Caer Leon ar Uſk, that is, the city of the legion on the river Uſk, from the Legio Auguſta, called alſo Britannia II, which was formed by Auguſtus; and being ſent into Britain under Veſpaſian, in the reign of Claudius, ſeems to have been ſtationed here under Julius Frontinus, to keep the Silures in awe. Giraldus in his Itinerarium Cambriæ, ſays, "This was an ancient and highly privileged city, admirably built in former times by the Romans, with walls of burnt brick. You will ſee here many traces of ancient grandeur; immenſe palaces, whoſe roofs once gilded, imitated the Roman ſplendor, it having been firſt built by the Roman emperors, and adorned with handſome ſtructures. Here was a prodigious high tower, noble baths, remains of temples and theatres, with grand walls, part of which are ſtill remaining. You will every where find, both within and without the walls, ſubterraneous buildings, water-courſes, and paſſages underground, and what you will think more extraordinary, ſtoves every where wonderfully conſtructed, ſecretly conveying a concealed heat from

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certain narrow brick flews. In this city are buried two eminent perſonages next to Alban and Amphibalus, the principal proto-martyrs of Great Britain, and here crowned with martyrdom, viz. Julius and Aron, who have each a noble church in the city. That dedicated to the martyr Julius, is graced with a choir of virgins devoted to God; the other is dedicated to his companion Aron, and furniſhed with an excellent company of canons. Amphibalus alſo, the teacher and faithful inſtructor of St. Alban in the faith, was a native of this place. The city is well ſituated on the river Oſke, which is navigable to the ſea, and is beautified with woods and meadows. Here the Roman ambaſſadors came to the great Arthur's court. Here Dubritius the archbiſhop reſigned that honour to David of Menevia; and the metropolitan ſee was tranſlated from hence to that place." And ſince his time many Roman antiquities, teſſelated pavements, altars, inſcriptions, and coins, have been diſcovered; and after the conqueſt by the Saxons, it was a celebrated univerſity. Near the wall is an oval cavity like an amphitheatre, now level with the ſurface of the field, except toward the eaſt, where the bank is ſix or ſeven feet higher. The diameter from eaſt to weſt, is ſeventy-four yards, and from north to ſouth, ſixty-four. The inhabitants call it King Arthur's round table. A Roman ſudatory was diſcovered in the year 1755. The circumference of the walls, which were built with Roman brick, is about three miles. In the reign of Henry II. when Giraldus wrote, it ſeems to have been very ſtrong, as Grwrth or Jorwerth ap Owen ap Caradoc held out ſome time againſt the Engliſh forces, but was at length overpowered, and it was taken from him by Henry. A ſhort time before the Conqueſt here was an abbey of Ciſtertian monks. It is at preſent but a poor place, ſcarce a decent houſe to be ſeen; there is a conſiderable tin-work, and an iron forge. The principal market is on Thurſday, with another for proviſions on

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Saturday. A veſſel trades regularly to Briſtol every Tueſday, and returns on Friday. Two miles north-weſt from Caerleon is Llantarnam, where was an abbey of Ciſtertian monks, granted by Queen Mary to T. Carpenter and W. Savage: and at Malpas, two miles to the weſt of Caerleon, was a priory of Cluniacs, cell to Montacute in Somerſetſhire, founded in the reign of Henry I. granted to Sir William Herbert. At Tre Dynogg, three miles north-eaſt from Caerleon, ſeveral antiquities have been found.

London to Uſk.

	M.	F.
Caerwent, p. 165.	137	1
Uſk	8	0
In the whole	145	1

USK is ſituated on the river Uſk, where it is joined by the Byrdhin. It has a market on Monday. Here was a priory of Benedictine nuns founded before the year 1236, which was granted to Roger Williams. Here was likewiſe an hoſpital.

London to Pontypool.

	M.	F.
Newport, p. 165.	148	1
Pontypool	8	0
In the whole	156	1

PONTYPOOL is a ſmall town, with a conſiderable manufacture of japanned ware, to which it gives

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name, but now rather on the decline. Here are likewise iron mills. The market is on Saturday.

London to Caerphilly.

	M.	F.
Newport, p. 165.	148	1
Baſſalig	2	6
Caerphilly	9	4
In the whole .	160	3

CAERPHILLY, or Caerfily, is ſituated on a ſmall ſtream, which runs into the Rumney. Though now reduced to a village of only a few cottages, it boaſts of great antiquity, and is ſuppoſed to have been the Roman ſtation *Ad Latus*, or *Bullæum Silurum*. This caſtle, as appears by its remains, was one of the largeſt buildings of that kind in Britain. Its founder is not certainly known, nor the time of its erection; but it is with the greateſt probability conjectured to have been the work of Edward I. Probably ſome ſmaller fortreſs ſtood on this ſpot, which being an advantageous ſituation, might be choſen by Edward I. for the erection of the preſent building. This reconciles thoſe paſſages in Powell's Hiſtory of Wales, (a tranſlation from Caradoc), wherein it is ſaid, that in the year 1218, Rhys Fychan raſed Sengenneth Caſtle; and that in the year 1221, it was refortified by John Bruce, ſon-in-law of Llewellyn. The Hon. Mr. Barrington very juſtly obſerves, ſome inferior building muſt here be meant, as the ſtrength of the preſent caſtle would have rendered it ſuperior to the attacks of any force Rhys could have brought againſt it; and that even ſuppoſing he had made himſelf maſter of it,

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unprovided as he was with proper machines, he could not have demolished it in the time assigned by mere dint of labour; and on the other hand, its re-edification would as much have exceeded the pecuniary abilities of the supposed rebuilder. The river Rumney, coming down from the mountains (says Camden) makes the eastern limit of this county, whereby it is divided from Monmouthshire; and in the British, Remney signifies to divide. In a mooriſh bottom, not far from this river, where it runs through places ſcarce paſſable, among the hills are ſeen the ruinous walls of Caerphilly Caſtle, which has been of that vaſt magnitude, and ſuch an admirable ſtructure, that moſt affirm it to have been a Roman garriſon; nor ſhall I deny it, though I cannot yet diſcover by what name they call it; however, it ſhould ſeem to have been re-edified, in regard it has a chapel built after the Chriſtian manner, as I was informed, by the learned and judicious Mr. J. Sandford, who took an accurate ſurvey of it. It was once the poſſeſſion of the Clares, earls of Glouceſter; but we find no mention of it in our annals till the reign of Edward II.; for at that time the Spenſers having by underhand practices ſet the king and queen and the barons at variance, we read that Hugolin Spenſer was a long time beſieged in this caſtle, but without ſucceſs. It is probably the nobleſt ruin of ancient architecture now remaining in Britain; for, in the judgment of ſome curious perſons who have ſeen and compared it with the moſt noted caſtles of England, it exceeds all in bigneſs, except that of Windſor. That place which Mr. Sandford called a chapel, was probably the ſame with that which the neighbouring inhabitants call the hall: it is a ſtately room, about ſeventy feet in length, thirty-four in breadth, and ſeventeen in height. On the ſouth ſide we aſcend to it by a direct ſtaircaſe, about eight feet wide; the roof whereof is vaulted, and ſupported with twenty arches, which are ſtill gradually higher as you aſcend. The entry out of this ſtaircaſe is not in the

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middle, but somewhat nearer to the west end of the room; and opposite to it, on the north side, there is a chimney, about ten feet wide; on the same side there are four stately windows (if we may suppose them such), two on each side the chimney, of the fashion of church windows, but they are continued down to the very floor, and reach up higher than the height of this room is supposed to have been; so that the room above the chapel, or hall, had some part of the benefit of them. The sides of the windows are adorned with certain three-leaved knobs, or husks, having a fruit or small round ball in the middle. On the walls on each side of the room are seven triangular pillars, like the shafts of candlesticks, placed at an equal distance. That this castle was originally built by the Romans seems indeed highly probable, when we consider its largeness and magnificence; though at the same time we must acknowledge that we have no other reason to conclude it Roman, but the stateliness of its structure: for whereas most of all Roman cities and forts of note afford (in the revolution of at least fifty or sixty years) either Roman inscriptions, statues, bricks, coins, arms, or other utensils, upon inquiry it is not known that any of their monuments were ever discovered here. Among the many stupendous pieces of which this vast pile of ruins is composed is a large tower, nearly towards the east end, which every moment threatens destruction to the unwary passenger. Its height is not by a great deal so much as that of Pisa, in Italy, it being not above seventy or eighty feet at most; but from the top down almost to the middle runs a large fissure, by which the tower is divided into two separate parts, so that each side hangs over its base in such a manner, that it is difficult to say which is most likely to fall first. According to the opinion of the ingenious Mr. Wood, of Bath, who lay on his back for several minutes to view this dreadful ruin, its linear projection, on the outer side, is not less than ten feet and a half. What renders it still the more remarkable is,

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that it has continued to project in this manner for many ages past; nor have we the least account given us, either from history or tradition, how it first happened." This castle formerly belonged to the Clares, earls of Gloucester, then to the earls of Pembroke, and afterwards came into the Windsor family, by the marriage of lord viscount Windsor with the only daughter and heir of Philip earl of Pembroke. In the rolls of parliament of the reign of Edward III. is a pardon to Hugh the son of Hugh de Despenser, the younger, of all homicides, robberies, felonies, &c. committed by him in England and Wales; and also for the transgression in detaining the castle of Caerfilly against the will of the king, and that of Isabella queen of England, his dear mother, &c. dated the 20th of March, in the first year of his reign. The castles of Caerphilly, Coch, St. Quintin, and Cardiff, with divers manors and estates in this county, are at present the property of the lord Mountstuart, in the right of his wife the heiress of lord Windsor. The neighbourhood abounds with coal and iron ore, which mixed with the ore of Lancashire makes very good iron. Here is a fulling mill, and much flannel and hose are made by the country people. Here is a market on Thursday. Two miles west from Caerphilly, on the side of a steep hill, at the extremity of a forest called Cefn y Fedw, stands Castle Coch, or Red Castle, near the side of the Taaffe, almost inaccessible, the property of the marquis of Bute. At Pontytypryd, above Castle Coch about eight miles, some few years since, a very remarkable bridge was built over the Taaffe, which, like many others in the county, is almost dry in summer, but in winter exceeds all bounds. The bridge consists of one arch; the span 140 feet; the key-stone, from the spring of the arch, thirty-four feet high. The architect was William Edwards, a country mason, who was living in 1775. This stupendous work was finished in the year 1750. Had the remains of such an arch been found in Greece or

Italy, what pains would have been taken to discover the architect—but William Edwards lived unnoticed among his native mountains. Sixteen miles north from Caerphilly is Merthyr Tydvil, a place which, within a few years, has risen from a small village to a town of great trade and population, with two markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday, being situated in the midst of mines of iron and coal, and quarries of limestone; and surrounded by iron works at Cyfarthfa, Dowlais, Plymouth, and Pen y Darran; and it is supposed that in the whole collectively, not less than 250 tons of iron are forged weekly, and the consumption of coals equal to 240 tons daily. A canal has been made from Merthyr to Cardiff, at the expence of 120,000l. About three miles from Merthyr are the ruins of Merlais Castle, near which were lead mines as early as the residence of the Romans in Britain. This castle, it is said, was the seat of the kings of Brecknock; and owes its complete demolition to the parliament of the 17th century.

London to Llantriffent.

	M.	F.
Cardiff, p. 165.	160	5
Landaff	2	4
Llantriffent	8	4
In the whole	171	5

LLANDAFF, though now a village without a market, is a very ancient city, and the see of a bishop. It is situated about four miles from the Severn, on the right bank of the Taaffe; and the name is supposed to be a corruption of the British Llan-ar-dâf, that is, the

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church on the Taff, as the walls of the church-yard are cloſe to the river. The epiſcopal ſee was founded in favour of Dubritius, whoſe death is by ſome placed in the year 522, and by others a century later: and hiſtorians have preſerved the names of the biſhops from the firſt erection of the ſee, though with great uncertainty with reſpect to the time of their ſeveral conſecrations and deaths till the end of the ninth century. The church was at firſt endowed with great poſſeſſions, but deprived of the greater part after the Conqueſt, when the cathedral was deſtroyed. The preſent cathedral, which was built by biſhop Urban in the year 1120, and dedicated to St. Peter, St. Dubritius, St. Teileian, and St. Oudoceus, hath of late fallen into great decay; but all poſſible care is taken to preſerve it. There are now belonging to this church a biſhop, archdeacon, twelve prebendaries, and two vicars choral. Here were alſo formerly an organiſt, four ſinging men, and four choriſters. The weſt end of the cathedral, which has two towers, now in ruins, ſerves for the chief entrance into a porch, lately repaired at a great expence, ſeemingly a new building within the walls of the old one. In theſe repairs no attention has been paid to the ſtyle of the original edifice, ſo that there is a ſtrange mixture of diſcordant architecture. Among other abſurdities it is juſtly remarked, that the Chriſtian altar is here raiſed under the portico of a heathen temple. The new choir and ſcreen are neat, but both in the Grecian ſtyle. There are two thrones, which take up by much too great a place in the choir. Here are ſeveral ancient monuments of the biſhops, and one under a window of an emaciated corpſe in a winding ſheet, in which the appearance of death, brought on by a long ſickneſs, is admirably characteriſed. Here are alſo ſome more modern ones; among them two in alabaſter of the family of Mathews, very neatly executed: Mr. Windham thinks they may poſſibly be the work of Cellini, or ſome other eminent Italian ſculptor. This cathe-

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dral meaſures two hundred and ſixty-three feet and a half in length, from eaſt to weſt; the diſtance from the weſt door to the choir is one hundred and ten feet; the length from the choir to the altar, ſeventy-five feet; from thence to the farther end of the Virgin Mary's chapel, ſixty-five feet; the breadth of the body is ſixty-five feet; and it is the ſame in height, from the floor to the top of the compaſs-work of the roof; and to the top of the middle aiſle, above the pillars, fifty-four feet. Here is neither croſs aiſle, nor middle tower or ſteeple.

The caſtle or palace is ſuppoſed to have been built about the year 1120, by Urbanus the thirtieth biſhop, who at the ſame time erected the church, now ſtanding a ſmall diſtance north of it. This conjecture is however chiefly grounded on the following words of biſhop Godwin, in his catalogue of biſhops; where, ſpeaking of the re-building of the cathedral of Landaff, he ſays, "The archbiſhop (of Canterbury), the rather to draw on the liberality of men, in contributing towards the building of the church, took upon him to releaſe the fourth of all penance inflicted unto ſuch as ſhould beſtow any thing towards the ſame. By this means (no doubt), having gathered great ſummes of money, he began the building of that church which now ſtandeth, April 14, 1120; and having finiſhed it, built anew alſo all the houſes belonging to it." Whether the caſtle was included among theſe houſes, the reader will determine. Mr. Wotton gives the following hiſtory and deſcription of the demolition and remains of this building: "The biſhop's caſtle ſtood, before it was demoliſhed, ſouth-eaſt of the church. It was heretofore a very ſtately building, if we may judge by the gate-houſe, which is ſtill remaining. It was deſtroyed by Owen Glendower (or Glyndwrdy), who made great devaſtation in this county, as well as in North Wales, when he roſe in arms againſt Henry IV. There is a very high thick ſtone wall ſtanding, which probably incloſed the

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caſtle and the out-houſes that belonged to it. The ſite of the caſtle is now turned into a garden. Owen Glendower, at the ſame time that he deſtroyed the epiſcopal manſion, burned and demoliſhed the archidiaconal caſtle, which, according to Mr. Wotton, was alſo a noble edifice. In all likelihood neither of them were ever rebuilt or repaired; ſince Godwin, whoſe book was publiſhed in the year 1601, mentioning an epiſcopal houſe belonging to the ſee of Landaff, at Matherne, near Chepſtow, in Monmouthſhire, calls it "the only houſe that is now left to the biſhop to put his head in. Againſt the remains of this gateway two miſerable cottages have been patched up—one of them, ſuch is the viciſſitude of wordly grandeur, an ale-houſe.

Llandaff is a port with a good trade.

Llantriſſent ſignifies in Britiſh the church with three ſaints. It is an ancient borough, united with Cardiff, Swanſea, &c. to chooſe one member; and governed by a portreeve, &c. It is ſituated on the ſide of a ſteep hill, which abounds in lead ore, the property of the marquis of Bute, who is lord of the manor. Here was formerly a caſtle, of which only a ſide of a tower remains. A new market-houſe and town-hall was erected a few years ſince by the earl of Bute within the precincts of the caſtle. The market is on Friday. Two miles ſouth-eaſt from Llantriſſent are the remains of Caſtle Crege.

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London to Bridgend.

	M.	F.
Cowbridge, p. 165. . .	173	1
Ewenny . . .	6	2
Bridgend	1	0
In the whole . .	180	3

BRIDGEND is ſituated on the river Ogmore, which divides it into two parts, communicating by means of a ſtone bridge. The town is divided into three parts, called the Old Caſtle, the New Caſtle, and Bridgend, and there are ſtill remains of the Old and New Caſtles, but the appellation of Bridgend ſerves for the whole; and on that ſpot the markets are held every Saturday. At Old Caſtle is a chapel of eaſe to Coity, which is the mother church; and a pariſh church at New Caſtle. Two miles eaſt from Bridgend is the village of Coity, where are the remains of a caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built about the year 1091, by Paganus de Turberville, one of the twelve Norman knights, who under Robert Fitz-Hamon ſeized on the lordſhip of Glamorganſhire. The ſtory is in ſubſtance this: in the fourth year of the reign of William Rufus, one Eineon, who had unſucceſsfully rebelled againſt Rhys ap Tewdor prince of South Wales, took ſhelter with Jeſtin ap Gurgant, lord of Glamorganſhire, then at war with that prince; who proving too ſtrong for him, Eineon undertook, on certain conditions, (one of which was, that Jeſtin ſhould give him his daughter in marriage) to procure him aſſiſtance from the Normans. Articles being agreed on, he ſet out for England, and in the beginning of the following year returned with a conſiderable body of men under Robert Fitz-Hamon, and twelve other knights, who cruelly ravaged the coun-

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try, and after an obſtinate engagement, vanquiſhed and ſlew Prince Rhys ap Tewdor, in a battle fought near Brecknock. Jeſtin being thus victorious by the aſſiſtance of the Normans, refuſed to fulfil his engagements to Eineon, who being juſtly incenſed thereat, perſuaded the Normans to ſeize on the country. The fertility and beauty of the ſpot made few arguments neceſſary, they eaſily conquered Jeſtin, and, as ſome ſay, ſlew him; after which they made themſelves maſters of the whole lordſhip of Glamorgan, the moſt pleaſant and fertile parts of which they divided among themſelves, leaving the mountainous and rocky grounds to Eineon. In this diviſion the lordſhip of Coity, with its appendages, fell to the ſhare of ſir Paine or Paganus de Turberville. Sir Robert Sydney, created earl of Leiceſter in the reign of James I. married Barbara, daughter of John Gamage, Eſq. lord of Coity, had with her that caſtle, and other eſtates in Wales. In one of the rooms at Penſhurſt Place in Kent, the noble old ſeat of the Sydneys, is a large ancient picture painted on wood, repreſenting that lady Barbara, in the dreſs of the times; about her ſtand eleven children, three ſons and eight daughters, each having their names and additions written under them.

London to Kidwelly.

	M.	F.
Swanſea, p. 165. . . .	206	6
Llwghor	6	0
Llanelly	5	0
Kidwelly	9	0
In the whole .	226	6

LLWGHOR is a very ancient town, mentioned by Antoninus under the name of Leucarum: it is ſituated

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on the left bank of a river of the ſame name, which riſes about three miles ſouth of Llandilo Vawr, and runs into the Severn juſt eaſt of Caermarthen Bay. It has the ſhell of a caſtle, with a double trench.

" At Llanethli, in Kidwelli Lordſhip," ſays Leland, " the inhabitants dig coles, els ſcant in Kidwely-land. Ther be ii maner of thes coles; ring coles for ſmith be blowed and watered; ſtone coles be ſumtime watered, but never blown, for blowing extinguiſheth them: ſo that Vendraith Vaur coles be ſtone coles, Llanethle coles ring coles." Llanelly is ſituated on a creek near the ſea. The chief trade is in coals. Two miles ſouth-eaſt from Llanelly, at the mouth of the Liwghor, is a ſmall iſland called Bachannis, or Machunis, where St. Piro is ſaid to have built a monaſtery, of which he was the firſt abbot.

Kidwelly is ſituated on each ſide of the river Gwendraeth or Vendraith, about two miles from the bay of Caermarthen. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. and has a market weekly on Friday. At the north end of the town are the remains of a caſtle built ſoon after the conqueſt by Maurice de Londres, one of the twelve Norman knights who conquered Glamorganſhire. It was deſtroyed in the year 1093, by Cadwgan ap Blethyn, who likewiſe deſtroyed all the caſtles that were in the land of Cadwgan and Divet, except two. It was rebuilt in the year 1190, by Rees prince of South Wales, and again demoliſhed by Rees, ſon of Gryffyth ap Rees; and being once more re-edified, underwent various revolutions till it fell to the crown. It was granted by Henry VII. to ſir Rice ap Thomas, knight of the Garter; but being forfeited by his grandſon Rice Griffith, it was granted to Richard Vaughan earl of Carbery, lord preſident of Wales. The ruins of this caſtle are very large, and plainly indicate its former magnificence. Camden mentions a ſingular duty that the lords of Ogmore of Kidwelly were bound by their tenure to

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perform; which was in caſe the king, or his chief juſtice ſhould lead an army into the diſtrict of Kidwelly, they were to conduct that army, with their banners, and all their forces, through the midſt of the county of Neath to Lochor. At Kidwelly there was a priory of Benedictines, cell to the abbey at Sherborn in Dorſetſhire.

Six miles north-weſt from Kidwelly is Llanſtephan, a ſmall fiſhing village, ſituated at the mouth of the Towy; and near it are the remains of a caſtle, ſituated on the ſummit of a high promontory, ſloping regularly both towards the land and ſea. It is a building of great antiquity; the time of its erection uncertain. It has more than once partaken of what ſeems to have been the common fate of moſt of the caſtles of this country, that is, it has been taken, plundered, burned, and re-edified. In the year 1145, this caſtle was attacked by Cadelh, ſon of Griffydth ap Rhys prince of South Wales, and the Normans and Flemings who came to its relief defeated, on which the caſtle ſurrendered. Reſolved to recover it, the Normans muſtering all the forces, both of their own nation and the Flemings, they could poſſibly draw together from the neighbouring country, ſuddenly and unexpectedly inveſted the caſtle; but the governor, Meredith ap Gryffyth, a man of great years, and no leſs experience, ſo animated and diſpoſed his garriſon, that when the beſiegers attempted to ſcale the walls, they were repulſed with great vigour, and ſuch loſs, that they were obliged to raiſe the ſiege, and leave the Welch in poſſeſſion. This caſtle was in the hands of the Engliſh in the year 1189; for Caradoc informs us, that on the death of Henry II. Prince Rhys being thereby deprived of his greateſt friend, thought it his wiſeſt way to make the beſt proviſion he could for himſelf, by enlarging his dominions, and extending the bounds of his preſent territories; and therefore having raiſed all the ſtrength he could, he won the caſtles of Seynclore, Abercurran, and Llanſtephan. In the year 1275,

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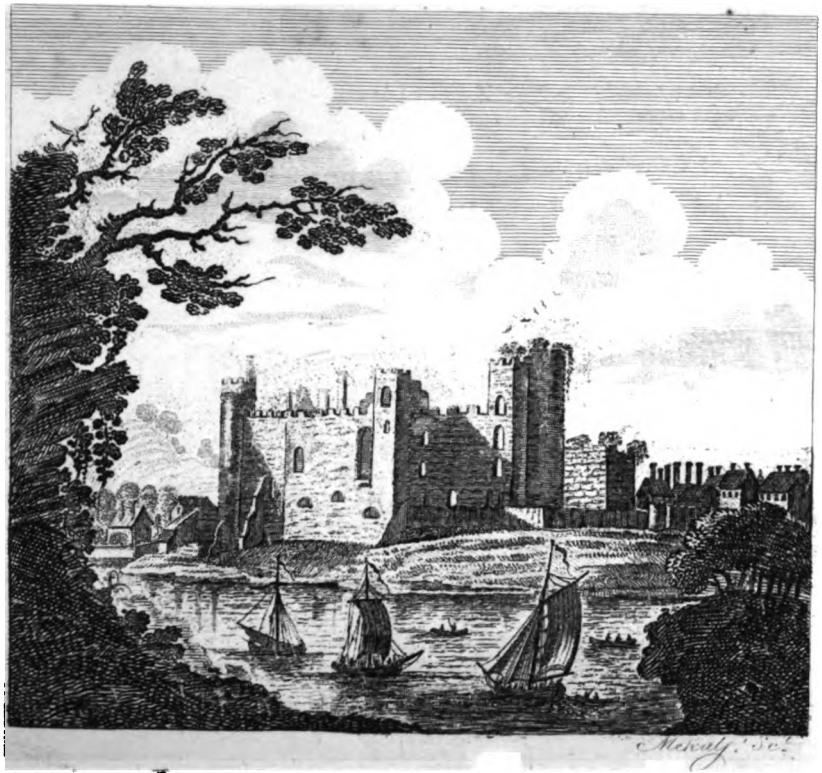

LANHARNE CASTLE

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Pince Llewellyn having defeated the Engliſh army under the command of Stephan Bacon, near Dynefawr Caſtle, over-ran the country, and deſtroyed divers caſtles, and among them that of Llanſtephan. The following particulars occur in Leland's Itinerary, reſpecting this caſtle: "The next river, by weſt to Vendraither, is Towe; that at Llanſtufan caſtel a iii miles of, commith into the Severn ſe. The Severn ſe at full water betith on the point of Llanſtufan; at low water it is a ii good miles of. At full ſe Tave ſemith to comme as it were to the mouthe of Towe river; but at low water marke a man may perceive how it haſteneth to the ſe on the ſandis hard by Towe. Llanſtufan caſtle and lordſhip, by the new acte, is removid from Cairmardenſhire, and adject to Pembrookſhire, by cauſe it longid in times paſt to the earl of Pembrooke.

London to Llangharn.

	M.	F.
St. Clare, p. 138. . .	222	7
Llaugharn . . .	5	4
In the whole .	228	3

Llaugharn, or Llangharn, or Talacharn, at the mouth of the Towy, has a weekly market on Saturday. Here are the remains of a very ancient caſtle, but by whom or when built is uncertain. Giraldus Cambrenſis ſays, it was ſeized by Rhees, ſon of Griffin, after the death of King Henry II. And Caradoc, in his hiſtory of Wales, tranſlated by Dr. Powel, relates, that it was, in the reign of King John, in the year 1215, with thoſe of Llanſtephan and Clare, ſucceſſively

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beſieged, taken, and razed by Llewellyn prince of North Wales. The word *razed*, in this and many other inſtances, reſpecting the Welch caſtles mentioned by this hiſtorian, muſt not be taken in the utmoſt extent or ſtrict meaning of that word, it being often uſed where a total demolition was impoſſible in the time, and by the army aſſigned; and, in all likelihood meant no more than that every thing combuſtible was deſtroyed by fire. The levelling the ſolid walls of an ancient caſtle was a work not to be effected without much labour, time, and expence. The following ſhort deſcription of this edifice occurs in Mr. Windham's Tour of Wales: "We rode from hence (Llanſtephan) weſtward a few miles, to the mouth of another river, which croſſing in a ferry, we arrived at Langharne; the ruins of a ſmall but pictureſque caſtle afforded us ſome amuſement here; they ſtand upon a low rock, the foundation of which is waſhed by the tide. The caſtles of Llanſtephan and Langharne are of high antiquity; but each of them have more than once undergone the common fate of being taken, plundered, and razed to the ground."

London to Tenby.

	M.	F.
Tavernſpite, p. 139. . .	233	7
Tenby . . .	9	4
In the whole .	243	3

TENBY, or Tenbigh, is a ſeaport on the Severn, with a good quay and a convenient harbour. The inhabitants carry on a large trade to Ireland, particularly in coals; and many veſſels are employed in the her-

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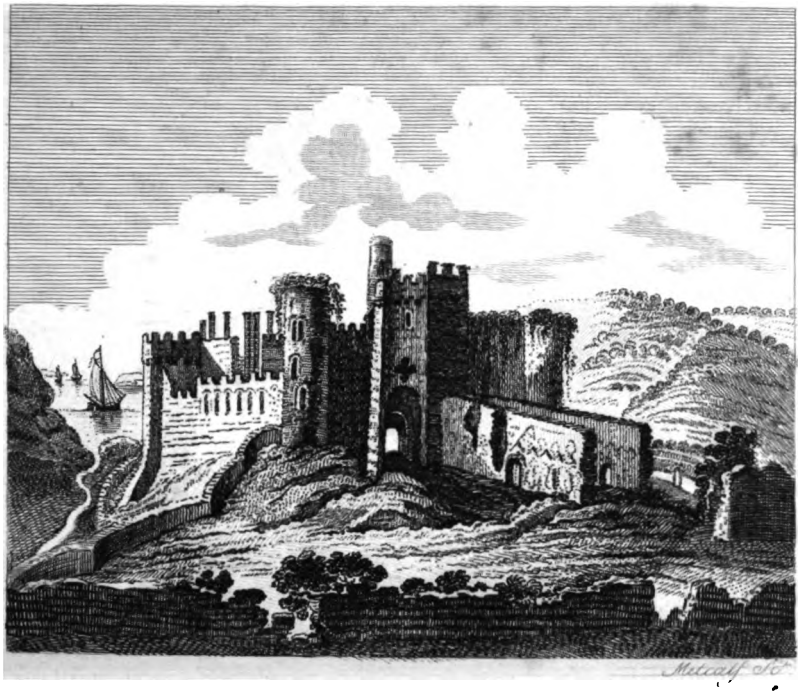

MANNORBEER CASTLE

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ring fiſhery. It was anciently ſurrounded with walls; and here are the ruins of a caſtle, built in the year 1079 by the Normans. The Welch took it in the year 1152; and it was often afterwards an object of contention between the two nations. It is a neat town, governed by a mayor and bailiff; and has two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. Here was an hoſpital for lepers, founded for the king's tenants, under the mayor of Tenby. Three miles ſouth from Tenby is the ſmall iſland of Caldey, where there was a cell to the abbey of St. Dogmaels.

Four miles from Tenby, near the ſea, is Manorbeer Caſtle, built, as is ſuppoſed, about the time of William Rufus. It was in poſſeſſion of the crown from the time of Henry I. to that of King James I.; when that king by his grant, which was afterwards confirmed by Charles I. gave it to the Bowens of Trelogne, from whom, by marriage, it deſcended to the family of Picton-Caſtle; and in the year 1740, was the property of ſir Eraſmus Phillips, Bart. Giraldus Cambrenſis calls it, "The Manſion of Pyrrhus;" and ſays, it was, in his time, adorned with ſtately towers and bulwarks; having on the weſt ſide a ſpacious haven; and under the walls, to the north and north-weſt, an excellent fiſh-pond, remarkable as well for its neatneſs, as the depth of its waters.

London to Pembroke.

	M.	F.
Cold Blow, p. 139. . . .	237	6
Pembroke	12	0
In the whole . .	249	6

PEMBROKE is ſituated on a branch of Milford Haven, and conſiſts of one long ſtreet, reaching from eaſt

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to weſt: on the north ſide are the church, the market-place, and the caſtle. It is watered by two ſmall rivers, over which are handſome bridges. It was anciently ſurrounded with walls. It is a corporation town, governed by a mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes; and in conjunction with Tenby and Wiſton, ſends one member to parliament. The market is on Saturday. Pembroke has two churches, beſides another in the ſuburbs. Near the laſt was a priory of Benedictines founded by Arnulph earl of Pembroke, in the year 1098, as a cell to the abbey of St. Martin, at Sees in Normandy. In the reign of Henry VI. it was ſeized as an alien priory; and being granted to Humphry duke of Glouceſter, he gave it to the abbey of St. Albans. At the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, it was granted to John Vaughan and his wife. Near Pembroke was an hoſpital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. The caſtle was, according to Caradoc of Lhancarvon, originally founded by Arnulph, ſon of Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewſbury, in the reign of William the Second, in the year 1094. Other writers, among whom is Giraldus Cambrenſis, places the æra of its erection in the reign of King Henry I. He ſays, it was only a ſlight work, compoſed chiefly of turf and twigs. It was afterwards rebuilt, probably on account of its weakneſs, or, as ſome ſay, from having been deſtroyed by fire. This was performed by Geraldus, the king's lieutenant in thoſe parts, who, in the year 1106, rebuilt it, as Caradoc has it, in a place called Congorth Fecton. This manner of expreſſion makes it ſeem as if Geraldus had choſen a different ſpot from that whereon the former caſtle ſtood; and yet the word rebuilt implies that the ſame foundations were made uſe of. Shortly after its re-edification, it was ſurprized, plundered, and burnt by Cadwgan ap Blethyn, who carried away priſoners the wife and children of Geraldus, he himſelf having made his eſcape through the privy. It is ſaid to have been again rebuilt by Owen, the ſon of Cadwgan ap Ble-

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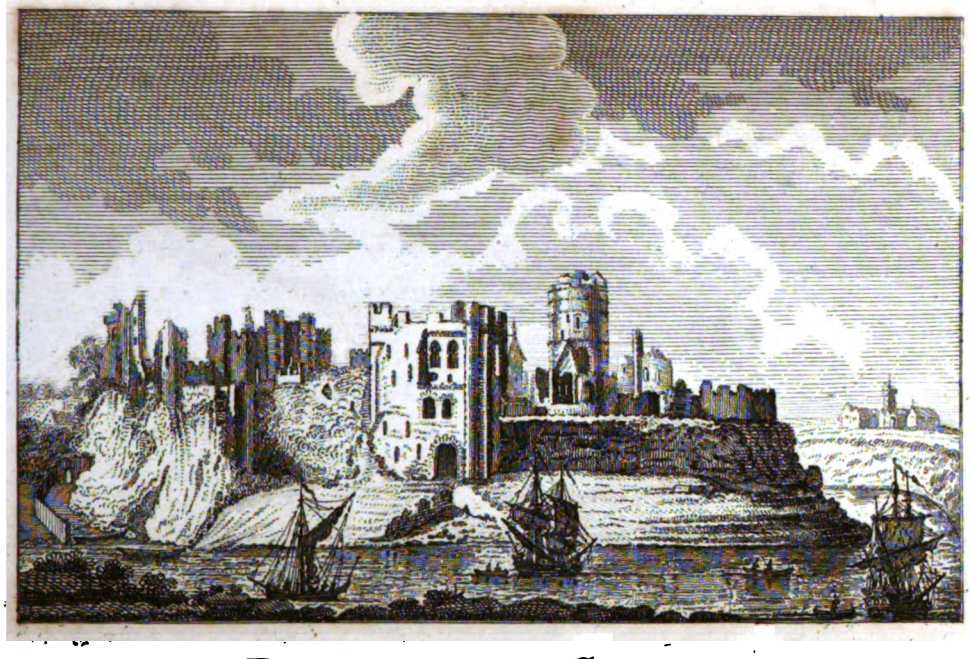

PEMBROKE CASTLE

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thyn. Leland, in his Itinerary, ſays, " Pembroke Caſtel ſtandith upon arme of Milford, the wich, aboute mild beyond the towne, creketh in ſo, that it almoſt perinſulateth the towne that ſtandeth on a verri maine rokky ground. The towne is welle waullid, and hath iii gates, by eſt, weſt, and north; of the wich the eſt is faireſt and ſtrongeſt, having afore hit a compaſid tour, not roſid, in the entering whereof is a portcolys, *ex ſolido ferro*. The caſtel ſtandith hard by the waul on a hard rokke, and is veri larg and ſtrong, being double wardid. In the outer ward I ſaw the chaumbre wher King Henri the VIIth was borne. In the towne be a ii paroche chirchis, and one in the ſuburbe. Moutaine, a cell of blak monkes in the ſuburbe is ſuppreſſed. The towne hath bene welle buylded, and the eſt ſuburbe has bene almoſt as great as the town, but now yt is totally in ruine." The town is ſituated on the ridge of a long and narrow rock, gradually aſcending to the higheſt point on which the caſtle ſtands: forming, as Mr. Windham thinks, comparing ſmall things with great, a reſemblance to Edinburgh in its approach. The caſtle is of Norman architecture, with a mixture of the early Gothic. The principal tower, which is uncommonly high, is perfect, with its ſtone vaulted roof remaining: The walls of the tower are fourteen feet thick, and the diameter within twenty-five. In the civil wars it was a garriſon for the crown, and made a brave defence.

Three miles north-eaſt from Pembroke, in a creek of Milford Haven, is Carew Caſtle, which formerly belonged to the princes of South Wales; and tradition ſays, was given by one of them, Rhys ap Theodore, together with divers valuable lands, to Gerald de Carrio, as a marriage portion with Neſt, his daughter. This Gerald was lieutenant in thoſe parts for King Henry I.: his deſcendants, by the name of Carew, poſſeſſed it for ſeveral generations, until ſir Edmund Carew mortgaged it to ſir Rhys ap Thomas, who, Leland in his Itinerary ſays, greatly

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repaired it. The Gerald above-mentioned is by Giraldus Cambrenſis (who was related to him) ſtyled Giraldus of Windſor; and that writer farther ſays, that by means of him and his offspring, not only the maritime parts of South Wales were retained by the Engliſh, but alſo the walls of Ireland reduced. All the noble families in Ireland, called Geralds, Geraldines, and Fitz-Geralds, are deſcended from him.

Camden, from Leland, ſays, the Carews affirm themſelves to have been at firſt called Montgomery, and that they deſcended from Arnulph de Montgomery, brother to Robert earl of Shrewſbury. The reconciling theſe diſcordant accounts will be attended with ſome difficulty, if at all reconcileable.

Carew Caſtle was, in the reign of Henry VIII. forfeited to the crown, when that king releaſed it for a term of years to ſir John Perrot, and ſeveral others, the remainders of which were purchaſed by ſir John Carew, kinſman and heir to that ſir Edmund who mortgaged it to ſir Rhys ap Thomas. Being thus poſſeſſed of the ſeat of his anceſtors, he obtained the fee-ſimple thereof from Charles I. and from him it deſcended to his grandſon, Thomas Carew, Eſq. who, in the year 1740, was in poſſeſſion of it. The walls of this building are of an amazing thickneſs, and are conſtructed with very large ſtones, ſtrongly cemented with mortar.

About a mile to the eaſt of Pembroke is Lantphey, or Lanfty Court, anciently a palace of the biſhops of St. David's, but alienated to the crown in the reign of Henry VIII. It was granted to the earl of Eſſex, whoſe heirs ſold it to ſir Hugh Owen.

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Another Road to Monmouth and Abergavenny.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Glouceſter, p. 138.	104	3	Brought up	126	7
Huntley . .	7	3	Monmouth .	2	4
Longhope . .	2	5	Dynyſtow . .	4	0
Mitchel Dean .	2	0	Ragland . .	4	4
Colford . .	8	0	Clyder . .	3	0
Redbrook . .	2	4	Abergavenny .	6	0
	126	7	In the whole .	146	7

DEAN, or Mitchel Dean, or Great Dean, was formerly a ſtaple for wool, but is now much decayed. It has a market on Monday; and is yet the chief town of the foreſt of Dean, which comprehends all that part of Glouceſterſhire which lies between Monmouthſhire and the Severn. It once contained 30,000 acres, and was covered with timber; but from the great number of iron forges, the wood is greatly leſſened, but not quite conſumed. It is ſubject to foreſt laws; and the miners hold a court here. The roads acroſs the foreſt are ſhamefully neglected. Colford is a ſmall town, with a weekly market on Tueſday. Four miles ſouth from Colford is St. Briavels, a place formerly of conſequence enough to give name to the hundred. It was anciently called Brulais, and conſidered a part of the pariſh of Newland. King John granted it a market. In the reign of Henry I. Miles earl of Hereford built a caſtle here: the cuſtody of which, with the foreſt of Dean, was given by King John to John de Monmouth. The duke of Beaufort is the preſent lord of the manor, and has a court of attachment. Even in Camden's time the caſtle was more than half demoliſhed, and probably has not been repaired ſince. What remains now ſerves as a priſon for offenders in the foreſt of Dean, and debtors in the

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hundred; but in a few years will be unfit for that, and only an habitation for owls and daws. The earl of Berkley is the preſent conſtable. At Redbrook are ſome iron forges, a furnace, and rolling-mill. At Ragland are the remains of a caſtle built in the reign of King Henry VIII. by one of the laſt Herberts. It was bravely defended by the marquis of Worceſter for Charles I. againſt General Fairfax, and ſurrendered on honourable terms. It appears a large and noble ruin, containing two areas within the ditch, each entered by a large and deep gateway. The building round the firſt area conſiſts of the kitchen and offices. The grand hall between the two areas is perfect, except the roof. The muſic gallery may be diſtinctly traced. Near the hall was the chapel. The whole area of the firſt encloſure is vaulted, and contains cellars, dungeons, and other ſubterraneous paſſages. The buildings of the ſecond are merely chambers. Near the caſtle ſtands the citadel, a large octagonal tower, two or three ſides of which are yet ſtanding. This tower is ſurrounded by a moat, and was formerly connected with the caſtle by a drawbridge. Two miles north from Ragland was an abbey of Ciſtertians, called Grace Dieu, founded by John of Monmouth, in the year 1226.

London to Llangadock.

	M.	F.
Trecaſtle, p. 138. . . .	179	2
Talſarn	7	2
Llangadock	3	4
In the whole .	190	0

LLANGADOCK is a ſmall but improving town, with a weekly market on Thurſday. Thomas Bec, biſhop

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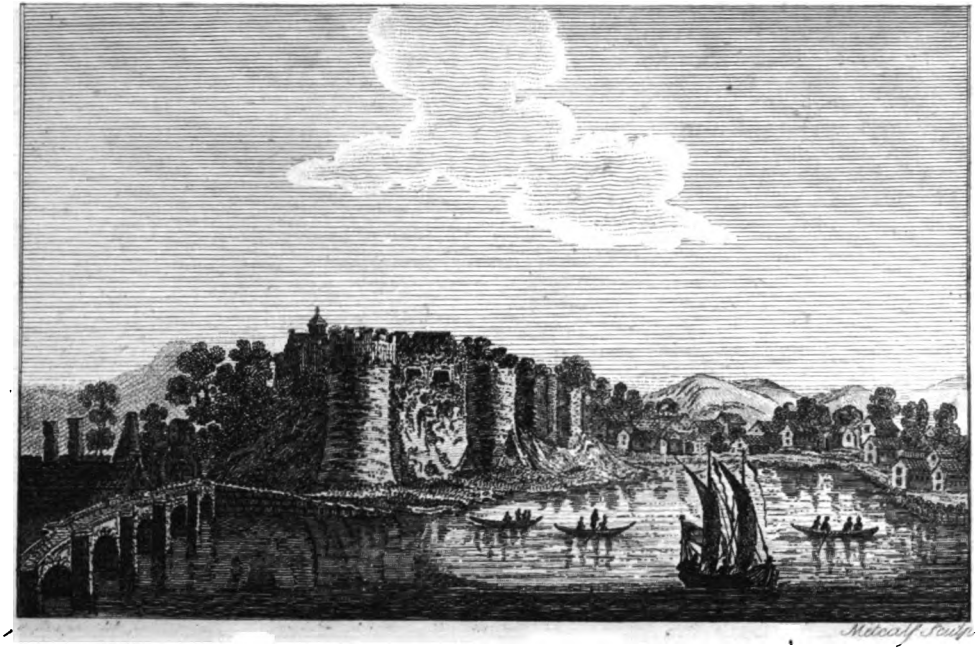

CARDIGAN CASTLE

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of St. Aſaph, attempted to make the church collegiate in the year 1283; but if it ever took effect, it did not continue ſo long. About three miles north-weſt from Llangadock is Talley, or Tallagh, where an abbey of Premonſtratenſian canons was founded by Rhees ap Griffith, prince of South Wales, in the year 1197.

London to Cardigan and St. David's.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Llandovery, p. 138.	188	4	Brought up	234	6
Pynſant . .	7	4	Velindree . .	6	2
Llanbeder . .	8	4	Newport .	3	0
Rhidowen . .	9	4	Fiſcard . .	7	0
Newcaſtle in Emlyn	9	4	Marthree . .	6	0
Cardigan . . .	10	0	Gorid Bridge .	8	2
St. Dogmaels .	1	2	St. Davids .	1	6
	234	6	In the whole .	267	0

LLANBEDER, commonly called Lampeter, and by ſome Llanbeder-pont-Stephen, from an opinion that King Stephen built a bridge over one of the principal trenches of a camp here, is ſituated near the Tivy. It is a coporation town, governed by a portreeve, bailiff, town-clerk, &c. United with Cardigan and Aberyſtwith, it returns one member to parliament. The market is on Tueſday.

Newcaſtle in Emlyn is ſituated on the left bank of the Tivy; and has a weekly market on Friday.

Cardigan, called by the Welch Aber-Tivy, is a ſeaport on the right bank of the Tivy, over which is a ſtone bridge, about two miles from the ſea. It was formerly ſurrounded with walls by Gilbert, ſon of Richard Clare, and defended by a caſtle. The town is large and well peopled, governed by a mayor, al-

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dermen, &c. The town-hall and the church are handſome buildings. Cardigan joins with Llanbeder and Aberyſtwith to ſend one member. There are two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. The caſtle ſtands on a ſteep rock near the mouth of the Tivy. The ruins of the caſtle conſiſt chiefly of its outer walls, and ſhew it was once an extenſive building. It is commonly ſaid to have been built in the year 1160, by Gilbert de Clare, and demoliſhed by Rhees ap Gryffith, in the year 1164. It was however rebuilt before the year 1176, when, ſays Powel, "The lord Rhys, prince of South Wales, made a very great feaſt, at Chriſtmas, in his caſtle at Aberteifi, which he cauſed to be proclaimed through all Britain, Ireland, and the iſlands adjacent, ſome conſiderable time before; and according to this invitation, many hundreds of Engliſh, Normans, and others coming to Aberteifi, were very honourably received, and courteouſly entertained by Prince Rhys; but among other tokens of their welcome and entertainment, Rhys cauſed all the bards or poets throughout all Wales to come thither; and for a better diverſion to the company, he provided chairs to be ſet in the hall, in which the bards being ſeated, they were to anſwer each other in rhyme; and thoſe that acquitted themſelves moſt handſomely, and overcame the reſt, were promiſed great rewards and rich preſents. In this poetical conteſt the North Wales bards obtained the victory, with the applauſe and approbation of the company; and among the profeſſors of muſic, between whom there was no ſmall ſtrife, Prince Rhys's own ſervants were counted the moſt expert. Near the church there was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the abbey of Chertſey, which was granted by Henry VIII. to William Cavendiſh. At St. Dogmael's, a monaſtery of the order of Tirone, was begun by Martin of Tours, who conquered the country of Kemmies about the time of the Conqueſt: endowed and made an abbey by his ſon Robert Fitz-

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Martin, in the reign of Henry I. At the Diſſolution it was granted to John Bradſhaw.

Newport is ſituated on a bay of the Iriſh Sea, at the mouth of the Nevern. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. The ſtreets are broad and paved, and the number of houſes, about 150. Here was a houſe of Auguſtine friars. About a mile north-eaſt from Newport is Nevern, or Neſern, a village pleaſantly ſituated on a river of the ſame name, which forms a bay, called Newport Bay, at its mouth. This church is not paved, and from the burials, the ſurface is raiſed ſeveral feet higher within-ſide than without: in the church-yard is an ancient croſs.

Two miles eaſt from Cardigan, at Lhan Goedmor, is a vaſt rude ſtone, eight or nine yards in circumference, and half a yard thick, in a declining poſture, one ſide on the ground, the other ſupported by a ſtone three feet high.

Fiſcard, or Fiſhguard, is ſituated on a ſteep cliff near the ſea, in a tract of country called Keimes, at the mouth of the river Gwyne, which forms a bay, where veſſels may lie conveniently in five or ſix fathom water. The number of houſes is about 220; and a principal employment of the inhabitants fiſhing, eſpecially herrings, of which they cure annually about a thouſand barrels; and there are about fifty veſſels from twenty to one hundred and twenty tons employed in the coaſting trade. Here is a weekly market on Friday.

On the 22d of February, 1797, ſome French frigates and a lugger were ſeen off Lundy Iſland, in the Briſtol Channel, and had created ſome alarm. The above ſhips proceeded farther up the Channel, and landed a body of troops at Fiſhguard, on the evening of that day, conſiſting of about 1200 men, but without field-pieces. In conſequence of information that a ſmall ſquadron, anſwering the deſcription of this, had ſailed from Breſt, a ſquadron of frigates was directed to cruize in the Briſtol Channel, and a lugger

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was ſtationed in Milford Haven. This lugger gave the alarm. The commander ſent a lieutenant to announce the news to the frigates in Briſtol Channel; and another was diſpatched expreſs to London, with letters to the Admiralty, while he himſelf ſailed to Cork to appriſe admiral Kingſmill. Above 3000 countrymen and miners aſſembled, armed with forks, ſcythes, and other ready weapons, beſides the militia and volunteers of Pembroke and Cardigan. Lord Cawdor took the command; but, not being a military man, he ſubmitted to the directions of captain Manſell, who put the little fort at Fiſhguard into a ſtate of defence, and took ſuch judicious poſitions as ſoon convinced the French that they had no choice left but to lay down their arms, the French veſſels having diſappeared off the coaſt. The only difficulty he found was to reſtrain the impetuoſity of the mountainers, who fell upon the French without order indeed, but wich irreſiſtable fury. Some few were killed by this irregular attack, but on the arrival of the militia, and volunteers, the invaders ſurrendered priſoners of war.

The French frigates which conveyed theſe troops, firſt attempted a landing in the Briſtol Channel, but found it impracticable; and after landing them near Fiſhguard, with only two days proviſions, they proceeded to ſea, notwithſtanding ſeveral ſignals were made by the troops on ſhore, who finding they could not penetrate into the country, wiſhed to reimbark, but the commander of the frigate, contrary, as they ſay, to his promiſes, ſailed away, leaving them to their fate. The expedition was ready at the ſame time the French fleet ſailed to Bantry Bay, and theſe troops were to have been landed in ſome part of Ireland, to have made a diverſion, as ſoon as an account had been received of the landing of the firſt body of troops. The only miſchief which they did in Wales, was the plundering of two or three farm-houſes; to the poſſeſſors of which we underſtand a compenſation for their loſſes was made by the government.

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Two miles weſt from Marthee is Llanrean, where the biſhop of St. Davids had formerly a palace.

St. Davids, anciently Menevia, is ſituated near a promontory, called by Ptolemy Octopitarum, now St. David's Head, in a diſtrict called by the Britons Cantred Devi, or St. David's Land, which Giraldus repreſents a ſtony, barren, unimproveable territory, undecked with woods, undivided by rivers, unadorned with meadows, expoſed only to wind and ſtorms. It was, however, the retreat and nurſery of very holy men, in a monaſtery founded by St. Patrick, about the year 470, and dedicated to St. Andrew.

St. David tranſlated the metropolitan ſee of Wales from Caerleon hither, in the ſixth century. After his deceaſe the town was called by the ſame name, and the cathedral dedicated to him and St. Andrew. This metropolis continued till about the year 930, when archbiſhop Samſon, withdrawing himſelf to Bretagne, on account of the plague, which then raged in the province, carried the pall with him to Dol. But the biſhops of Wales are ſaid to have been conſecrated by the biſhops of St. Davids, and they were acknowledged primates, till in the reign of Henry I. biſhop Bernard, a Norman, profeſſed ſubjection to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, as his metropolitan. The church, beſides a biſhop, has a precentor, who has the place and power of dean, chancellor, treaſurer, four archdeacons, *viz.* of St. Davids, Brecknock, Caermarthen, and Cardigan; nineteen prebendaries, eight vicars choral, four choriſters, &c. Here was likewiſe a college for a maſter, and ſeven prieſts, founded by the duke of Lancaſter, and the biſhop of St. David's, in the year 1365, which was ſuppreſſed in the reign of Edward VI.

The place has often been ravaged by pirates, and at this time there are not more than four-ſcore houſes, and thoſe cottages, in the place. It has no market or fair. The cathedral, and epiſcopal palace, are quite at

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the bottom of a ſteep hill, ſo that the tower is ſcarce viſible in the town. The epiſcopal palace is a large and magnificent ruin; it was erected during the reign of Edward III. about the year 1335; Godwin ſays by biſhop Gower. The area of the great court is, according to Mr. Windham, about 120 feet ſquare, on the eaſt ſide of which is the biſhop's hall, 58 feet in length, and 23 in breadth. The king's hall, on the ſouth ſide, is 88 feet by 30. This grand ſaloon is ſaid to have been built expreſsly for the reception of king John, on his return from Ireland, in 1211. If this tradition is true, we muſt look for an earlier founder than Gower, who died in the year 1347. The moſt likely perſon to have paid ſuch a compliment to that king, was Silveſter Geraldus, a great favourite of king Henry II. and ſecretary to his ſon king John, with whom he went over into Ireland. It is, however, certain that the ſtyle of the building in queſtion does not coroborate the ſtory. The arch over the door-way of the porch, leading to the biſhop's hall, is a ſingular form, being a ſemi-octagon. The church was, Godwin ſays, built by biſhop de Sein, in 1180. It has, however, ſince undergone divers alterations and amendments. The nave is ſuppoſed to be part of the original building; annexed to it are ſeveral chapels and oratories, one called biſhop Vaughan's chapel, built in the reign of king Henry VIII. roofed with ſtone, and in tolerable repair. Within the church and chapels are ſeveral ancient monuments, particularly thoſe of Edward earl of Richmond, father of Henry VII. and Owen Tudor; the firſt under a raiſed tomb, near the middle of the choir; the other at a ſmall diſtance from it. At St. David's, on the north ſide of the church, was a college for a maſter and ſeven prieſts, founded in the year 1365, by John duke of Lancaſter, Blanch his wife, and Adam Houghton or Hutton, biſhop of St. David's. After its ſurrender to the crown, the building was neglected, and has for the moſt part been pulled down.

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A little to the weſt of St. David's, is Whitſand Bay, at the entrance of which are the rocks called the Biſhop and his Clerks; and a little to the ſouth of the bay is the ſmall iſland of Ramſey, about a mile long, and three quarters broad. The Biſhop of St. David's is the chief owner.

London to Cardigan.

	M.	F.
Newcaſtle in Emlyn . .	223	4
Killgarran	8	0
Cardigan	2	0
In the whole . . .	233	4

Killgarran, or Cilgarran, is ſituated on the left ſide of the Tivy. It is governed by a portreeve and bailiffs, and had a market, which is now diſcontinued. The caſtle is ſituated on the oppoſite ſide of the river. It is doubtful by whom it was built, ſome attributing its erection to Gilbert Strongbowe, earl of Strygil, and others, to Roger de Montgomery, who, with William Fitz-Oſborne, led the van of the Norman army, at the battle of Haſtings. He was, for his ſervices, created earl of Shrewſbury, had vaſt poſſeſſions in Cardiganſhire, and a grant from William the Conqueror of whatever he could conquer from the Welch in Powis. The viciſſitudes of war were frequently exemplified on this caſtle, which was many times attacked, taken, retaken, diſmantled, and repaired in the various troubles from which this unfortunate country was, in former times, ſcarce ever free. In the year 1164, according to Caradoc, it was taken from the Engliſh by Rys

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prince of Wales; and in the year 1165, attacked by the Flemings and Normans, who, after two aſſaults, were beaten back, and forced to return home. In the year 1199, in the wars between Maelgon, and his brother Gryffydth prince of Wales, it was taken by the latter, who ſtrongly fortified it; notwithſtanding which it was again taken by W. Marſhall earl of Pembroke, about the latter end of the year 1204; and in 1215, when Llewellyn prince of Wales, availing himſelf of the diſtracted ſituation of king John, overran all South Wales, this garriſon ſurrendered without making the leaſt defence; and in the diviſion made by that prince, was given to young Rys. In 1222, William Marſhall earl of Pembroke, having vanquiſhed the Welch, under the command of Gryffydth prince of Wales, near Caermardhyn, marched to this place, where, ſays Caradoc, "He began to build a very ſtong caſtle, but before he could have time to finiſh it, he received an expreſs from the king, with orders to come to him; ſo he went by ſea to London, leaving his army at Cilgarran, to continue the work which he had begun." This then ſeems the æra of the greateſt part of the preſent caſtle, whoſe ruins are now ſeen, though it is not improbable that ſome remains of the former building might have been incorporated into it.

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London to Chepſtow.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Glouceſter, p. 138	104	3	Brought up .	119	5
Higham . .	2	2	Lydney . .	8	4
Minſterworth .	2	0	Aylburton . .	1	0
Weſtbury . .	4	4	Alvington . .	1	0
Newnham . .	3	4	Woolaſton . .	1	0
Blakeney . .	3	0	Chepſtow . .	5	4
Carry up . .	119	5	In the whole .	131	5

AT Weſtbury are two churches in one church-yard. Newnham is ſituated on the right bank of the Severn, with a ferry to the oppoſite ſide. It was anciently a borough; at preſent governed by conſtables. The market is on Friday. At Flaxley, two miles north from Newnham, there was an abbey of Ciſtertian monks, founded by Roger earl of Hereford, in the reign of Stephen, the ſite of which was granted by Henry VIII. to ſir Anthony Kingſton. It was a few years ſince the ſeat of Mr. Bovy, and was burned down in the year 1771. The abbey church has been long demoliſhed. Lydney was granted by queen Elizabeth to ſir William Wintour, for his noble behaviour againſt the Spaniſh armada. He built a houſe called White-croſs, which was demoliſhed in the civil wars, and afterwards converted into buildings for iron forges. In Lydney Park, a ſeat of Mrs. Bathurſt, are ſome remarkable rocks, called the Scowls. Alvington, or Aventon, is by Camden ſuppoſed to be the ancient Abone or Avone. At the point of land where the Wye enters the Severn, the ruins of St. Tecla's chapel are to be ſeen at low water.

Chepſtow, on the Wye, near its mouth, is a large and populous ſea port, ſituated for the moſt part on the ſide of a hill; it was formerly ſurrounded with walls,

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and defended by a caſtle. It is the port for all the towns up the Lug and the Wye, and veſſels of 600 and 700 tons trade to the Baltic and Oporto. The tide riſes from 30 to 60 feet, and runs with greater rapidity than at Briſtol; and in January 1768 the tide roſe 70 feet, which conſiderably injured the bridge. There are ſeveral veſſels which trade to London. A market boat ſails regularly to Briſtol every Tueſday, and returns on Thurſday. Great quantities of ſalmon are caught in the Wye and the Severn, and ſent from Chepſtow to London, and other places. The remains of walls are viſible in ſeveral places. The caſtle ſtands on a high rock, waſhed by the river, the area or ſite occupying five acres of ground. It conſiſts of three courts; the ſecond is converted into a kitchen garden. A room is ſhewn, in a building near the gate, in which Henry Martin, the regicide, was confined for many years, and where he died. Great attention ſeems to have been beſtowed in fortifying the entrance, which lies through two lofty towers, on the eaſt ſide; for beſides a ſtrong latticed door, the croſſing of which is faſtened with iron bolts within, and covered with iron plates on the outſide, there was a portcullis, whoſe groove is ſtill to be ſeen; and two large round funnels in the top of the arch, for pouring down melted lead, or ſcalding water; and alſo a machicolated or projecting arch beyond all, and a chink on a ſmall projection, at about the height of a man.

The caſtle ſeems to have been built at the ſame time with the town, to which it was a kind of citadel, but by whom, or when, neither Leland, Camden, nor any of the topographical writers mention. Stowe, indeed, in his annals, attributes the building of the caſtle to Julius Cæſar, a ſuppoſition too glaringly abſurd to merit ſerious confutation. Probably it was built by ſome of the earls of Pembroke. Camden thinks it of no great antiquity, "For ſeveral affirm," ſays he, "and not without reaſon, that it had its riſe not many ages paſt, from the ancient Venta, now Caer-

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went." But the city itſelf is ſo much deſtroyed by the one or the other, that it only appears to have once been, from the ruinous walls, the chequered pavements, and the Roman coins. This place formerly belonged to the Clares, earls of Pembroke, who were likewiſe called earls of Strygil, from a neighbouring caſtle of that name, wherein they dwelt. The laſt of theſe, Richard, ſurnamed Strong-Bow, on account of his ſkill in archery, was the firſt of the Engliſh who gained a footing in Ireland. It devolved to the Bigots, and is now the property of the duke of Beaufort.

In the troubles during the reign of king Charles I. this town and caſtle were garriſoned for the king; and according to Ruſhworth, on October 6, 1645, colonel Morgan, governor of Glouceſter, at the head of 300 horſe, and 400 foot, and aſſiſted by the Monmouthſhire men, with little difficulty made himſelf maſter of the town, and then ſummoned the caſtle, commanded by colonel Fitzmorris, who, with his garriſon, after a ſiege of four days, ſurrendered priſoners of war. In the year 1648, it was ſurpriſed by the Royaliſts, and kept for ſome time; but at laſt, after the death of ſir Nicholas Kemiſh, who commanded for the king, and many of his men, and the proviſions were exhauſted, it was again taken by the troops of the parliament.

At Chepſtow was an alien priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the Abbey of Cormeil, in Normandy, as early as the reign of king Stephen. Two miles north from Chepſtow is Piercefield, once the beautiful and romantic ſeat of Valentine Morris, Eſq. And five miles north is Tintern Abbey, founded for Ciſtertian monks, by Walter de Clare, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in the year 1131. Little remains of this noble edifice but the church, which in its ruinous ſtate affords a beautiful ſpecimen of Gothic architecture. It was granted to the Marquis of Worceſter.

At the village of Tintern there is a conſiderable manufacture of iron and wire. About two miles ſouth from Chepſtow, at Mathern, is a ruined palace of the

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ſee of Llandaff, where biſhop Godwin treaſured up many antiquities, found at Caerleon, but many of the moſt curious, on the decay of the palace, were removed to Moinſcourt, in the neighbourhood of Chepſtow.

London to Aberyſtwith, through Worceſter.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Oxford p. 74 .	54	3	Brought up .	120	5
Wolvercot .	2	5	Bromyard, Heref.	5	4
Yarnton . .	1	4	Bridenbury .	3	3
Begbrook . .	1	3	Docklow . .	3	3
Woodſtock .	2	4	Eaton . . .	4	0
Kidlington .	4	1	Leominſter . .	1	0
Enſtone . .	2	4	Kingſland . .	4	2
Chapel Houſe .	3	7	Mortimer's Croſs	2	0
Chipping Norton	1	4	Shobdon . .	1	7
Four Shire Stone	6	5	Comb . . .	3	7
Moreton in the Marſh	1	5	Preſteign . .	2	1
Bourton on the Hill	1	6	Kinnerton . .	5	0
Broadway . .	6	5	New Radnor .	2	5
Wickhamford Bridge	3	2	Llanvihangle nant Mel-		
Bengeworth .	1	7	lan . .	2	5
Perſhore . .	6	6	Llanvigley . .	4	4
Stoughton . .	4	1	Penybont . .	1	7
Whittington .	2	5	Rhayadergowy .	9	7
Worceſter . .	2	3	Cwm Yſtwith .	14	4
Broadway . .	6	3	Piccadilly . .	13	2
Knightford's Bridge	2	2	Aberyſtwith .	1	7
Carried up . .	120	5	In the whole .	208	1

TWO miles weſt from Wolvercot, on an iſland in the Thames, are the remains of Godſtow Nunnery, firſt founded for Benedictine nuns, by Ida, or Editha, a rich widow, who became the firſt abbeſs, in the

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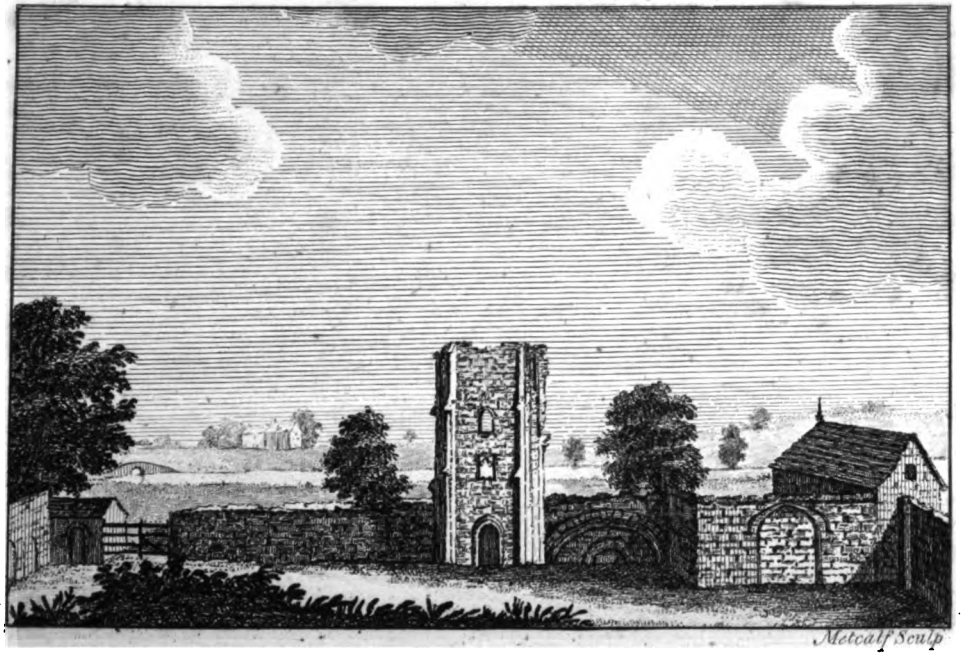

GODSTOW NUNNERY.

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reign of Henry I. The church was conſecrated by Alexander biſhop of Lincoln, in the preſence of king Stephen and his queen, the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and ſeveral of the nobility, in the year 1138. Roſamond Clifford was educated here, on which account it is ſaid Henry II. was a great benefactor; and at her death interred near the altar, from whence ſhe was afterwards removed by the order of the biſhop of Lincoln, to the chapter-houſe. Her remains were again diſturbed at the Reformation, and a ſtone coffin is ſhown as that in which ſhe lay.

At the ſuppreſſion, the ſite, and great part of the adjoining eſtate, were given by Henry VIII. to his phyſician, doctor George Owen.

Woodſtock is a corporation and borough town, governed by a mayor, aldermen, and burgeſſes, and ſends two members to parliament: it has been long celebrated for its manufacture of gloves, and poliſhed ſteel. A little to the weſt of the town is the park, with the noble palace of Blenheim, the ſeat of the duke of Marlborough.

From the town we enter the park, through a ſpacious and elegant gateway of the Corinthian order, from whence a noble proſpect is opened to the palace, the bridge, the lake with its valley, and other beautiful ſcenes; the houſe in particular, which we ſurvey from this point obliquely, is probably no where viewed to greater advantage.

The front of this noble edifice is extended to the length of 348 feet, from wing to wing, and conſiſts of a variety of noble architecture, deſigned by Sir John Vanbrugh. On the pediment of the ſouth front, towards the garden, is a noble buſto, larger than the life, of Louis XIV. taken from the gates of Tournay.

We enter the houſe on the eaſt, through a portal, built in the ſtyle of martial architecture, on the top of which is a reſervoir, which ſupplies the houſe with water from the river; this leads into a quadrangle, chiefly conſiſting of arcades and offices.

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The hall, which runs to the height of the houſe, and is of a proportionable breadth, is ſupported by Corinthian pillars. The ornaments are a buſt of John duke of Marlborough, two ſtatues in bronze, *viz.* the Venus de Medicis, and the Fauni. Above, on the right and left, are ſeveral marble termini, with two ſtatues of a nymph and bacchanal. The ceiling is painted by ſir James Thornhill, allegorically repreſenting Victory crowning the duke, and pointing to a plan of the battle of Blenheim.

The pictures of the bow-window room are Virgin and Child, John and St. Nicholas, by Raphael, and ſeveral other fine pictures, by Wouvermans, Giorgioni, Schiavone, Reynolds, Kneller, Tintoret, Rubens, Teniers, Leonardo da Vinci, &c. The tapeſtry repreſents ſome of the duke's battles, one of which is the battle of Blenheim.

In the duke's dreſſing-room, there are ſeveral pictures, by Caſſano, Vandycke, Steenwyck, Old Frank, Rubens, Titian, &c.

The eaſt dreſſing-room is furniſhed with crimſon damaſk, and contains pictures by Vandycke, Watteau, Correggio, Kneller, Rubens, Titian, &c.

In the grand cabinet are ſeveral pictures by Rubens, Vandycke, Raphael, Carlo Maratti, and Titian.

The ſaloon is grand, and proportioned to the general magnificence. The lower part is lined with marble. It is painted by Le Guerre. On the ſides are repreſented different nations in their various habits and modes of dreſs. On the cieling the duke is repreſented as ſtopped in the career of his victories by Peace; and Time reminding him of the rapidity of his own flight.

The other apartments are ornamented with elegant furniture and capital pictures by the firſt maſters, many of which the great duke received from the ſtates of Holland and princes on the continent; to ſpeak of all which would be foreign to our deſign.

The library is a noble room, 183 feet in length, excluſive of the book-caſes; and contains a large and va-

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luable collection, originally begun by Lord Sunderland. At one end of the room is a ſtatue of Queen Anne by Ryſbrack, with the following inſcription:

To the Memory of Queen ANNE,
Under whoſe Auſpices
JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH
Conquered:
And to whole Munificence
He and his Poſterity
With Gratitude
Owe the Poſſeſſion of BLENHEIM.
A. D. M. DCC. XLVI.

In the library are ſome buſts, and ſeveral portraits.

In the chapel which occupies one of the wings, is a ſuperb monument to the memory of the duke and ducheſs, by Ryſbrack. They are repreſented with their two ſons, who died young, are ſupported by fame and hiſtory. Beneath is a baſſo-relievo, the taking of Mareſchal Tallard. The ſubject of the altar-piece is the deſcent from the croſs by Jordaens, of Antwerp.

The gardens are ſpacious, and have been much enlarged by the preſent duke. In the new part near the caſcade, there is a fountain erected, which was a preſent to John Duke of Marlborough; a work executed with conſummate taſte, under the directions of the celebrated Bernini, after the model of the famous one in Piazza-Navona at Rome. The four river-gods, repreſented as the guardian genii of the water; the horſe alſo, and lion, demand peculiar attention, as exquiſite pieces of ſculpture. In the centre is an obeliſk; and on the four ſides of its baſe is an inſcription in the Greek, Latin, Italian, and Spaniſh languages. About the middle of the grand approach, is a magnificent bridge, conſiſting of three arches, the centre one of which is larger than the Rialto at Venice; the water is formed into a capacious valley ſurrounded by an artificial declivity of a prodigious depth, and is indiſ-

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putably the moſt capital piece of water in the kingdom.

The park is eleven miles in circumference, and contains many delightful ſcenes. The lover of rural variety will be entertained here with every circumſtance of beauty which he can expect from diverſified nature; from hill and valley, water and woods.

In this park originally ſtood a royal palace, where King Ethelred called a parliament; and where the brave Alfred is reported to have tranſlated Boetius de Conſolatione Philoſophia. Henry I. incloſed the park with a wall, the greater part of which is now remaining. His ſucceſſor Henry II. principally reſided at this ſeat, and erected a houſe in the park, encompaſſed with a labyrinth of extraordinary contrivance for the habitation of his concubine the fair Roſamond Clifford. This romantic retreat, commonly called Roſamond's bower, was ſituated on the hill to the northweſt of the bridge, above a remarkable bath, or ſpring, called at preſent Roſamond's well.

The ſame king received homage in this palace from Rees Prince of Wales, and his nobles. He likewiſe knighted his ſon Geoffery here, at his return from Normandy; and ſoon afterwards he here gave his couſin the Lady Ermengard, daughty of Richard Viſcount Beaumont, in marriage to William King of Scotland.

In this palace, Edmund, the ſecond ſon of Edward I. was born, and thence denominated Edmund of Woodſtock; as was Edward the Black Prince. The princeſs afterwards Queen Elizabeth, was kept a priſoner here during part of the reign of her ſiſter Mary. This palace retained its original ſplendour, and was inhabited by our kings till the reign of Charles I. but began to be demoliſhed in the ſucceeding times of confuſion. Its magnificent ruins were remaining within the beginning of the eighteenth century near the bridge, to the north, on the ſpot where two ſycamores have been ſince planted as a memorial.

The park and manor of Woodſtock, with other ap-

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purtenances, were granted with concurrence of parliament, by Queen Anne, in the fourth of her reign, to John Duke of Marlborough, and his heirs, as a mark of national gratitude for the great and illuſtrious victories obtained, under his command, over the French and Bavarian armies; particularly at Blenheim.

The grant of the crown, and the ſervices of the duke, are fully ſpecified on the pedeſtal of a ſtately column, 130 feet in height, on the top of which is a ſtatue of the duke, ſituated in the grand avenue. On one ſide is the following inſcription, ſuppoſed to be written by the late Lord Bolingbroke.

The Caſtle of Blenheim was founded by Queen Anne,
In the fourth year of her reign,
In the year of the Chriſtian Era 1705.
A Monument deſigned to perpetuate the Memory of the
Signal Victory
Obtained over the French and Bavarians
Near the Village of BLENHEIM,
On the banks of the Danube,
By JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH:
The Hero not only of this Nation, but of this Age;
Whoſe Glory was equal in the Council and in the Field;
Who, by Wiſdom, Juſtice, Candour, and Addreſs,
Reconciled various, and even oppoſite, Intereſts;
Acquired an Influence
Which no Rank, no Authority can give:
Nor any Force, but that of ſuperior Virtue:
Became the fixed important Centre,
Which united in one common Cauſe
The principal States of Europe;
Who by military Knowledge and irreſiſtible Valour,
In a long ſeries of uninterrupted triumphs,
Broke the Power of France,
When raiſed the higheſt, when exerted the moſt;
And Reſcued the Empire from Deſolation,
Aſſerted and confirmed the Liberties of Europe.

Philip, a Grandſon of the Houſe of France, united to the Intereſts, directed by the Policy, ſupported by the Arms

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of that Crown, was placed on the Throne of Spain. King WILLIAM III. beheld this formidable Union of two great, and once rival Monarchies.—At the End of a Life ſpent in defending the Liberties of Europe, he ſaw them in their greateſt Danger. He provided for their Security in the moſt effectual Manner—He took the Duke of Marlborough into his Service.

Embaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States-General of the United Provinces.

The Duke contracted ſeveral Alliances before the Death of King WILLIAM. He confirmed and improved theſe. He contracted others, after the Acceſſion of Queen ANNE; and re-united the Confederacy, which had been diſſolved at the end of a former War, in a ſtricter and firmer league.

Captain-General and Commander in Chief Of the Forces of GREAT-BRITAIN.

The Duke led to the Field the Army of the Allies. He took with ſurpriſing Rapidity Venlo, Ruremonde, Stevenſwaert, and Liege. He extended and ſecured the Frontiers of the Dutch. The Enemies, whom he found exulting at the Gates of Nimeguen, were driven to ſeek for Shelter behind their Lines. He forced Bonne, Huy, Limburg, in another Campaign. He opened the Communication of the Rhine, as well as the Maeſe. He added all the Country between theſe Rivers to his former Conqueſts. The Army of France, favoured by the Defection of the Elector of Bavaria, had penetrated into the Heart of the Empire. This mighty Body lay expoſed to immediate ruin. In that memorable Criſis, the Duke of MARLBOROUGH led his Troops with unexampled Celerity, Secrecy, Order, from the Ocean to the Danube. He ſaw: He attacked: Nor ſtopped, but to conquer the Enemy. He forced the Bavarians, ſuſtained by the French, in their ſtrong Intrenchments at Schellenberg. He paſſed the Danube. A ſecond Royal Army, compoſed of the beſt Troops of France, was ſent to reinforce the firſt. That of the Confederates

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was divided. With one Part of it the Siege of Ingolſtadt was carried on. With the other the Duke gave Battle to the united Strength of France and Bavaria. On the 2d Day of Auguſt 1704, he gained a more glorious Victory than the Hiſtories of any Age can boaſt. The Heaps of Slain were dreadful Proofs of his Valour. A Marſhal of France, whole Legions of French, his Priſoners, proclaimed his Mercy. Bavaria was ſubdued, Ratiſbon, Augſburg, Ulm, Meminghen, all the Uſurpations of the Enemy, were recovered. The Liberty of the Diet, the Peace of the Empire, were reſtored. From the Danube, the Duke turned his victorious Arms towards the Rhine and the Moſelle, Landau, Treves, Traerbach, were taken. In the Courſe of one Campaign, the very Nature of the War was changed. The Invaders of other States were reduced to defend their own. The Frontier of France was expoſed in its weakeſt Part to the Efforts of the Allies.

That he might improve this advantage, that he might puſh the Sum of Things to a ſpeedy Deciſion, the Duke of MARLBOROUGH led his Troops early in the following Year once more to the Moſelle. They, whom he had ſaved a few Months before, neglected to ſecond him now. They, who might have been his Companions in Conqueſt, refuſed to join him. When he ſaw the generous deſigns he had formed, fruſtrated by private intereſt, by pique, by jealouſy, he returned with Speed to the Maeſe. He returned; and Fortune and Victory returned with him. Liege was relieved; Huy retaken. The French, who had preſſed the Army of the States-General with ſuperior Numbers, retired behind Intrenchments, which they deemed impregnable. The Duke forced theſe Intrenchments, with inconſiderable Loſs, on the 7th Day of July 1705. He defeated a great Part of the Army which defended them. The reſt eſcaped by a precipitate retreat. If advantages proportionable to this Succeſs were not immediately obtained, let the Failure be aſcribed to that Misfortune which attends moſt Confederacies; a Diviſion of Opinions, where one alone ſhould judge; a Diviſion of Power, where one alone ſhould command. The Diſappoint-

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ment itſelf did Honour to the Duke. It became the Wonder of Mankind how he could do ſo much under thoſe Reſtraints which had hindered him from doing more.

Powers more abſolute were given him afterwards. The Increaſe of his Powers multiplied his Victories. At the Opening of the next Campaign, when all his Army was not yet aſſembled; when it was hardly known that he had taken the Field; the Noiſe of his Triumphs was heard over Europe. On the 12th of May 1706, he attacked the French at Ramillies. In the Space of two Hours the whole Army was put to Flight. The vigour and Conduct, with which he improved his Succeſs, were equal to thoſe wherewith he gained it. Louvain, Bruſſels, Malines, Liere, Ghent, Oudenard, Antwerp, Damme, Bruges, Courtray, ſurrendered: Oſtend, Menin, Dendermond, and Aeth, were taken. Brabant, and Flanders were recovered. Places which had reſiſted the greateſt Generals for Months, for Years, Provinces diſputed for Ages, were the Conqueſts of a Summer. Nor was the Duke content to triumph alone. Solicitous for the general Intereſt, his Care extended to the remoteſt Scenes of the War. He choſe to leſſen his own Army, that he might enable the Leaders of other Armies to conquer. To this it muſt be aſcribed that Turin was relieved; the Duke of Savoy reinſtated; the French driven with Confuſion out of Italy.

Theſe Victories gave the Confederates an Opportunity of carrying on the War on every Side into the Dominions of France. But ſhe continued to enjoy a kind of peaceable Neutrality in Germany. From Italy ſhe was once alarmed, and had no more to fear. The entire Reduction of his Power, whoſe Ambition had cauſed, whoſe Strength ſupported, the War, ſeemed reſerved for him alone, who had ſo triumphantly begun the glorious Work.

The Barrier of France, on the Side of the Low Countries, had been forming for more than half a Century. What Art, Power, Expence, could do, had been done to render it impenetrable. Yet here ſhe was moſt expoſed; for here the Duke of MARLBOROUGH threatened to attack her.

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To cover what they had gained by Surpriſe, or had been yielded to them by Treachery, the French marched to the Banks of the Scheldt. At their head were the Princes of the Blood, and their moſt fortunate General the Duke of Vendoſme. Thus commanded, thus poſted, they hoped to check the Victor in his courſe. Vain were their Hopes. The Duke of MARLBOROUGH paſſed the River in their Sight. He defeated their whole army. The Approach of Night concealed, the Proximity of Ghent favoured, their Flight. They neglected nothing to repair their Loſs, to defend their Frontier. New Generals, new Armies, appeared in the Netherlands. All contributed to enhance the Glory, none were able to retard the Progreſs, of the Confederate Army.

Liſle, the Bulwark of this Barrier, was beſieged. A numerous Garriſon, and a Marſhal of France, defended the place. Prince EUGENE of Savoy commanded, the Duke of MARLBOROUGH covered and ſuſtained the Siege. The Rivers were ſeized, and the Communication with Holland interrupted. The Duke opened new Communications with great Labour, and much greater Art. Through Countries over-run by the Enemy, the neceſſary Convoys arrived in Safety. One alone was attacked. The Troops which attacked it were beat. The Defence of Liſle was animated by Aſſurances of Relief.

The French aſſembled all their Force. They marched towards the Town. The Duke of MARLBOROUGH offered them Battle, without ſuſpending the Siege. They abandoned the Enterprize. They came to ſave the Town. They were ſpectators of its fall.

From this Conqueſt the Duke haſtened to others. The Poſts taken by the Enemy on the Scheldt were ſurpriſed. That River was paſſed the ſecond Time: and, notwithſtanding the great preparations made to prevent it, without Oppoſition.

Bruſſels, beſieged by the Elector of Bavaria, was relieved. Ghent ſurrendered to the Duke in the Middle of a Winter remarkably ſevere. An Army, little inferior to his own, marched out of the Place.

As ſoon as the Seaſon of the Year permitted him to open

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another Campaign, the Duke beſieged and took Tournay. He inveſted Mons. Near this City, the French Army, covered b. thick Woods, defended by noble Intrenchments, waited to moleſt, nor preſumed to offer Battle. Even this was not attempted by them with Impunity. On the laſt day of Auguſt 1709, the Duke attacked them in their Camp. All was employed; nothing availed againſt the Reſolution of ſuch a General, againſt the Fury of ſuch Troops. The Battle was bloody. The event deciſive. The Woods were pierced. The Fortifications trampled down. The Enemy fled. The Town was taken. Douay, Bethune, Aire, St. Venant, Bouchain, underwent the ſame Fate in two ſucceeding Years. Their vigorous Reſiſtance could not ſave them. The Army of France durſt not attempt to relieve them. It ſeemed preſerved to defend the Capital of the Monarchy.

The proſpect of this extreme Diſtreſs was neither diſtant nor dubious. The French acknowledged their Conqueror, and ſued for Peace.

Theſe are the Actions of the late Duke of MARLBOROUGH,
Performed in the Compaſs of a few Years,
Sufficient to adorn the Annals of Ages.
The Admiration of other Nations
Will be conveyed to lateſt Poſterity,
In the Hiſtories even of the Enemies of BRITAIN.
The Senſe which the Britiſh Nation had
Of his tranſcendent Merit,
Was expreſſed
In the moſt ſolemn, moſt effectual, moſt durable Manner.
The Acts of Parliament* inſcribed on this Pillar
Shall ſtand
As long as the Britiſh Name and language laſt,
Illuſtrious Monuments
Of MARLBOROUGH's Glory,
And
Of BRITAIN's Gratitude.

* Several recitals of clauſes in acts of parliament, made to honour this commander, are engraven on the ſame ſuperb pillar.

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The houſe itſelf was built at the public expence, but the bridge, the column juſt mentioned, and the portal contiguous to the town, were erected ſolely at the charge of Sarah ducheſs of Marlborough.

Near the palace there was anciently an hoſpital or alms-houſe.

Near Kiddington is Ditchley, late a ſeat of the Earl of Lichfield, in which were ſome beautiful pictures, particularly portraits, by Rubens, Vandycke, Lely, and other maſters. About a mile from Enſtone, is Heythorp, the ſeat of the Earl of Shrewſbury. At Great Tew, about three miles north-eaſt from Heythorp, a teſſelated pavement was dug up ſome years ſince.

Chapel houſe, at preſent an inn, was formerly a chapel for pilgrims, with a burial ground. Chipping Norton is a large well built town governed by two bailiffs and burgeſſes. It was formerly a borough, and ſent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. and Edward III. Here is a manufacture of horſe-cloths, tilting, &c. and another of harrateens. Here is a free grammar-ſchool, founded by Edward VI. under the patronage of the corporation. The church is a noble ſtructure, and near it are the veſtiges of a caſtle. At Cold Norton, or Norton Frigida, there was a priory or hoſpital of Auguſtine canons, founded by William Fitz-Alan in the reign of Henry II. In the reign of Henry VII. for want of canons to elect a prior the corporation was diſſolved, and the monaſtery ſeized by the crown. It was given to the church of Weſtminſter, but in the reign of Henry VIII. was finally veſted in Brazen-noſe College, Oxford.

Three miles north-north-weſt are Rollrich ſtones, a circle of ſtones twenty-two in number, ſhapeleſs, unequal, and much conſumed by time, the diameter of the circle about thirty-five yards. Some of the ſtones are ſeven feet high; their number is ſaid to have been originally ſixty. Theſe ſtones lie between two villages, named Great and Little Rowlwright; ſo that Rollrich is only a corruption of the more proper word

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Five miles N.N.E. from Chipping-Norton is Hoke-Norton, or Hogs-Norton, anciently a royal village. Here the Danes were defeated with great ſlaughter by the Saxons under Edward the Elder, about the year 914. There are veſtiges of both camps near the four ſhire ſtones which mark the boundaries of the counties of Oxford, Glouceſter, Warwick, and Worceſter. Two miles to the ſouth is Caſtleton, where are the remains of an ancient camp.

The ancient foſs-way ran through Morton in the Marſh from the weſt to the north of England. Morton is a poor place, and its market long diſcontinued. Bourton is thought to have been anciently a larger place, as after rains the foundations of houſes are diſcernible. Near it are the veſtiges of a large camp. Bengeworth appears like the ſuburb to Eveſham, which is on the other ſide of the river, and had anciently a caſtle, which was gained from William de Beauchamp by William de Audeville, Abbot of Eveſham, and by him razed and its ſite conſecrated as a burial ground.

Perſhore is ſituated on the right bank of the Avon, which runs into the Severn at Tewkeſbury, and is ſaid by Camden to derive its name from pears, which trees thrive well there. The town contains about 300 houſes; and has a manufacture of ſtockings. Here was a monaſtery, founded by Oſwald, nephew of Ethelred king of Mercia, in the year 689, which conſiſted firſt of ſecular clerks, then monks, then ſeculars again, or nuns, who were diſmiſſed by King Edgar and Biſhop Oſwald, in the year 984; after which it became an abbey of Benedictine monks. At the Diſſolution the ſite was granted to William and Francis Sheldon.

Four miles S.W. from Perſhore is Strenſham, the native place of Butler, the celebrated author of Hudibras. Stoughton was the native place of Dr. William Derham, the divine and philoſopher. At Whittington, Oſhire, Viceroy or Earl of Worceſterſhire, about the end of the ſeventh century, gave a parcel of land to two nuns to found a convent, which ſeems to have

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WORCESTER.

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continued under three or four abbeſſes till the year 774, and after; but at length it came to the biſhopric of Worceſter.

Worceſter is ſituated on the left bank of the Severn, and is of great antiquity, being founded by the Britons, and by them called Caer Guarengon; the judicious continuator of Camden, thinks the Romans had but little concern with Worceſter, or the county. After the eſtabliſhment of chriſtianity, and the great biſhopric of the kingdom of Mercia was divided, an epiſcopal ſee with a chapter of ſecular clerks was placed here by Ethelred and Archbiſhop Theodore about the year 680, in a church dedicated to St. Peter, which was in the next century more generally called St. Mary's. On the expulſion of the ſeculars by King Edgar, Biſhop Oſwald, before the year 964, founded a new cathedral in the old church-yard, to the honour of the bleſſed virgin, and placed therein a prior and Benedictine monks. Soon after the conqueſt the number of monks increaſed from twelve to fifty by the munificence of Biſhop Wulſtan, who built a new and larger monaſtery in the year 1088; and thus it continued till the ſuppreſſion, when moſt of the poſſeſſions were regranted for the endowment of a dean, ten canons, ten minor canons, ten lay clerks, ten choriſters, forty king's ſcholars, two ſchoolmaſters, &c.

Worceſter was anciently governed by two bailiffs, two aldermen, and a common council, and ſent members to parliament from the firſt. The preſent charter was granted by James I. veſting the government of the city in a mayor, aldermen, recorder, ſheriffs, and common council. This city has ſeveral times ſuffered by war and fire, particularly under Hardicnute in 1041; when the inhabitants, borne down by the great load of taxes, killed one of his collectors; at which he was ſo enraged that he commanded a general maſſacre, from which only a few eſcaped by flying into Beverley, an iſland in the river, ſet fire to the town, and ravaged the country round it; however, it in ſome meaſure recovered itſelf from this diſaſter; but in the year 1080, in

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the reign of William Rufus, Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewſbury, coming with a great body of Welchmen, burnt the ſuburbs, and attacked the city; but the townſmen ſhutting the gates, conveyed their wives, children, and goods into the caſtle, and then made a brave reſiſtance. Wulſtan, the biſhop, perceiving that ſome of the enemy had left the ſiege to ravage the country, encouraged the inhabitants to make a ſally, which they did with ſuch advantage, that they killed and took priſoners above five thouſand men, and obliged the reſt to raiſe the ſiege. In the year 1113, it was again nearly deſtroyed by a caſual fire, the caſtle itſelf was entirely conſumed, and the roof of the cathedral received great damage. This is ſuppoſed to have been done clandeſtinely by the Welch, becauſe this city ſerved to curb their hoſtilities; in conſequence of which Henry I. raiſed a great army, and marching into Wales, made a great ſlaughter, and reduced them to ſuch extremities that they ſubmitted to his mercy.

In the civil wars between King Stephen and the Empreſs Matilda, the king finding that William Beauchamp, of Elmey, to whom the city and caſtle belonged, was engaged in the intereſt of Matilda, he diſpoſſeſſed him of both, and gave them to the Earl of Mellent and Leiceſter; but afterwards diſapproving of his conduct, he reſolved to take the caſtle from him; for which purpoſe he aſſaulted Worceſter with a great army, and having taken the city burnt it to the ground, and returned with a great booty. After Stephen's death the empreſs reſtored the city and caſtle to William Beauchamp, and his heirs. The misfortunes of the city did not end here; for, in the year 1175, a church, which had been lately erected, fell down; and in 1202, the city was again deſtroyed by fire; in 1216, the city was taken by the Earl of Cheſter, and the church plundered; two years after which, two of the ſmalleſt towers of the church were thrown down by a ſtorm. In ſhort, this city has been attacked or beſieged, and ſuffered, more or leſs, in all the civil wars

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between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, but from each of theſe diſaſters it always ſoon recovered, and has continued, for the moſt part, in a flouriſhing ſtate.

The cathedral, after its erection by Biſhop Wulſtan, ſuffered more than once by fire. In 1218, it was conſecrated anew, in the preſence of King Henry III. and a grand aſſembly of nobility, biſhops, &c. and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Peter, St. Oſwald, and St. Wulſtan. Two years after the bells were conſecrated. In 1224, the church was enlarged by Biſhop Blois; this was the weſt front. In 1374 the tower was finiſhed. There are eight muſical bells ſuppoſed to be equal to thoſe at York, the largeſt weighing 6,600 lbs. In 1380, Biſhop Wakefield lengthened the nave and ſide aiſles, and made a ſtately window at the weſt front, where the throne of his preſent Majeſty George III. was erected, when he honoured the muſic meeting with his preſence, in 1788; and which window was again rebuilt under the inſpection of Mr. T. Johnſon, architect, in 1789, in commemoration of the royal viſit. In 1792, a new window was likewiſe built at the eaſt end of the cathedral, under the direction of the above architect, in which are beautiful paintings on glaſs by Mrs. Johnſon; viz. the Eye of Providence, Arms of the Chapter, Dove, four Evangeliſts, Trinity, Edgar's Tower, &c.

The cathedral makes a noble appearance, in its model reſembling the collegiate church at Bruſſels. The ſtalls in the choir were made in 1397, but the cornices over them are a modern work. They are made with fine Iriſh oak, with abundance of carvings, and are in number fifty-two. The pulpit is of ſtone, of an octagonal figure, carved in the Gothic mode, with the four evangelic hieroglyphics, and a curious repreſentation of the New Jeruſalem, as deſcribed in the Revelations. The altar-piece, which is of plain oak, with pilaſters in the Corinthian order, has a beautiful picture of the Deſcent from the Croſs, in the centre pannel, which was preſented to the

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chapter by Valentine Green, Esq. F.A.S. in the year 1792. The bishop's throne is a work in the old taste; on the top is the type of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and the emblems of peace, denoted by the olive branch. The organ consists of nine stops; the trumpet stop is allowed to be the finest in the kingdom. The last reparation of it cost 300l. raised by subscription of the neighbouring noblemen, whose names are blazoned on the gallery. In 1373, the cloister was built, in which is the library; and the college-hall, where the oratorios are performed at the triennial meetings of the three choirs, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the clergy. The king's-school is likewise kept here. There remains one public-office of the old monastery, the audit-house, built in 1320. The chief monument in the cathedral is that of King John, the most ancient one that is extant, in England at least, of the kings, from the time of William the Conqueror. The tomb is near the altar, whereon lies his effigy, crowned; on which was written, "Johannes Rex Angliæ;" now defaced. The sepulchral chapel of Prince Arthur, eldest brother of Henry VIII. is the most curious and elaborate piece of antique grandeur in this cathedral. The workmanship with which it is decorated, and which was beautified in 1791, consists of five orders of images; viz. virgins, bishops, kings, confessors, and angels; the arms of England, and other symbols and badges of royalty. The top is terminated in an arched roof curiously fretted, in whose centre is a pendant, on the bos of which are the arms of the prince of Wales, carved in stone. Beneath this is his tomb of fine marble. Round the verge of the top is the following inscription:—"Here lyeth buried Prince Arthur, the first begotten sonne of the right renowned King Henry the Seventh, which noble prince departed out of this transitory life att the castle of Ludlow, the seaventeenthe yeere of his father's reign, and of our Lord God, one thousand five hundred and two." Neat the clock is a noble monument

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to the memory of Dr. Hough. He is repreſented ſitting in a reclined poſture. Underneath he is ſtanding before the high commiſſion court, which ejected him from the government of Magdalen College, Oxford. This curious piece of ſculpture was invented by Mr. Roubiliac, and is the fineſt of the kind in this part of the kingdom. There are nine pariſh churches within the liberties of the city, and two without, excluſive of the cathedral.

There are other places of religious worſhip for Roman catholics, preſbyterians, methodiſts, and anabaptiſts. The guildhall is a magnificent ſtructure, and was built in the year 1720. Edgar's tower, a ſtrong portal, was part of the ancient caſtle built in the year 970. Other public buildings are the county gaol, city gaol, houſe of induſtry, infirmary, and theatre.

The hop-market is the moſt conſiderable during the ſeaſon in the kingdom. It is governed by guardians choſen out of every pariſh in the city. There are extenſive and commodious warehouſes for hops, in which large quantities are lodged for the convenience of dealers.

The bridge is a handſome ſtone ſtructure of five arches, built under the direction of Mr. Gwynn. The firſt ſtone was laid by the earl of Coventry, in the year 1771, and the whole was completed in the year 1780.

In the eaſt part of the city there was an hoſpital for two chaplains, five poor men, and two women, founded to the honour of St. Wulſtan. It was made a part of the endowment of Chriſt Church, Oxford. The hall of this building, called the Commandery, is ſtill remaining, roofed with Iriſh oak, and adorned with carved work. The duke of Hamilton, who fought ſo bravely for Charles II. at the battle of Worceſter, was buried in a parlour of this houſe.

In the north part of the town was another hoſpital dedicated to St. Oſwald, founded before the year 1268. Without St. Martin's gate was a houſe of grey friars, founded by the earl of Warwick, which, at the Diſſolution, was granted by Henry VIII. to the

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bailiffs and citizens of Worceſter, as was likewiſe the houſe of white friars, founded by the Beauchamps of Powick. The friars de Penitentia Jeſu ſettled here in the reign of Henry III.

At Whiſton, in the north part of the city, was a priory of Ciſtertian nuns, ſaid to have been founded by a biſhop of Worceſter, granted by Henry VIII. to Richard Callowhill. It is ſtill called White Ladies.

In the year 1651, Charles II. marched from Scotland, and arrived at Worceſter, followed by Cromwell at his heels, with an army greatly ſuperior to the king's. On the third day of September, the anniverſary of the battle at Dunbar, Cromwell attacked the royaliſts at both ends of the town, and the engagement laſted ſeveral hours, during which the brigade commanded by the duke of Hamilton and general Middleton fought with great gallantry, until Middleton was dangerouſly hurt, the duke mortally wounded, and the greateſt part of his officers and ſoldiers diſabled or ſlain. No other part of the royaliſts made the leaſt reſiſtance. The cavalry were immediately driven back into the town, which was filled with confuſion and diſmay. In vain did the king endeavour to rally and lead them back to the charge. They fled at full gallop; and being purſued by the enemy's horſe, were killed, taken, or diſperſed. The infantry, thus abandoned, were ſeized with conſternation, and tamely ſtood to be butchered by the victors. Two thouſand periſhed by the ſword; and four times that number being taken, were ſold as ſlaves to the American planters.

The earls of Lauderdale, Rothes, Carnwath, Kelly, Derby, Cleveland, and general David Leſley, fell into the enemy's hands; and the duke of Hamilton died of his wounds, ſincerely regretted by all good men, as a nobleman of unblemiſhed worth and integrity. The king retired from the field with Leſley, and a good body of horſe; but ſeeing them overwhelmed with conſternation, and believing they could not poſſibly reach their own country, he withdrew

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himſelf from them in the night, with two or three ſervants, whom he likewiſe diſmiſſed after they had cut off his hair, that he might have the better chance of remaining unknown. By the direction of the earl of Derby he went to Boſcobel, in Shropſhire, where he was for ſome days entertained by four brothers of the name of Pendrell; three of theſe acted as ſcouts, while the fourth accompanied the king, who, being diſguiſed in the habit of a peaſant, worked for ſome days at wood-cutting. Then Charles made an attempt to etire into Wales under the conduct of his companion; but the paſſes of the Severn were guarded in ſuch a manner, that he returned to Boſcobel, where he met with colonel Careleſs, who had, like himſelf, eſcaped from the battle of Worceſter. It was during his reſidence in this place, that they were obliged to climb a ſpreading oak, among the thick branches of which they paſſed that day together, beholding and overhearing the converſation of ſeveral perſons, who went thither on purpoſe to ſearch for their unhappy ſovereign, that they might deliver him into the hands of his enemies.

Florence, the hiſtorian, was a monk of Worceſter, in the twelfth century. Senatus Bravonius, who wrote the lives of Oſwald and Wulſtan, was prior of Worceſter in the year 1189. Lord Somers was born in this city in the year 1652.

Three miles ſouth from Worceſter is Powick, where was the ancient ſeat of the Beauchamp family. A battle was fought here in the year 1642, in which the royaliſts were victorious.

Bromyard is ſituated in a cider country, near the river Frome, which runs into the Lug, about three miles ſouth-eaſt of Hereford: it has a weekly market on Tueſday. There were three prebends belonging to this church as early as the reign of Henry I. in the gift of the biſhops of Hereford. The biſhops of Hereford had anciently a palace at Whitburn, three miles eaſt from Bromyard, which is let to farm. Two

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miles ſouth from Bridenbury is Pencomb, whoſe lord requires a pair of gilt ſpurs as a heriot from every mayor of Hereford who dies in his office.

Leominſter, or Lemſter, is ſituated on the Wye, in what are called the Marſhes of Wales. The name is by ſome fancifully derived from the two words Leonis Monaſterium; or, the Lion's Monaſtery, from a lion ſeen in a dream by Merwald, the founder: but by the Britons it was called Lhan-lieni, which ſignifies the church of nuns; and Merewalch, king of Mercia, founding here a cell to Reading Abbey, Camden is ſatisfied with that derivation; though he ſays ſome derive it from *Linum*, flax: but its chief glory is from the wool of ſheep fed in the neighbouring grounds, called Lemſter Ore, which Europe in general prefers to all, except that of Apulia and Tarentum. He tells us likewiſe, that it produces ſo much wheat, and ſuch excellent white bread, that Lemſter bread and Weobley ale are become proverbial. Leominſter was an ancient demeſne of the crown, and allotted by the Confeſſor to Edith, his queen. At the Conqueſt it was governed by eight præpoſiti, or chief officers of the king. The town ſtood firſt moſtly on the weſt bank of the river; but being burned by William de Breos, lord of Brecknock, when he revolted from King John, it was principally rebuilt on the other ſide: it is well built, and the environs fertile. The chief trade is in wool, felts, and leather. It has ſent members to parliament from the reign of Edward I. It was incorporated by Queen Mary, and is governed by a bailiff and aldermen. In the year 1610, the aſſizes for the county were held here on account of the plague being at Hereford: at this aſſize Roger Cadwallader, a ſecular prieſt, who was born at Stretton, in this county, was condemned for taking orders beyond ſea, drawn, hanged, and quartered; his quarters hung up at the four ends of the town, and his head ſet up on the market-place. Merwald founded a monaſtery here as early as the year 660, which was

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deſtroyed by the Danes. Here was then a college of prebendaries, and afterwards an abbey of nuns, who were all diſperſed, and their lands poſſeſſed by laymen, before the year 1125, when Henry I. granted the houſe and property to his Benedictine abbey at Reading, to which it became a cell. At the Diſſolution, the greateſt part of the ſite was granted to the bailiff and burgeſſes of the town. Mr. Blount derives the name from Leofric, who was earl of Mercia. Leland tells us, that the abbey of Shafteſbury had rule at Lemſter, poſſeſſed much lands, and ſent part of the reliques of St. Edward the Martyr to be adored there. He tells us likewiſe, that the people of Hereford and Worceſter complained of the frequency of people that come to Lemſter in prejudice to both their markets in the ſhire-towns, and alſo in hindering their draping; whereupon the market was changed from Saturday to Friday, ſince which Lemſter hath decayed. Merwald is ſaid to have had a caſtle about half a mile eaſt from the town, where, in Leland's time, were ſome tokens of ditches; and the people of Lemſter went out once a year to ſport and play. It was, he ſays, called Comfort Caſtle. The memorial of the caſtle is forgotten: the ſports are now no more obſerved. On a hill at Orlton, five miles north from Leominſter, is a deep cave called Palmer's Charm, of which the inhabitants tell wonderful ſtories. At Kingſland, Leland tells, was another caſtle belonging to Merwald, of which the ditches and keep were then to be ſeen. Three miles north from Kingſland is Croft, where the family of that name had a caſtle or manſion from the Conqueſt. The deſcendent is a baronet. Of this family was Sir Richard Croft, who took the ſon of Henry VI. priſoner at the battle of Tewkeſbury, and was induced to give him up to Edward IV. on his promiſe of ſparing the prince's life.

At Mortimer's Croſs a battle was fought in the year 1460, between the houſe of York, under the earl of March afterwards Edward IV. and the Lancaſtrians

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under Jaſper Tudor, earl of Pembroke, in which the latter were defeated with the loſs of 2000 men.

North from hence is Wigmore, where a college of prebendaries was founded by Ralph de Mortimer: according to whoſe will a religious houſe was begun at Shobdon, or Scobledon, by his ſon Hugh, but for want of water was removed, firſt to Eye on the Lug, afterwards to Wigmore, then to Beodune, and back to Shobdon; but in the year 1179, the monks finally ſettled in a noble monaſtery about a mile from Wigmore, in the marſh land towards Shrewſbury, which was built, amply endowed, and erected into an abbey of the order of Auguſtine, at the expence of the ſaid Hugh de Mortimer. It was granted by Philip and Mary to Philip Cockeram. At Shobdon is a ſeat of lord Bateman. At Lymbrook, or Linbrook, three miles north-weſt from Shobdon, was a priory of Auguſtine nuns, founded by ſome of the Mortimers, or Lingains, in the time of Richard I. which was granted by Edward VI. to John Weſt and Robert Gratwick. Six miles north from Shobdon, on the right ſide of the Teme, is Brampton Brian. The family of Brampton is as ancient as Henry I. and ended in the reign of Edward I. in the perſon of Brian de Brampton, whoſe daughter married Robert de Harley, whoſe deſcendants reſided there till the year 1643, when it ſtood a ſiege of ſeven weeks againſt the parliament under lady Brilliana, third wife of Sir Robert Harley, and ſecond daughter of Edward viſcount Conway. She dying that year, it was a ſecond time beſieged, and after a long and brave defence by the ſervants only, it was ſurrendered and burned, with a valuable library. The ruins belong to the earl of Oxford.

On the left ſide of the Teme, about a mile from Brampton, is a circular camp called Coxall, or Coxwall, now planted with oaks. Three miles eaſt from Brampton lies Lentwardine, in whoſe church is ſome fine painted glaſs. Here is a free-ſchool

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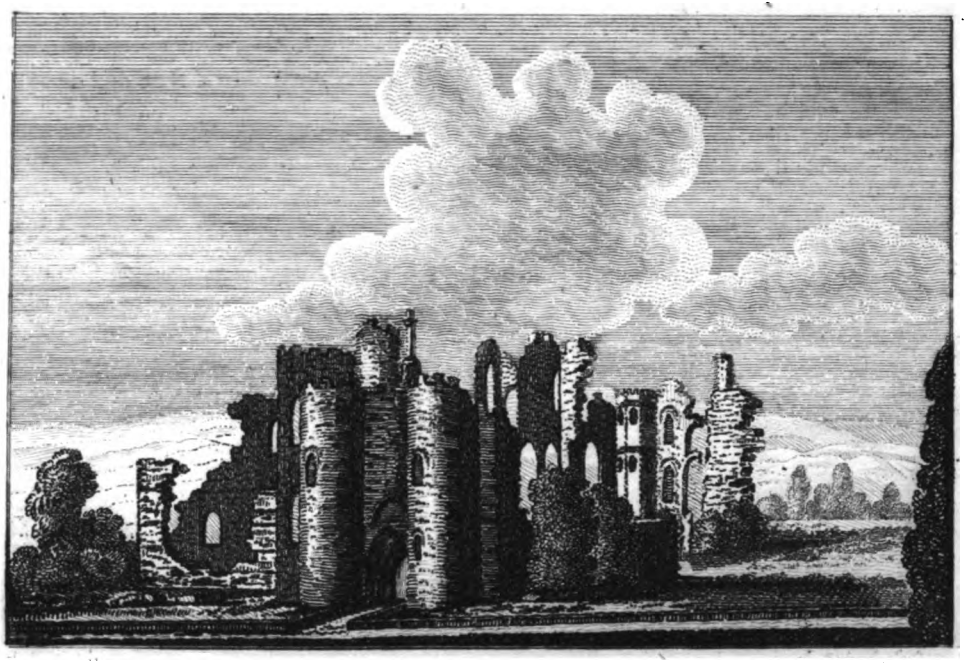

Brompton Brian Castle

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founded by ſir Edward Harley and others. A little to the ſouth is a Roman camp called Brandon.

Prefteign is ſituated on the river Lug, juſt at the edge of Radnorſhire; and is the beſt built town in the county. The aſſizes are held here; and here is the county gaol. The market is on Saturday.

New Radnor, the county town, is ſo poor, ſays Mr. Windham, that it cannot maintain a barber. It is ſituated at the entrance of a narrow paſs between the hills, which was formerly commanded by a caſtle, ſome remains of which are yet ſtanding. The town was likewiſe anciently ſurrounded with a ſquare wall with four gates; remnants of the wall are ſtill viſible, ſuppoſed to be Roman. "New Radnor," ſays Leland, "hath been metely well wallyd, and in the wall appear the ruins of four gates. There is an old church ſtanding now as a chapel by the caſtle. Not very far thens is the new pariſh church, builded by one William Bachefild and Flory his wife—The caſtle is in ruin, but that a piece of the gate was a late amended. The town was defaced in Henry IV's. days by Owen Glindower;" who took the caſtle, and put to death ſixty of the garriſon in the caſtle-yard. It is a corporation, governed by a bailiff and twenty-five burgeſſes; and in conjunction with Rhayader, Knighton, Knucklas, and Kevenles, ſends one member to parliament. It has a weekly market, held formerly on Thurſday, now on Saturday.

Old Radnor, two miles to the eaſt, had once a market, diſuſed long before Leland's time.

Three miles north from Llandegley is Combyr, or Combehire, where a Ciſtertian abbey was begun by Cadwalladar ap Madoc, in the year 1143, and intended for ſixty monks, but never finiſhed. At the Diſſolution it was granted to Walter Henley and John Williams. Three miles ſouth-weſt from Llandegley is Llandindrod, celebrated for its medicinal ſprings. Theſe wells are ſituated in a wild extenſive heath; ſome ſpots of which are adorned with a few trees

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and ſmall cultivated incloſures. The lodging-houſe is convenient, and in a fine ſummer frequently full.

Rhayader, or Rhayadergowy, is ſituated on the Wye, near a cataract, from whence it takes its name: Raider being the name of a cataract univerſally through Wales. It is compoſed principally of two ſtreets in the form of a croſs. There is a good weekly market on Wedneſday. Near the town once ſtood an ancient caſtle, but by whom or when built is not known, of which ſcarce the ſmalleſt veſtige remains. It is ſaid to have been rebuilt by Rhees prince of Wales, in the reign of Richard I. Near this place is a vaſt deſart, with dreary and irregular paths and mountains, to which Vortigern fled from his injured ſubjects; and is ſaid to have been deſtroyed by fire from Heaven, with his city Caer Gwrtigern, which he built for his ſecurity. Of this city no traces remain. On the top of Gwaſtedin Hill, near Rhayader, are three large heaps of ſtones, from one pound to one hundred weight. Theſe heaps are in South Wales called Karnen; in North Wales, Karnedhen. "There hath been," ſays Leland, "in times paſt, a great mine digging for lead in Comenſthith, ſix miles from Stratefleur, wher is a grange longing to Stratefleur."

Stratfleur, or Stratafiorida, is ſituated near the ſource of the Tivy, ſix miles north from Llanbeder. Tanner tells us that this abbey was built by Rheeſus, ſon of Griffith, in the year 1164, for Ciſtertian monks; as likewiſe do Leland and the Monaſticon; but Camden ſays they were Cluniacs. It was burned down about the year 1294, in the wars of King Edward I. with the Welch. It is ſaid in the Monaſticon to have been injured before by the wars, when the king paid 981. for the damages. It was ſhortly after rebuilt, and remained till the general diſſolution of religious houſes. Leland ſays, "Stratfleur is ſet round with montanes not far diſtant, except on the weſt parte, whet Diffrin Tyne is. Many hilles therabout hath bene well woddod, as evidently by old rotes appeith,

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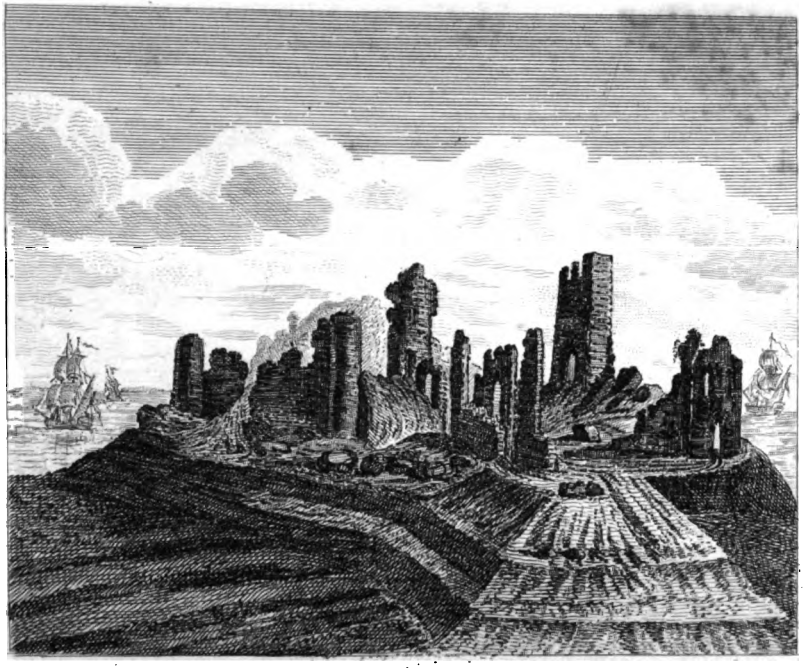

ABERISTWYTH CASTLE

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but now in them is almoſt no wodde. The cauſes be theſe; firſt, the wood cut down was never copſid, and this hath been a great cauſe of deſtruction of wood thorough Wales: ſecondly, after cutting down of woddys the gottys hath ſo bytten the young ſpring, that it never grew but lyke ſhrubbes: thirddely, men for the nonys deſtroied the great woddis, that thei ſhuld not harborrow theves. The church of Strateflere is larg, ſide iled and croſs ilid; by is a large cloyſter. The fratry and infirmitory be now mere ruines. The cometeri, wherein the cunteri about doth buri, is very large, and meanly waullid with ſtoone. In it be xxxix great hue trees. The baſe court or camp afore the abby is veri fair and large. The foundation of the body of the church was made to have bene 60 foote longger then it is now." Many of the Welch princes are ſaid to have been buried here; and in this houſe were preſerved ſeveral copies of the hiſtory of Caradoc of Llancarvon. At preſent nothing remains of this monaſtery but the ruins of the church and its elegant door. Not a ſingle inſcription nor fragment of a tomb to be ſeen.

Aberyſtwith is ſituated on an eaſy eminence near the ſea, at the mouths of two rivers, Yſtwith and Riddol; but as the bar of the haven is ſeldom paſſable for large veſſels, it is not a place of much trade. There are ſome accommodations, and the declivity being eaſy and regular on a ſandy bottom, is convenient for bathing. It was anciently ſurrounded with walls, part of which remains; but all the facing ſtones are removed. A caſtle was built here by Gilbert Strongbow, as early as the year 1107, which was deſtroyed in the year 1142: and we are told that the preſent ſtructure was erected, with permiſſion of prince Llewellyn, by Edward I. in the year 1277, a few years before his conqueſt of the country. A regular modern ravelin is advanced before the gateway, which perhaps was thrown up in the protectorſhip of Cromwell, at

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which time the caſtle was garriſoned. The remains are only one Gothic tower, which ſerves as a ſea mark. A long ſtone bridge of nine arches is built over the Ryddol, on the other ſide of which is a ſteep hill, where Griffith ap Rhys encamped in the year 1113, and from which he was induced by a manœuvre to deſcend and paſs over the bridge, when his troops were ſurrounded by the Engliſh who had been beſieged by them within the town, and cut off almoſt to a man.

Llanbadern Vawr, two miles eaſt from Aberyſtwith, is ſuppoſed to have been anciently called Mauritanea, and to have changed its name in memory of Paternus, who, in the ſixth century, founded a monaſtery, and eſtabliſhed an epiſcopal ſee, which continued till the people killed the biſhop, when it was united to St. Davids. The church is large, and in form of a Greek croſs. The monaſtery ſeems to have been given to the abbey of St. Peter's at Glouceſter, and afterwards to the abbey of Vale Royal in Cheſhire. Ten miles ſouth from Aberyſtwith, in the road to Cardigan, is the ſmall ſeaport of Llanrwſted, ſituated in Cardigan Bay. Near which are two large ſtones, called Druidical, eleven feet high above the ground, and between five and ſix broad. Here is ſuppoſed to have been a nunnery. At Llanvihangle Geneu'r Glyn, four miles from Aberyſtwith, the celebrated Welch bard Taliesin is ſaid to have been buried, and his monument, compoſed of four huge ſtones, was viſible by the road ſide till a few years ſince; the ſtones have been removed.

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London to Aberyſtwith, through Hereford.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Roſs	121	0	Brought up	133	7
Wilton	0	6	Yazor	3	5
Harewood End Inn	4	2	Eccles Green	2	3
Landinabo	1	1	Wouton	3	0
Great Birch	1	5	Lyons Hall	3	3
Croſs-in-Hand	1	6	Kington, or Kyneton	2	7
Callow	0	6	Stanner	2	6
Hereford	3	7	Walton	1	1
King's Acre	2	4	New Radnor	2	7
Stretton	0	6	Aberyſtwith	48	4
Credenhill	1	4			
	139	7	In the whole	210	3

THE manor of Wilton belongs to Guy's Hoſpital in Southwark. At Selleck, about two miles eaſt from Harewood, near the right bank of the Wye, is an ancient camp, and another on the oppoſite ſide of the river. Three miles weſt from Great Birch is Kilpeck, where was a caſtle belonging to a family of that name, who were called body guards to the kings of England. Some ruins of the walls were ſtanding in Leland's time. It was ſituated near the ſmall river Worm, which runs into the Munnow.

Between Great Birch and Callow Paſs, is Aconbury, a large camp, in a village of the ſame name. King John gave the foreſt of Aconbury to Margaret, wife of Walter de Lacy, to found a nunnery, which ſhe did for Auguſtine nuns, to the honour of the Holy Croſs; and which at the Diſſolution was granted to Hugh. ap Harry. Two miles eaſt from Callow is Dinder, where is another camp called Dinder Camp, or Oyſter Hill, probably from Oſtorius Scapula. Two miles ſouth-eaſt from hence is Holme Lacy, the an-

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cient ſeat of the Scudamores. Here was an abbey of Premonſtratenſian canons, founded by William Fitz-Paine, in the reign of Henry III. Near the caſtle was a priory of black monks, founded by Hugh, ſon to William the Norman, as a cell to Glouceſter.

Hereford, a city and ſee of a biſhop, is ſituated on the left bank of the Wye, nearly in the centre of the county, in a rich and fertile ſpot. The name is ſaid to ſignify the ford of an army. The Welch call it Hen-fordd, or the Old Way; and Trefawith, from the beech trees. From Camden we learn, the Saxons called it Fernlag, and held it as a military ſtation.

Hereford was anciently ſurrounded with walls and a ditch; and defended by a caſtle as large as that at Windſor; in which Henry III. and his ſon were confined after the battle of Lewes. The city is large, but neither populous nor well built, though conſiderably improved within theſe few years. Here was a biſhop's ſee erected, and a dioceſe taken out of the dioceſe of Litchfield, as early as the year 680, and Putta nominated the biſhop: but the firſt cathedral church was founded by Milefrid, king of Mercia, in 825, to the honour of St. Ethelbert, king and martyr, who is ſaid to have been murdered at Marden, about five miles north from the city, and buried here; which being decayed or deſtroyed by the wars, as alſo a ſecond built by biſhop Athelſtan, appointed to that ſee in the year 1012, a third edifice was begun by biſhop Loſing, in the reign of William the Conqueror; and by the piety and charity of ſeveral conſiderable benefactors finiſhed, and ſo well endowed, as to maintain a biſhop, dean, two archdeacons, a chancellor, treaſurer, twenty-eight prebendaries, twelve prieſt vicars, four lay clerks, ſeven choriſters, and other officers. The vicars of the cathedral were incorporated in the reign of Richard II.; their college ſtood in Caſtle-ſtreet till the reign of Henry VII. when it was removed by biſhop Stainſbury. The beautiful octagon chapter-houſe was ſtripped of its lead

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during the civil wars, to cover the gateway of the caſtle; and in conſequence of the dilapidation, fell to ruin. The weſt ſide of the great cloiſter was taken away, together with the magnificent croſs in the centre, to make place for a modern muſic room.

Beſides the cathedral, there were five churches; but during the civil wars two of them were demoliſhed in the ſiege which it ſtood againſt the Scotch army in the year 1645. The greateſt part of the walls and three of the gates are deſtroyed, and all that remains of the caſtle are the earth-works of the outward ward, converted into pleaſant walks. It had two keeps. A few years ſince a large tower at the weſt end of the cathedral fell down, which has been ſince rebuilt. Beſides the eſtabliſhed churches, there are places of worſhip for Roman catholics and diſſenters. The ſtreets are in general broad; and in the part called the High Town, is a kind of ſquare, one ſide of which is formed by the public-hall, where the aſſizes for the county are held, and other public buſineſs tranſacted.

Hereford is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c.; and ſends two members to parliament. The principal manufacture is leather gloves, but this is on the decline. Cider, grain, oak timber, bark, &c. are conveyed down the river to Briſtol, and coals brought by the ſame conveyance from the foreſt of Dean in Glouceſterſhire. There are three markets held weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday for poultry, butchers meat, &c. and on Friday for live ſtock.

In the year 1101, Hugh Lacy gave the church of St. Peter's, which his father had built from the ground, to the monks of St. Peter at Glouceſter, with all its endowments. In the reign of Edward II. a diſpute ariſing in the houſe between William de Irby, appointed by the king, and Thomas de Burghall, who claimed under another title, the eſtate was ſo waſted between them, that not ſufficient remained to diſcharge the works of piety for which the houſe was deſigned, and the houſe was running to ruin: the king therefore

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to prevent its final deſtruction, in the fifteenth year of his reign directed the ſheriff of Hereford to ſeize on the priory, with all its property, and hold the ſame till further orders. Without the north gate was an hoſpital of the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem; in Leland's time an alms-houſe and a chapel. Here was likewiſe an hoſpital dedicated to St. Anthony; one dedicated to St. Thomas; and another to St. Ethelbert; a college of grey friars, founded by ſir William Pembrugge, in the reign of Edward I. which at the Diſſolution was granted to James Boyle; a houſe of black friars, begun firſt in the year 1275, by ſir John Daniel, but not finiſhed till the reign of Edward III. the principal remains of which are ſome ruined offices and a beautiful croſs.

On the ſite of the black friars an hoſpital was founded in 1614, by ſir Thomas and lady Penelope Coningſby, and endowed with eſtates in Leiceſterſhire, for the reception of two moſt valuable characters in ſociety, the worn-out ſoldier, and the ſuperannuated faithful ſervant. It conſiſts of a corporal, chaplain, and ten ſervitors; the corporal, or preſident, who collects the rents, and regulates the houſe, has 20l. per annum, and is allowed to marry; the others have 15l. each. The miniſter of Bodenham is always their chaplain, with a ſtipend of 30l. per annum. The chapel windows are adorned with painted glaſs. Here are beſides, a county infirmary, a free grammar-ſchool, two charity-ſchools, and another hoſpital or two.

About a mile from Hereford ſtands the hexagon ſhaft of a croſs, called Whitecroſs, erected by biſhop Charlton, on occaſion of the plague when the market was kept here.

South from Stretton is Sugwas, where anciently the biſhops of Hereford had a palace and a park. On the right of Creden Hill is a hill of the ſame name, on which is an ancient camp.

Weſt from Creden Hill is Kencheſter, ſituated on a ſmall river called Ine, which runs into the Wye at Hereford, ſuppoſed to have been once a celebrated

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city, called Ariconium, where Offa had a palace, far more ancient than Hereford, and of equal magnitude; but the place where the town was, in Leland's time, was all overgrown with brambles, hazles, and like ſhrubs. Nothing remains of the ſplendour of Ariconium but a piece of a temple, probably with a niche, which is five feet high, and three broad within, built of Roman brick, ſtone, and indiſſoluble mortar. There are many large foundations near it. A very fine Moſaic floor, ſome years ago, was found entire, but was ſoon torn to pieces by the ignorant vulgar. Mr. Aubrey, in his manuſcript notes, ſays, in the year 1670, old Roman buildings of brick were diſcovered under ground on which oaks grew; the bricks were of two ſorts, ſome equilaterally ſquare ſeven or eight inches, and one inch thick. A bath was here found by ſir John Hoſkyns, about ſeven feet ſquare, the pipes of lead entire. The bricks were a foot long, and three inches ſquare, let artificially one into another: over theſe was ſeemingly a pavement. In another place is a hollow, where burnt wheat has been taken up; ſome time ſince colonel Dantſey ſent a little box full of it to the Antiquarian Society.

Round the city you may eaſily trace the walls, ſome ſtones being left every where, though overgrown by hedges and timber trees. The ground of the city is higher than the level of the circumjacent country. There appears no ſign of a foſſe or ditch around it. The ſite of the place is a gentle eminence, of a ſquare form; the earth black and rich, overgrown with brambles and oak trees, full of ſtones, foundations, and cavities where they have been digging. Many coins and the like have been found. This city is overlooked, and ſheltered towards the north, with a prodigious mountain of ſteep aſcent, crowned at the top with a vaſt camp, which ingirdles its whole ſummit, with works altogether inacceſſible at Credon Hill, ſeemingly Britiſh. The deſtruction of Ariconium, which is generally imputed to an earthquake, is finely deſcribed

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by Philips in his poem called Cider. Lyon's Hall, or Lenſhall, or Leonhall Stretford, had anciently a market, with a caſtle; but the caſtle was demoliſhed, and the town decayed, in the reign of Edward II.

Kington, or Kyneton, is a large old town, ſituated on the Arrow, chiefly inhabited by clothiers and perſons employed in the woollen manufacture. There is a large weekly market on Wedneſday.

Another Road, by Weobley.

	M.	F.
Hereford, p 243.	135	1
Tillington	5	0
Brinſop Court	1	2
Weobley	5	2
Bond's Green	4	0
Lyon's Hall	1	4
Pentreſs	1	4
Kington	1	3
In the whole	155	0

WEOBLEY is an ancient borough town, ſending two members to parliament, but no corporation. In Leland's time it had a goodly caſtle, but ſomewhat in decay. It was fortified by the Empreſs Matilda, and taken from her by King Stephen. The ſite is ſtill viſible, but no part ſtanding. Weobley has a ſmall market on Thurſday. The ale of Weobley has been long celebrated. Three miles ſouth-eaſt from Weobley, to the left of the road from Hereford, is Wormſley, or Wormeſley de Pionia, where a priory of black canons of the order of St. Victor, was founded by Gilbert Talbot in the reign of King John or

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Henry III. and granted to Edward lord Clinton. This village is ſituated on the north ſide of a range of hills, to which it gives name. Two miles weſt from Weobley is the village of Sarnesfield. In this church-yard is a monument of John Abel, the moſt famous architect of his time. After he was above ninety, he engraved, on a grave-ſtone for himſelf, his own effigy kneeling, with thoſe of his two wives; and the emblems of his profeſſion, rule, compaſs, and ſquare: and this epitaph compoſed by himſelf:

This craggy ſtone a covering is for an architector's bed,
That lofty buildings raiſed high, yet now lyes low his head:
His line and rule, ſo Death concludes, are locked up in ſtore;
Build they that liſt, or they that wiſh, for he can build no more.
His houſe of clay could hold no longer;
May heaven's joy build him a ſtronger.
John Abel.
Vive ut vivas in vitam æternam.

He built the market-houſes of Brecknock, Knighton, and Lemſter, and the timber work of the new church at Dore: but above all, being in Hereford when the Scots beſieged it, in the year 1645, he made a ſort of mills to grind corn, which were of great uſe to the beſieged, and for which Charles I. afterwards honoured him with the title of one his majeſty's carpenters. He died 1674, aged ninety-ſeven. At Titley, three miles north from Lyon's Hall, was an alien priory, cell to the abbey of Tirone in France. Four miles ſouth-weſt from Kington is Huntingdon, where, in Leland's time, the duke of Buckingham had a caſtle.

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London to Knighton, by Hereford.

	M.	F.
Hereford, p. 248.	135	1
Weſt Hope	8	4
Stretford Bridge	2	4
Pembridge	4	2
Comb	5	4
Preſteign	2	1
Knighton	7	0
In the whole	165	0

ON the top of Dynmore Hill, about a mile from Weſt Hope, was a commandery of the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, founded by a brother of the order, in the reign of Henry II. granted to Jane Ruſſel.

Stretford was formerly a better town, and gives name to the hundred. Two miles north from Stretford lies Monklow, or Monkland. The church and manor of which were given to the Benedictine abbey at Conches in Normandy, by Ralph Tony, in the reign of William Rufus. At the ſuppreſſion they were granted to the church of Windſor..

Pembridge ſtands on the right ſide of the Arrow. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloth. The market is ſmall, and nearly diſuſed.

Knighton is agreeably ſituated on a riſing ground, near a ſmall river on the borders of Shropſhire. It is a place of ſome trade; and has a weekly market on Thurſday.

North from Knighton, in Shropſhire, is Caer Caradoc, a hill much honoured in former times as a ſpot which Caractacus, the celebrated Britiſh hero, fortified in the year 53, with a rampart of ſtones, and held out againſt the Romans under Oſtorius, till the rude maſs of ſtones was broken through, when the Britons were compelled to retreat. Caractacus, after his

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wife, daughter, and brothers, were made priſoners, eſcaped by flight, but was afterwards betrayed by Queen Cartiſmandua, and carried in chains to Rome.

London to Tregarron.

	M.	F.
New Radnor, p. 243. . .	159	5
Builth . . .	14	0
Bringwin . . .	12	0
Dole Goch . .	8	4
Tregarron . . .	11	0
In the whole .	205	1

BUILTH, or Bualth, or Bealth, is a ſmall neat town, ſituated in a broad and pleaſant plain, on the bank of the Wye. It boaſts of conſiderable antiquity; but probably was not a Roman ſtation, though many antiquaries here fix Bullæum. Here was a caſtle built by the Britons when they were driven from England by the Saxons, which, being taken poſſeſſion of by the Engliſh ſoon after the Conqueſt, was burned by one of the Welch princes. It was afterwards rebuilt by the Mortimers, earls of March, and deſtroyed by an accidental fire, with great part of the town, in the year 1690. In the neighbourhood of this town, Llewellyn, the laſt reigning prince of Wales, was ſlain in a wood, after a deſperate battle between the Britiſh and the Engliſh forces, which was fought at a bridge on the river Yrvon, when the former were entirely routed. Here is a manufacture of ſtockings; and two markets are held weekly, on Monday and Saturday. About a mile north-weſt from the town are ſome ſalt ſprings, called Park Wells....

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Tregarron, or Tregannon, is ſmall, ſituated on the Tivy; with a weekly market on Tueſday. Three miles ſouth from Tregarron, on the Tivy, is the village of Llandevi Brevi, built and named in memory of St. David, biſhop of Menevia, where he preached to a numerous audience againſt the Pelagian hereſy, in the year 519. A college of Prebendaries was founded by Thomas Bec, biſhop of St. David's, in 1187, in honour of St. David. Four miles ſouth-weſt from Tregarron, at Lan Clere, was a convent of Ciſtertian nuns, which was granted by Edward VI. to William Sackville and John Dudley.

London to Worceſter, through Cheltenham.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cheltenham, p. 138.	95	0	Brought up	108	4
Bedlam	1	5	Earl's Crome	2	4
Uckington	1	0	Severn Stoke	1	5
Tewkeſbury	6	3	Clifton	1	5
Twining	2	4	Kempſey	1	0
Ripple	2	0	Worceſter	4	2
	108	4	In the whole	120	2

TEWKESBURY, according to tradition, owes its name to Theocus, a recluſe, who lived here in the ſeventh century, and had a chapel by the ſide of the Severn. The Saxons called it Theotiſbyrg. It is ſituated on the verge of Glouceſterſhire, at the conflux of the Severn and the Avon; beſides which, it is watered by two other ſmaller ſtreams. It is a corporation, and a borough town, firſt ſending members in the reign of Elizabeth. The magiſtracy is compoſed of two bailiffs, who are juſtices of the peace, choſen annually out of twenty-four burgeſſes. The chief ma-

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nufacture is that of framework ſtocking-knitting, with that of nails. Tewkeſbury muſtard has long been celebrated: there is likewiſe ſome trade in malt, but the clothing buſineſs is at an end.

A monaſtery was built here by two brothers, Odo and Dodo, dukes of Mercia, in 715, which ſuffering much from the Danes, was, in 980, made a priory, ſubject to Cranborn in Dorſetſhire, till Robert Fitz-Hamon, one of the companions of William the Conqueror, enlarged the buildings, and increaſed the poſſeſſions of Tewkeſbury ſo much, that, about the year 1102, moſt of the monks of Cranborn removed hither, and made this the ſuperior houſe, after which it became a great and magnificent abbey. At the Diſſolution it was ſet on fire, as is ſaid, by the king's viſitors, in revenge for the oppoſition they met with from the monks. The cloiſters were deſtroyed, with the chapter-houſe, the lady-chapel, and other appendages: the only remaining part being the gateway, which is large and handſome; but the inhabitants, to whom the body of the abbey church belonged, ſaved the chancel, ſteeple, bells, and church-yard, from ruin, purchaſing the whole for the ſum of 483l. The church founded by Robert Fitz-Hamon, in the latter end of the eleventh century, is built in the form of a croſs, the tower ſupported by arches ſtanding on the interſection: length, from eaſt to weſt, 300 feet; and of the great croſs aiſle, 120 feet. In the chancel are ſeven large windows of painted glaſs, charged with coats of arms, portraits, effigies of the earls of Glouceſter, &c. The roof is vaulted with ſtone, and covered with lead. There are many ancient monuments in the church, as Robert Fitz-Hamon, the founder, in the year 1107; counteſs of Warwick, 1439; George duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV. 1477; and his wife Iſabella Nevil; the duke of Somerſet; lord Wenlock; Edward prince of Wales; ſir John Beaufort; the earl of Devon, &c. The whole was new paved a few years ſince. On the fourth of May 1471,

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a bloody battle was fought near the town between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, by which the hopes of the latter were totally deſtroyed, and the crown ſecured to Edward IV. Queen Margaret, and her ſon prince Edward, were taken priſoners. The queen was ſent to the tower, but the young prince was inhumanly killed after the battle. The duke of Somerſet, and ſome other noblemen, were taken from the abbey, whither they had fled for ſanctuary, were tried and executed, the reſt were pardoned. In the year 1643, the parliamentary troops, under the earl of Eſſex, ſtaid here five days before the battle of Newbury.

After the ſiege of Glouceſter, it was fortified for the king by ſir William Vavaſour, ſir Walter Pye, and colonel Wroughton: but in the year 1644, it was taken by colonel Maſſie for the parliament.

Near the town was a caſtle called Holmes; and in the town was a houſe of lepers.

At Walton, near Tewkeſbury, there is a medicinal ſpring, ſimilar to Cheltenham.

Three miles from Tewkeſbury is Deerhurſt, where Dodo, duke of Mercia, founded a monaſtery, which was deſtroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt in the year 980. It was made a cell to the abbey of St. Denis in France, and afterwards to Tewkeſbury Abbey. At the Diſſolution it was given to William Throckmorton. Five miles north-eaſt from Tewkeſbury, at Beckford, or Beccanford, there was an alien priory, cell to the abbey of St. Barbe en Auge, founded by Rabellus Camerarius, in the reign of Henry I. It was afterwards given to Fotheringay, and went with that abbey to ſir Richard Lee. Three miles north-eaſt from Tewkeſbury, in Worceſterſhire, is Bredon, on the left bank of the Avon, where was a monaſtery founded by Eanulf, kinſman to Ethelbald king of Mercia, and grandfather to king Offa; which was annexed to the ſee of Worceſter before the Conqueſt. Leland calls Bredon "a great ſparkelid uplandiſch towne; and a great hill called Bredon, lyith by the

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town flat left, and almoſt by the bottom of it lyith Elmeley Caſtle." Bredon had then loſt its market. In the church is buried J. Prideaux, the ſequeſtered biſhop of Worceſter, who died in the year 1650. In Elmeley Caſtle was formerly a college or chantry, for eight prieſts, founded by Guy Beauchamp earl of Warwick, in the reign of Edward II. granted by Queen Elizabeth to Anthony Dawſtin. The caſtle is now the ſeat of Mr. Charlot. On Kemerton Hill, a little to the eaſt of Bredon, is an ancient camp. In the pariſh of Clifton was Hamme Caſtle, many years the ſeat of the family of Jeffery: it was much injured by the fire in the year 1605, and deſtroyed in the civil wars. At Kemſey was a monaſtery founded as early as the year 799, which was annexed to the ſee of Worceſter, and was afterwards converted into a palace for the biſhops: the houſe is totally deſtroyed, but the biſhops ſtill hold the manor.

London to Upton.

	M.	F.
Tewkeſbury, p. 252.	104	0
Langdon	3	0
Upton	2	6
In the whole	109	6

NEAR Langdon, or Longdon, are the remains of Morton Caſtle, the ſeat of the Foliots. Upton is ſituated on the right bank of the Severn: over which is a bridge of ſix arches. Leland tells us, that the king had here a great ſtable a-late occupied by great horſes. On the ſide of the river is a wharf, with a harbour for barges. Many Roman coins have been found at Up-

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ton; and Dr. Stukely ſuppoſes it to be the Ypoceſſa of Ravennas. It has a market on Thurſday.

Weſt from Upton are Malvern Hills, partly in the county of Worceſter, and partly in that of Hereford, running in a ridge north and ſouth, about ſeven or eight miles in length, and riſing about 1313 feet above the level of the Severn. They appear to be one vaſt rock, principally of limeſtone towards the weſt, and quartz towards the eaſt. The views from it are delightful and extenſive, over the counties of Worceſter, Glouceſter, Stafford, Warwick, Hereford, Salop, Monmouth, Brecknock, and Radnor. On the ſummit may be ſeen the ruins of a ditch dug by the earl of Glouceſter, to ſeparate his dominions from the biſhopric of Hereford. Theſe hills give name to two villages, Great and Little Malvern. Great Malvern is noted for two medicinal ſprings, one chalybeate, the other bituminous. Here before the Conqueſt, in a great wild foreſt, was an hermitage, or ſome kind of religious ſociety for ſeculars, with an endowment by the gift of King Edward the Confeſſor. About the year 1083, Aldevine, the chief of this community, was perſuaded by St. Wulſtan, biſhop of Worceſter, to aſſume the rule of St. Benedict; upon which he immediately ſet about procuring benefactions for the building, and endowing a priory of that order. Giſlebert abbot of Weſtminſter, with the conſent of his convent, aſſigned ſeveral manors and eſtates for that purpoſe at a yearly rent, wherefore this monaſtery was looked upon as a cell, or at leaſt as a ſubordinate to the abbey of Weſtminſter: it is nevertheleſs to be obſerved, that though the abbot of Weſtminſter always claimed the patronage, and upon that account, approved and confirmed the election of the prior, and at length got this priory wholly exempt from the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Worceſter, yet this prior and convent acted in the management of their eſtates, &c. as an independent corporation. The priory church

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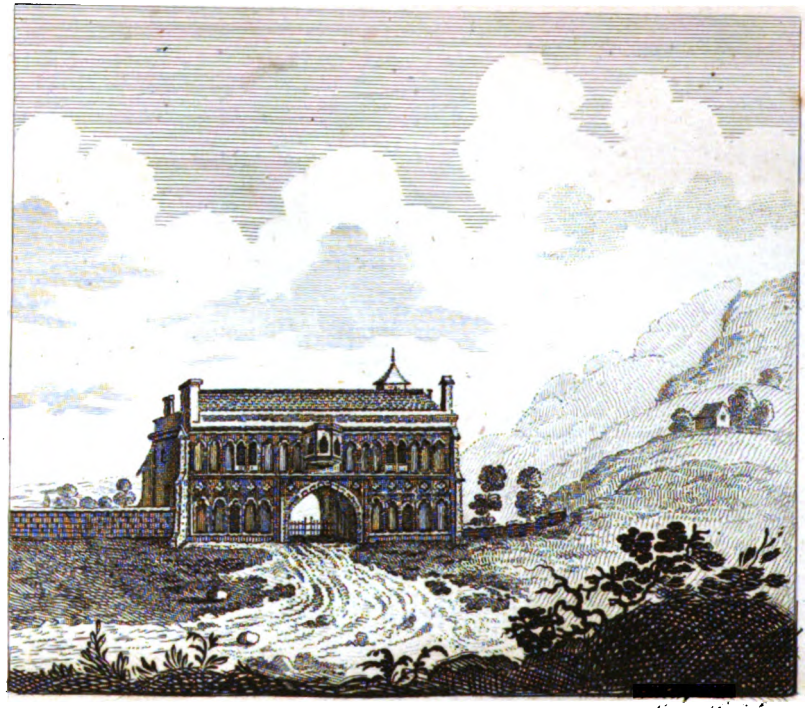

MALVERN ABBEY

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now ſerves for parochial uſes; and has, or had very lately, great remains of thoſe beautiful painted glaſs windows, for which it was once ſo famous; among them were the portraits of King Henry VII. and his great favourite ſir Reginald Bray. Within this church is a very remarkable tomb, repreſenting an ancient knight recumbent on a plain table monument. He is completely armed in a hauberk, with the hood up; on his left arm a round ſhield, and in his right a battle-axe. The figure is broken off at the legs. The ſides and ends of the tomb are covered with tiles five inches and a half ſquare, and one inch and a quarter thick; on ſome of them the arms of Corbet are depicted in yellow, whence this is ſuppoſed to be the monument of one of that family named Richard, erected before the fourteenth century. Many of the ſame kind of tiles are to be found in the pavement of the church. No date appears on this monument.

At Little Malvern there was likewiſe a Benedictine priory, founded by two brothers, Jocelin and Edred, in the year 1171, which was augmented by biſhop Blois, and made a cell to Worceſter, now moſtly in ruins; the ſite was granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple. Near Little Malvern are the veſtiges of an ancient camp.

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London to Worceſter, through Eveſham.

	M.	F.
Bengeworth, p. 216.	96	1
Croſs the Avon to Eveſham	0	6
Wyre Piddle	5	2
Spetchley	6	2
Worceſter	2	4
In the whole	110	7

FIVE miles north-eaſt from Bengeworth is Cleve, or Clive, or Windles Cleve, or Prior's Cleve, where was a monaſtery in the reign of King Offa, which was annexed to the ſee of Worceſter before the year 888. Not far from hence, on Harrow Hill, is a medicinal ſpring.

Eveſham, corruptly Eſham, is ſituated in a peninſula formed by the river Avon, in a fertile vale called the Vale of Eveſham. The river has a good harbour for barges, and acroſs it is a ſtone bridge of ſeven arches. It has long ſent members to parliament, and was incorporated by James I. to be governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. There are at Eveſham two churches in the town, and one at Bengeworth, acroſs the Avon. The principal employment of the labouring people is in gardening, in raiſing vegetables for Cheltenham, Worceſter, and even Birmingham, Bath, and Briſtol.

Eveſham was anciently celebrated for its monaſtery. It was a mitred parliamentary abbey, built about the year 701, by Egwin the third biſhop of Worceſter, at the eſpecial command, as is ſaid, of the Holy Virgin, on a ſpot called Heathome, where there was already a ſmall ancient church. Here, with the aſſiſtance of Ethelred and Kenred, kings of Mercia, and Offa, governor of the Eaſt Angles, he erected and endowed a monaſtery, and procured for it great

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privileges and grants of lands, with twenty-two towns. Egwin filled it with Benedictine monks, and reſigning his biſhopric, became the firſt abbot. The monks were twice removed, and ſecular canons placed in their room, but they found means to be reſtored. The firſt church, built by Egwin, fell down about the year 965. Abbot Walter, a monk of Ceresia, ſoon after the Conqueſt, is ſaid to have deſtroyed the old church, built probably after the fall of Egwin, and deemed one of the fineſt of the kind in England, and to have begun a new one in the Norman ſtyle; but not having money to complete it, he ſent his monks with the ſhrine of St. Egwin through all England, by which means he raiſed a conſiderable ſum. This abbot died in the year 1086. The ſite was granted at the Diſſolution to Philip Hobley, when the annual revenues amounted to 1183l. 12s. 9d. according to Dugdale; and 1268l. 9s. 9d. according to Speed. Brown Willis ſays, "the church, with the cloiſters and offices, were then ſo demoliſhed, that he could form no judgment of them. On or near the ſite of the abbey," ſays he, "is built a neat ſtone houſe, in which it is ſuppoſed the old ſtone was employed. They have no tradition here of the abbey, church, cloiſters, or chapter-houſe; but in the cemetery, near St. Lawrence's church, is an old arch yet ſtanding in ruins, which might perhaps have been ſome part of the abbey buildings. There are no memorable monuments in either of the pariſh churches. After the battle of Eveſham, which was fought on the 4th of Auguſt 1275, ſeveral perſons of quality were buried in the abbey church by the monks, before the high altar; the chief of which were Simon Montfort earl of Leiceſter; Henry Montfort; and Hugh le Deſpenſer, juſticiar of England; and probably many others." The abbot's tower is a very beautiful and regular ſtructure, raiſed on a baſe 22 feet ſquare, and 117 feet in height, entire in every part. It was erected by Clement Lichfield, the laſt abbot but one,

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juſt before the general diſſolution of abbies, ſeeming for the purpoſe of a clock and bell tower. The external ornaments are chaſte, ſimple, and beautiful; rich without oſtentation, and elegant without being trifling. Above the dial are two figures in wood, repreſenting men in armour, whoſe buſineſs was ſome years ſince, like the figures at St. Dunſtan's in Fleet-ſtreet, to note time, by ſtriking two bells with their ſpears.

Leland ſays, "Clement Litchfield did very much coſt in building of the abbay, and other places longing to it. He builded much about the quire in adorning it. He made a right ſumptuoſe and high ſquare towre of ſtone in the cemetery of Eveſham. This towre had a great bell in it, and a goodly clocke, and was a gate-houſe to one piece of the abbey." This abbot was elected to that dignity about the year 1501, and died in 1540. Cromwell in vain tampered with him to ſurrender his abbey to the king: however he prevailed with him to reſign to another of a more complying temper. This edifice eſcaped the general wreck, being purchaſed by the laſt abbot and the townſmen for their own uſe.

On the 4th of Auguſt 1265, a bloody battle was fought here between Prince Edward and the barons under Simon Montfort earl of Leiceſter, in which the royal party obtained a complete victory. The earl of Leiceſter and his ſon, with many of the barons, were ſlain in the field, and ſeven or eight others taken priſoners. Henry III. had been before the priſoner of Leiceſter, and was placed by him in the front of the battle, where he was wounded, but was delivered by the bravery of his ſon, who flew to his aſſiſtance, and placed him in ſafety during the conteſt. There are at Eveſham a free grammar-ſchool, a charity-ſchool, and ſome alms-houſes. The market is on Monday.

Four miles from Eveſham, on the left hand, near the Avon, is Fladbury, anciently Fledanbyrig, or Fledanburch. This place was granted by King Ethelred to Oſtforus, biſhop of Worceſter, in the year 691, who

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placed there a religious ſociety, ſubordinate to the church of Worceſter. The next biſhop changed the place to Stratford upon Avon, upon condition that the monaſtic rules ſhould ſtill be obſerved; and that after a certain time it ſhould revert to the biſhop and church of Worceſter, in whoſe poſſeſſion it ſtill continues. At Abberton, five miles north from Fladbury, there is medicinal ſprings, ſimilar to Cheltenham. At Rous Lench, about a mile eaſt from Abberton, was the ſeat of the Roſes family, who afforded the chief ſupport to Oliver Cromwell in theſe parts. Between Abberton and Worceſter is Upton Snodſbury, where, in the year 1707, Mrs. Palmer was murdered, with her maid, by a gang of villains, headed by her only ſon and his brother-in-law, who were both executed, and hung in chains, with two of their accomplices. At Spetchley was a ſeat of the Berkeleys, which was burned by the royaliſts juſt before the battle of Worceſter; and ſir Robert Berkeley converted the ſtables into a houſe.

London to Campden.

	M.	F.
Morton in the Marſh, p. 216. .	82	5
Bourton on the Hill . .	1	6
Campden	6	0
In the whole .	90	3

CAMPDEN, or Camden, is ſituated in the north-eaſt extremity of the county bordering on Worceſterſhire: though at preſent a ſmall place, it boaſts of great antiquity. We are told that in the year 689, all the Saxon kings met here in council to conſult on carrying on a war againſt the Britons. And the name

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of the town itſelf is by ſome aſcribed to a battle fought between the Weſt Saxons and the Mercians, at Battle-bridge, in the neighbouring pariſh of Barrington. It gave title of viſcount to ſir Baptiſt Hickes, a rich mercer of London, who built Hickes's Hall in London. At this place he built a noble houſe near the church, with lanterns on the top, as a guide to travellers, which was burned in the civil wars, leſt it ſhould be garriſoned by the parliament; but there are yet ſome remains. This ſame nobleman built the market-houſe, founded an hoſpital, and endowed the vicarage with the impropriation of Winfrith Newburgh, in the county of Dorſet. He lies buried in the ſouth aiſle, under a noble monument, among others for the Noels. Some ſilk mills afford the chief employment of the poor. The market is on Wedneſday.

At Blockley, in Worceſterſhire, two miles ſouth from Campden, was a monaſtery, afterwards converted into a palace for the biſhops of Worceſter, in which they had frequently reſided before the Reformation, but now entirely deſtroyed.

London to Winchcombe.

	M.	F.
Chipping-Norton, p. 216.	74	3
Salford	3	0
Stow in the Wold	5	0
Lower Swell	1	0
Lower Guiting	5	6
Winchcombe	6	2
In the whole	95	3

THREE miles beyond Salford, near the road, is Dailesford, which Ethelbald King of Mercia gave to

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one Bega, in the year 718, that a monaſtery might be founded; which, in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, was given to the abbey of Eveſham. Here is a ſeat of Mr. Haſtings. Stow in the Wold, or as it is called in old records, Stow St. Edward, is ſituated ſo high, and ſo expoſed to the winds, that it has been humouroufly obſerved, to have but one element, that is air, there being neither wood, common, field, or water, belonging to the town. It is governed by two bailiffs, and has a market on Thurſday. An hoſpital was founded by Aylmer earl of Cornwall and Devonſhire, about the year 1210. Two miles ſouth-Eaſt from Stow, at Icecumbe, in an inſulated part of Worceſterſhire, is a chalybeate ſpring.

Winchcombe is ſituated on a brook that runs into the Avon, in that part of the country called Cotſwold. It is of great antiquity, and was once a county of itſelf, enjoying conſiderable privileges. In the eighth century, Kenulph king of Mercia had a palace here, and founded a monaſtery of Benedictines, which fell into the hands of the ſecular clergy, and was almoſt decayed in the year 985. Oſwald biſhop of Worceſter reformed the diſcipline, and reſtored the monks, who continued till the Diſſolution, when the whole was granted to John lord Chandos. Here was likewiſe a convent of nuns, founded by king Offa. The church ſteeple was thrown down by a ſtorm, on the 5th of October, 1091. The preſent church is a good building, with two aiſles, and a large chancel. Winchcombe is governed by two bailiffs, and has a weekly market on Saturday.

Two miles and an half north-eaſt from Winchcombe, at Hales, was an abbey of Ciſtertian monks, founded about the middle of the thirteenth century by Richard earl of Cornwall, and king of the Romans. Granted at the Diſſolution to the marquis of Northampton. In this abbey was kept a famous relique, a particle of Chriſt's blood, which liquefied only to true penitents. Nothing but a part of the cloiſter remains.

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About a mile from Winchcombe, to the ſouth, ſtood Sudeley Caſtle, built by Boteler lord of Sudeley, Who, ſays Leland, was a famous man of war, in the days of Henry V. and VI. and was an admiral on ſea, and is ſuppoſed to have built it *ex ſpolijs Gallorum* Lord Sudley ſold this caſtle to Edward IV. for fear of confiſcation. It afterwards came to the lord Chandos, and now belongs to lord Rivers. The greater part is pulled down.

London to Droitwich.

	M.	F.
Worceſter, p. 216, . . .	112	0
Fernhall Heath . . .	3	0
Droitwich	3	6
In the whole	118	6

DROITWICH is an ancient town ſituated on the Salwarp, and ſuppoſed by ſome to have been known to the Romans, and by them called Saline. It has long been celebrated for its ſalt works, for in the year 816, Kenulph king of Mercia, gave ten houſes, and ſalt furnaces, to the church of Worceſter; and at the time of the Conqueſt it was a populous town. It has long ſent members to parliament, and is governed by a bailiff, recorder, town-clerk, and burgeſſes, who are ſtyled the corporation of the Salt Springs of Droitwich. There are about four hundred houſes, and four churches, of which only three are uſed. The brine pits are immenſe, and apparently inexhauſtible. The annual duty of ſalt made here was eſtimated about the year 1794, at upwards of 150001. which was paid regularly every Wedneſday. A canal is made from the town to Hawford, on the Severn, within three miles of Worceſter, which will carry veſſels of 60 tons. In a part

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of the town called Duderhill, was a free chapel or hoſpital, for a maſter and poor brethren, under the priory of Worceſter. Here was likewiſe a houſe of Auguſtine friars Eremites, founded by the anceſtors of Thomas Beauchamp earl of Warwick, before the fourth year of Edward III. which was granted by Henry VIII. to John Pye, and others. At Weſtwood, two miles weſt from Droitwich, was a priory of nuns, cell to the abbey of Fontevrault, in France, to which the church and lands were given by Euſtachia de Say, and her ſon. The priory, and moſt of the lands, were granted to John Pakynton. At Ombreſley, four miles weſt from Droitwich, is a ſeat of lord Sandys, built about the year 174 . Between Droitwich and Worceſter, is Henlip, a ſeat of the Abingdons, where Garnet and Oldcorn, the Jeſuits, were found hid, in the reign of James I.

London to Brecknock, by Glouceſter and the Hay.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Glouceſter, p. 138.	104	3	Brought up .	143	2
Maiſemoor Bridge	2	2	Byford . .	1	1
Woolridge Hill .	3	1	Portway . .	1	2
Staunton . .	2	5	Hanmer's Croſs .	1	6
Red Marley . .	3	4	Letton . .	1	2
Little London .	2	2	Willerſley . .	1	7
Ledbury . .	2	7	Winforton . .	1	0
Torrington . .	7	2	Whitney . .	2	1
Stoke Edith . .	1	0	Clifford . .	2	1
Dormington . .	1	3	Hay . . .	2	2
Mordiford Bridge	2	0	Glaſbury . .	4	2
Hampton Biſhop	1	0	Brunnllys . .	3	1
Hereford . .	3	3	Vellinvach Inn .	3	4
King's Acre . .	2	4	Brecknock . .	4	3
Bridge Lollers .	3	6			
	143	2	In the whole .	178	2

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LEDBURY is ſituated near the extremity of Malvern Hills, near a ſmall river called Leden, and by the ſide of a navigable canal, newly made, from Glouceſter to Hereford. It has a market on Tueſday. An hoſpital for a maſter, rector, or prior, and ſeveral poor brethren and ſiſters, was built here by Hugh Foliot biſhop of Hereford, to the honour of St. Catherine, in the year 1232. This hoſpital was refounded by queen Elizabeth, in the year 1580, for a maſter, who is nominated by the dean and chapter of Hereford, ſeven poor men, and three poor women. The rectory was anciently divided into ſeveral portions or prebends, but about the year 1400, a college of eight ſecular prieſts was founded in the pariſh church, by John Trevenant biſhop of Hereford.

At Colwal, near Ledbury, as a countryman was digging a ditch about his cottage, he found a crown or coronet of gold, with many gems ſet in it. The ſtones are ſaid to have been ſold to a jeweller for 1500l.

Four miles eaſt from Ledbury, in the road to Tewkeſbury, are the remains of Branſell Caſtle. At Great Marcley, four miles ſouth-weſt from Ledbury, was Mortimer's Caſtle, which ſtood near the church, the ſite of which only is viſible. Not far from hence ſtood another caſtle, called Ellingham, now grown over with wood. In the year 1575, many acres of Marcley Hill are ſaid to have given way, and ſeparated from the reſt, leaving a gap 400 feet long, and 320 feet wide, and overthrowing Kinaſton chapel, and ſeveral houſes, in its fall.

At Winforton there was an hermitage founded by one Walter, a canon regular of Wormeley, to which Roger Mortimer, lord of the place, was a benefactor, in the year 1304. The foundations were dug up in the year 1675.

At Clifford was a caſtle built by William Fitz-Oſborn earl of Hereford, which came afterwards to Walter, ſon of Richard Ponce, ſurnamed Clifford. A priory was founded here for Cluniac monks, ſubordi-

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nate to Lewes, by Simon Fitz-Richard Fitz-Ponce, in the reign of Henry I. which was granted by Edward VI. to William Herbert earl of Pembroke. Hay, or The Hay, is ſituated on a high bank, which deſcends precipitately to the River Wye, over which is a handſome ſtone bridge of ſeven arches. It is by the Britons called Trekethle, or the town among hazles, and lies on the very extreme part of the county. It was formerly ſurrounded with a wall, and defended by a caſtle, built by the Normans, near the pariſh church. Nothing remains of it at preſent but a mound of earth, and the intrenchments round it. The caſtle was afterwards rebuilt near the centre of the town; the gateway of this is ſtill ſtanding; but a large manſion was built on the ſite of the caſtle about the reign of James I. The town was burned by Owen Glendower, ſince which it has never recovered. It has a weekly market on Saturday.

At Brunnllys was a caſtle, which in Leland's time was in ruins.

Three miles from Brunnllys ſtood Dinas Caſtle, which was burned by the people that it might not be fortified by Glendower. About a mile eaſt from Brunnllys is Talgarth, where the late counteſs of Huntingdon founded a college. Between theſe two places is the River Lleveny, which riſes from a lake called Llyn Savathan, and runs into the Wye five miles above Hay. Llyn Savathan is about four miles to the eaſt of Brecknock; is about two miles long, and one broad; the depth in the middle is thirteen fathoms; it abounds in pike, perch, trout, and chevins. Two miles north-weſt from Brecknock there is a remarkable ancient fortification, called Y Gaer.

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London to Hay, by another road.

	M.	F.
Hanmer's Croſs, p. 265. . . .	147	3
Bredwardine	1	2
Hardwick	5	6
Hay	2	2
In the whole . . .	156	5

AT Bredwardine was a caſtle, in which, according to ſome, was born Thomas Bredwardine, elected archbiſhop of Canterbury in the year 1349, and ſtyled for his learning *the profound doctor;* though others ſay he was born at Hatfield, in Suſſex. Two miles to the ſouth was another caſtle, at Dorſton; and a mile more to the ſouth, are the ruins of Snodhill, or Snodhull Caſtle, which belonged to Richard Nevil earl of Warwick, and afterwards to Henry VII. Elizabeth granted it to Sir Robert Dudley. Four miles ſouth from Dorſton is Vowchurch, which is an ancient ſquare camp. Two miles lower is Dour, or Dore, where was an abbey of white monks, founded by Harold, lord of Ewias, in the reign of king Stephen, which was granted to John Scudamore. All theſe places are near the ſides of the river Dour, which joins the Worm, and runs with it into the Munnow, about two miles from Groſmont, in Monmouthſhire. The valley through which the Dour runs is called Driffin Dwr, or the Golden Vale. The part of the country eaſt of the vale, towards Hereford, is called Irchenfield, or Archenfeld. About a mile and a half below Dour, is Harold Ewias, or Map Harold, which took its name from a nobleman named Harold, who had a caſtle here, and in the year 1100 founded a Benedictine priory, cell to the abbey of Glouceſter; but for the want of revenues, in the year 1358, the monks were obliged to remove to the abbey. The caſtle was built

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by William Fitz-Oſborn earl of Hereford, about the time of the conqueſt. Three miles weſt from Dour is Bleſtium, or Old Town, of great antiquity, but now a mean village. And near it Alterynnis, an ancient ſeat of the Cecils, anceſtors of Sir William Cecil, lord high treaſurer of England. Near theſe places are the Hatterill Hills, the north-eaſt boundary of Monmouthſhire.

London to Holyhead, through Birmingham and Shrewſbury.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Chapel Houſe, p. 216.	72	7	Brought up .	147	2
Long Compton, Warw.	4	4	Watling Street .	2	2
Tidmington, Worc.	4	1	Hay Gate . .	1	2
Shipſton . .	1	4	Uckington .	3	7
Tredington . .	2	1	Atcham . .	2	3
New-Wold . .	1	7	Shrewſbury .	4	7
Alderminſter .	2	1	Shelton . .	1	6
Stratford upon Avon	4	6	Montford Bridge	2	6
Wotton Waveny	6	2	Neſſcliffe . .	3	6
Henley in Arden	1	2	Felton . .	4	7
Hockley . .	4	6	Oſweſtry . .	4	4
Shirley Street .	4	7	Gobowen . .	2	5
Birmingham .	5	6	Chirk, Denbigh. .	3	0
Wedneſbury, Staff.	7	7	Whitehurſt .	2	0
Bilſton . .	3	0	Llangollen . .	5	0
Wolverhampton	2	6	Llanſantfraid, Merion.	7	2
King's Tettenhall	2	2	Corwen . .	2	5
The Wergs .	1	4	Cerrig y Druidion, Denbighſhire .	9	7
Boningale, Shrop.	3	7	Cerniogeu, or Kenioge Mawr . .	3	2
Shiffnall . .	5	0	Capel Voelas .	2	3
Priors Leigh .	2	7			
Oaken gates .	1	3			
Carried up .	147	2	Carried over .	217	4

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	M.	F.		M.	F.
Brought over .	217	4	Brought up .	254	1
Llanrwſt . .	8	1	Braint (Angleſea)	2	5
Trefriew (Caern.)	2	2	Ceint . .	3	1
Tyn y Groes .	5	6	Llangefni . .	2	1
Aber Conway .	4	0	Gwyndu . .	5	0
Pont Sychnant .	2	6	Trefor . .	1	4
Penmaen Mawr .	3	5	Bodedern . .	2	5
Aber . .	3	0	Llanynghenedle .	1	2
Llandygai . .	3	6	Four Mile Bridge	3	0
Bangor . .	1	7	Holyhead . .	4	1
Bangor Ferry .	1	4			
	254	1	In the whole .	279	4

SHIPSTON is a neat little town, and formerly celebrated for its manufacture of ſhags, which is now declined. Here is a conſiderable weekly market on Friday. Shipſton is ſituated in a part of the county which is ſeparated from the reſt by a nook of Glouceſterſhire.

Stratford upon Avon is a well built town, and incorporated for a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. and has a weekly market on Thurſday. The bridge over the Avon was built with brick and ſtone, at the expence of Sir Hugh Clapton, lord mayor of London, who left an annual ſtipend to keep it in repair. It contains fourteen arches on the main ſtream, and five dry arches. The chief trade of the town is in corn and malt, and near it are horſe races. The celebrated William Shakeſpear was born and buried here. His monument is very near the furthermoſt corner of the church, ſo near that you cannot paſs by it more than a yard at moſt, yet the inſcription on it begins thus;

Stop paſſenger; why go you by ſo faſt?
Read if thou can'ſt, whom envious Death has plac'd
Beneath this tomb.————Shakeſpear.

If any author ever merited the celebration of a periodical feſtival, Shakeſpear certainly called for that

diſtinguiſhed honour. Many perſons of high rank, and approved taſte, had admired him; many excellent critics and commentators on this divine bard had exerted their talents in the illuſtration of his text, and beſtowed upon his writings a profuſion of juſt panegyric; but the idea of a jubilee, or grand feſtival, in his honour, was reſerved for David Garrick.

Remarkable events have been indebted for their origin to very unpromiſing incidents. A wealthy clergyman purchaſed the houſe and gardens of Shakeſpear, at Stratford upon Avon. A man of taſte in ſuch a ſituation, and maſter of ſo enchanting a ſpot, would have congratulated himſelf on his good fortune, and have deemed himſelf the happieſt of mortals, but the luckleſs and ignorant owner trod the ground which had been cultivated by the firſt genius of the world, without feeling thoſe warm emotions which ariſe in the breaſt of the generous enthuſiaſt. The mulberry-tree, planted by the poet's own hand, became an object of diſlike to this taſteleſs poſſeſſor of it, becauſe it over-ſhadowed his window, and rendered the houſe, as he thought, ſubject to damps and moiſture. In an evil hour the unhappy prieſt ordered it to be cut down.

The people of Stratford, who had been taught to venerate every thing which had belonged to the immortal Shakeſpear, were ſeized with grief and aſtoniſhment when they were informed of the ſacrilegious deed; and nothing leſs than the deſtruction of the offender, in the firſt tranſports of their rage, would ſatisfy them. The mulberry-tree thus cut down, was purchaſed by a carpenter, who knowing the value which all the world profeſſed for any thing which belonged to Shakeſpear, very ingeniouſly cut it into various ſhapes of ſmall trunks, ſnuff-boxes, tea-cheſts, ſtandiſhes, tobacco-ſtoppers, &c. The corporation of Stratford bought ſeveral of this man's curious manufacture from the mulberry-tree; and influenced by good ſenſe, and ſuperior taſte, they enclоſed the freedom of Stratford in a box made of this ſacred wood, and ſent it to Mr. Garrick. At the ſame

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time they requeſted of him, in very polite terms, a buſt, ſtatue, or picture, of his admired Shakeſpear, which they informed him they intended to place in their town-hall.

In the ſame letter, with equal politeneſs, they aſſured him that they ſhould be no leſs pleaſed if he would oblige them with his own picture, to be placed near to that of his favourite author, in perpetual remembrance of both.

This judicious and well-timed compliment gave riſe to the Jubilee of Shakeſpear. In September 1769, an amphitheatre was erected at Stratford, upon the plan of Ranelagh, decorated with various devices. Tranſparences were invented for the town-houſe, through which the poet's moſt ſtriking characters were ſeen. A ſmall old houſe, where Shakeſpear was born, was covered over with curious emblematical tranſparency; the ſubject was the ſun ſtruggling through clouds to enlighten the world, a figurative repreſentation of the fate and fortunes of the much-beloved bard.

The jubilee laſted three days; during which time entertainments of oratorios, concerts, pageants, fireworks, &c. were preſented to a very brilliant and numerous company, aſſembled from all parts of the kingdom. Many perſons of the higheſt quality and rank of both ſexes, ſome of the moſt celebrated beauties of the age, and men diſtinguiſhed for their genius, and love of the elegant arts, thought themſelves happy to fill the grand chorus of this high feſtival.

Though the wealthy and liberal part of the inhabitants of Stratford were truly ſenſible of the honour conferred upon them by this magnificent feſtival, in commemoration of their townſman, the lower and moſt ignorant claſs of the people entertained the moſt prepoſterous and abſurd notions of the jubilee. They viewed Mr. Garrick with ſome degree of apprehenſion and terror; they conſidered him as a magician, and dreaded the effects of his wand as ſtrongly as the deluded populace did formerly, in the darkeſt days of ignorance, the power of witchcraft. Yet one thing

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muſt not be forgotten; though the common people were ſo ſtupid as to impute the violent rains which fell during the jubilee, to the judgment and vengeance of Heaven, which was by them ſuppoſed to be angry with the exhibition of fire-works, balls, aſſemblies, maſquerades, and other public diverſions; they took the advantage of the vaſt crowds of people who flocked to Stratford from all parts of the kingdom, to exact the moſt exorbitant prices for lodgings, proviſions, and every neceſſary article of accommodation.

Leland tells us, that where the pariſh church now ſtands, there was a monaſtery, called Stratford, given in augmentation of Eveſham, in the time of St. Edwin biſhop of Worceſter, about the year 703. There is alſo mention made of a monaſtery here, ſubordinate to Worceſter, in King Berthwulf's charter, dated in 845; and in biſhop Werfriths in 872. The manor belonged to the ſee of Worceſter, from the time of biſhop Egwine till the reign of Edward VI. But there is no further account of any religious houſe till the reign of Edward III. John de Stratford biſhop of Winchester, and afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury, founded a college or chantry for a warden, four prieſts, three clerks, and four choriſters, who were to celebrate divine ſervice, at the altar of St. Thomas, in the ſouth aiſle, by him newly built, of the pariſh church of the Holy Trinity. The ſite of the college was granted to the earl of Warwick. An hoſpital, or alms-houſe, was ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the church, and lands given upon the incorporation of the town, in the reign of Edward VI. for its continuance.

Near Stratford is Welcome Hill, an artificial mount, raiſed in the form of a cone, with ſome entrenchments, called the Dingles. At Wotton Waveny, or Wotton Wawen, the church of St. Peter, together with ſome lands, being given by Roger de Tonie, ſtandard-bearer, of Normandy, to the abbey of Conches, in Normandy, which had been founded by his father, a cell of monks from that monaſtery was ſettled here in

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the reign of Henry II. and continued till the alien priories were ſeized by Edward III. It was given by Richard II. to the Carthuſian priory at Coventry, and by Henry VIII. to King's College. Cambridge.

Henley in Arden, is in a foreſt, near the River Arrow, was once a member of Wotton Waveny, and afterwards of Beldeſert or Beaudeſert, a village joining, where was a caſtle, to which a market was granted by king Stephen, to be held on Tueſday; after which Henley began to be populous. It was burned down about the time of the battle of Eveſham, but recovered itſelf ſoon after. The caſtle has long been deſtroyed. In the reign of Henry VI. here was an hoſpital. The Romans are ſuppoſed to have had a camp at Oldbury, about a mile from Henley. The nuns of Polleſworth, when compelled to leave their abbey, in the reign of William the Conqueror, are ſaid to have retired to this place, and at their return left a cell, with ſome few nuns, ſubordinate to Polleſworth. The manor was granted by Henry VIII. to Charles duke of Suffolk.

Birmingham is ſituated nearly in the centre of the kingdom, and may be conſidered as one of the firſt manufacturing towns in Europe. In 1676, it was not even a market town, and is now not a corporation; nor has it any chartered privileges. Indeed this very circumſtance appears to be one of the firſt advantages enjoyed by the town. Formerly tanning of leather was the principal buſineſs carried on by the people of Birmingham; no appearances of that now remain. Before the Revolution, the manufactures of Birmingham were confined to coarſe iron ware; ſhortly after that period, ſome of the inhabitants obtained a contract for furniſhing a ſupply of fire arms to government; ſoon after the button and buckle trade became extenſive: Birmingham was conveniently ſituated: labour, coals, and neceſſaries of life, were cheap; manufactures were erected upon a general and extenſive ſcale. Whatever could be deſired, either uſeful or ornamental, in the various

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branches discovered by ingenuity or study, the endless variety of buttons, buckles, trinkets, and jewellery, silver and plated; fire-arms, cast-iron work, &c. &c. are all abundantly supplied by Birmingham. Some of the most extensive manufactures in the kingdom are established here. Inland navigations have increased the trade, and will still increase it much more by fresh communications. Even London will receive the manufactures of Birmingham by inland navigations.

It is scarcely fifty years since there was not a single mercantile house which corresponded directly from hence with any foreign country, but furnished their roducts for the supply of those markets through the medium of merchants in London: at this time the principal orders for foreign supply come directly to merchants or manufacturers resident in the town.

The air is exceeding pure, and notwithstanding the disadvantages which must result from its close population, the noxious effluvia of various metallic trades, and, above all, the continual smoke arising from the immense quantity of coals consumed, it is remarked by a very accurate observer on the probability of human existence, (Dr. Price), to be one of the healthiest towns in England. The foundation being a dry, reddish sand, the lowest apartments are perfectly free from damp, and hence it follows that agues, and the numerous tribe of distempers incidental to moist situations, are here unknown. The instances of longevity are strikingly numerous, and every means for the preservation of health has been adopted in this great town, particularly bathing, one of the most extensive and complete set of baths in the kingdom being erected at Lady Well. Almost every artist occupying a separate house, they are spread over a greater extent of surface, and consequently free from the disadvantages so remarkable in other great towns, where the habitations are larger, and every floor occupied by one or more families. The dwellings, however, of the merchants, and principal manufacturers, are equal to

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those of the same rank in any part of the kingdom; and some streets would even do honour to the capital.

Birmingham has two parish churches, and four chapels of ease. Of the former St. Philip's is justly admired for the beauty of its architecture and situation, being built in a light, elegant style, about seventy years ago. In each steeple is a set of musical chimes, which play every three hours, and a different tune every day in the week. The chapels are all modern, handsome edifices, particularly St. Paul's. There were two Presbyterian meetings, but they were both destroyed in the riots, in July 1791; they are now rebuilding, and a third is in contemplation. There are also three meetings of Independents, one of Quakers, three of Anabaptists, a Romish chapel, Methodist meeting-houses, and a Jewish synagogue.

Amongst the charitable endowments must be ranked the general hospital. This is a large and convenient edifice, erected on the edge of the town, at above 7000l. expence, voluntarily subscribed, as is its present support, amounting to about 1000l. per annum, in which upwards of seventy patients are accommodated weekly upon an average, and a greater number are relieved out of the house. There is a weekly market on Thursdays, which is plentifully supplied from the country with every kind of provision, and well stored with live cattle of all kinds.

The following comparison will place in a very striking light the rapid increase of population in Birmingham, within a century: in 1688, the sum disbursed for the poor was 308l. 17s. 9½. From Easter 1786, to Easter 1787, 12,429l. 9s. 11½d. and nearly the same for the preceding seven years. The number of inhabitants is said to be 60,000. At the end of the town, towards Wednesbury, there was an hospital, dedicated to St. Thomas the apostle, for a warden and brethren, founded before the reign of Edward I.

At Soho, in Staffordshire, there are the most extensive manufactories in the kingdom, carried on by

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Mr. Bolton. The premiſes conſiſt of four ſquares, with connecting angles, or rather ſtreets of ſhops, warehouſes, &c. capable of employing a thouſand workmen, in all the varieties of buttons, buckles, &c. &c. The new copper coinage of the nation is the manufacture of this gentleman. Near Soho, is the manufacture of painted glaſs, by Mr. Eggington.

Wedneſbury, or Wedgebury, is a very ancient town, and ſaid to have been fortified by Ethelfleda, lady of the Mercians, againſt the Danes, in the reign of Edward the Elder; notwithſtanding, it was in Leland's time reduced to a village, but noted for its coals. And in the pariſh is dug that ſort of iron ore called blood metal, employed in the manufacture of nails, horſe-ſhoes, hammers, axes, and all ſorts of heavy tools. The principal manufactures are guns, coach-ſprings, iron axes, ſaws, trowels, edge-tools, bridle-bits, ſtirrups, nails, hinges, wood-ſcrews, and caſt-iron goods, with ſome trade in enamel. There are iron-forges, in one of which the iron is ſmelted from the ore. Here is a weekly market on Wedneſday.

At Bradley Moor, two miles from Wedneſbury, are the extenſive works of Mr. Wilkinſon.

At Weſt Bromwich, ſouth from Wedneſbury, was born the gigantic porter of James I. William Parſons, who is ſaid to have been able to take up two of the ſtouteſt of the yeomen of the guard, one under each arm, and walk with them, apparently unconcerned. A bas relief of this Parſons, accompanied by Hudſon, the dwarf, is fixed in the front of a houſe, near the end of Bagnio-court, Newgate-ſtreet, probably as a ſign. At Sandwell, in this pariſh, towards the latter end of the reign of Henry II. or beginning of the reign of Richard I. William, ſon of Guy de Oph, or Offiney, founded, in the hermitage of Bromwich, near the well called Sandwell, a priory of Benedictine monks, which was given to Cardinal Wolſey.

Wolverhampton is a large manufacturing town, ſituated on the navigable canal which has a communi-

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cation with all the great rivers of the kingdom. The parish is near thirty miles in circumference, and contains seventeen populous villages. There are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. The manufactures carried on in this town are locks, buckles, steel toys, japan ware, &c. Here are the most ingenious lock-smiths in England; their locks are made in brass, or iron boxes, curiously polished. When they make six, eight, or more in a suit, as they are bespoke, they will order the keys so that neither of them shall open each others lock, but one master key shall open all. By this means, when the locks are set on, and the inferior keys kept by distinct servants, neither of them can come at each other's charge, yet the master can come at them all; besides, the master turning his key in any of his servants locks but once extraordinary, the servants themselves cannot come at their charge; and if they attempt it, the key will only run round, and hurt nothing. Some of the iron work is made in the town, but the chief part of it by the farmers for several miles round; for in this country every farm has at least one forge; so that thence they bring all their work to market, where the great tradesmen buy it up, and send it to London, from whence it is exported all over Europe. The town is built on rising ground. There are at present two churches, St. Peter's and St. John's. St. Peter's has a lofty square tower, and eight bells, with chimes; also an organ. This church is collegiate.

An ancient monastery was founded, or amply endowed, by a lady called Wulfruna, in the year 996, which at the Conquest was in possession of secular canons. William Rufus gave this church to Sampson bishop of Worcester, who settled it on the prior and convent of his own cathedral; and they held it till the reign of king Stephen, when it was taken from them by Roger bishop of Salisbury. Shortly after it was given by the king to the bishop of Chester, and the church of Litchfield; and it was again in the hands of

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ſecular canons, till the famous Petrus Bleſenſis, who was dean, reſigned it into the hands of Hubert archbiſhop of Canterbury, that he might build an abbey for monks, of the Ciſtertian order, which, however, ſeems never to have been done, for the ſecular canons were in poſſeſſion not long after, and continued ſo. This church was accounted one of the king's free chapels, and with the collation of prebendaries was annexed to the deanery of Windſor. In the reign of Edward VI. the college and prebends were granted to the duke of Northumberland, but theſe coming again to the crown, by the duke's attainder, the deanery and prebends were refounded by Mary, and further confirmed by James I. who made the celebrated Marcus Antonius de Dominis archbiſhop of Spalatro, and dean of Windſor, prebendary and dean of Wolverhampton, and preſented ſeven other clergymen, among whom were Joſeph Hall, Gabriel Goodman, and doctor Thomas Goad, to the other ſeven prebends, Hatherton, Wilnall, Fetherſtone, Halton, Monmore, Stonewall, alias Kinewaſton, and Wobaſton. In the year 1394, Clement Luſon, and William Waterfall, obtained the king's licence to build an hoſpital for a prieſt and ſix poor men.

Three miles ſouth from Wolverhampton, in the road to Dudley, is Sedgeley, a manufacturing village, in which two thouſand perſons are employed in coarſe iron goods. In the pariſh a fat ſhining coal is dug, which burns with a bright flame into white aſhes. About ſix miles ſouth-weſt from Wolverhampton, near Seiſdon, is Apewood, or Abbots Caſtle, an ancient fortification, on a lofty, round promontory, with a ſteep ridge for a mile together, with hollows cut in the ground, ſuppoſed for tents. The hills at each end appear like baſtions. Two miles north-eaſt from Wolverhampton, is Wednesfield, where, in the year 911, the Danes were defeated in a pitched battle, by Edward the Elder, when two of their kings, two earls, and nine other chiefs were killed.

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Eſſingdon, two miles north from Wednesfield, was held of the manor of Hilton, near Penkridge, by the ſingular tenure of driving a goose three times round the fire blown by Jack of Hilton, a little braſs image, operating like a bellows. Both manors becoming the property of Mr. Vernon, the cuſtom was dropped. At Tettenhall was a collegiate church or royal free chapel before the Conqueſt, which was granted by Edw. VI. to Walter Wrotteſley. Edward the Elder defeated the Danes here in the year 907 or 911.

A mile north-weſt is Wrotteſley, in which are the veſtiges of many ſtreets, like a city, running different ways; large hinges have been found here, and ſtones ſquared, with many antiquities of various kinds. The whole covers a circuit of about four miles, and ſtones of vaſt bigneſs have been found thereabouts. It is ſaid that one of theſe made one hundred loads; and another, after ten loads had been hewn off, required thirty-ſix yoke of oxen to draw it; and made a great ciſtern in a malt houſe, which would wet thirty-ſeven ſtrikes of barley at one time.

Shiffnal is a town of little note; in the church is an inſcription, telling that William Wakely was baptiſed at Idſal, alias Shiffnal, on the firſt of May 1591, and buried at Adbaſton, November 28, 1714; his age being 124: he lived in the reign of eight kings and queens: viz. Elizabeth, James I. Charles I. and II. James II. William and Mary, Anne, and George I. Here is a ſmall charity ſchool, and a market on Tueſday. There are extenſive coal-works in the neighbourhood.

Seven miles weſt from Shiffnal is Wellington, near the Wrekin, with a weekly market on Thurſday. The church has been new built within a few years, ſupported with caſt-iron pillars, and the window frames of the ſame materials. At this place, Charles I. aſſembled his army in the beginning of the civil wars, and made a proteſtation, that if he conquered, he would maintain the liberties of the people, and freedom of parliament, and the rights of the church. In the neighbourhood are quarries of limeſtone, and mines of coal, and iron

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ore, and two furnaces worked by ſteam, one ſuppoſed to be the largeſt in England.

Three miles north from Wellington is Kynardſey, of which Mr. Plaxton, ſixth rector from the time of Henry III. gives this account to the Royal Society, 1673. He found a great many aged people in the pariſh; and obſerved, that every ſixth perſon was ſixty years old and upwards, ſome eighty-five, others ninety; yet the town was ſurrounded by a large moraſs, overflowed in winter, and inacceſſible by any arable land in winter, whence it had the name of Kinard's Eye, or Iſland. Three miles ſouth-weſt from Wellington, at Charlton, was formerly a caſtle, belonging to the Charltons, lords of Powis. At Wombridge, or Ombridge, two miles eaſt from Wellington, was a priory of black canons, founded by William Fitz-Alan, in the reign of Henry I.

Three miles eaſt from Shiffnal, is Tong, anciently Toang, where is an ancient ſeat called Tong Caſtle, new built of brick by Sir Henry Vernon, who died in the year 1515, now the ſeat of Mrs. Durant. Tong, before the conqueſt, belonged to Morcar Earl of Northumberland. The church was made collegiate for a warden, four prieſts, and thirteen poor people, by Dame Iſabella Penkridge, and others, in the year 1440. Moſt of the eſtate was granted to Sir Richard Manners. In the church are ſome monuments of the Pembridges, Stanleys, and Vernons. The great bell is remarkable for its ſize, weighing 48 cwt.

Two miles eaſt of Tong is Boſcobel Houſe, or White Ladies, where the Pendrils lived, who preſerved King Charles II. after Worceſter battle, and famous for the royal oak. The floor of the garret, which is a popiſh chapel (formerly a nunnery in poſſeſſion of the family of Cookſey), being matted, prevents any ſuſpicion of a little cavity with a trap-door over the ſtair-caſe, where the king was hid. His bed was artfully placed behind ſome wainſcot, and ſhut up very cloſe. A deſcendant of the Cookſeys ſtill keeps the gloves and garters which his Majeſty left behind him.

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The ſaid chapel is ſtill ſtanding, and has ſome painted ſaints upon the wall at one end.

A bow-ſhot from the houſe, juſt by an horſe-track paſſing through the wood, ſtood the royal oak, into which the King and Colonel Careleſs climbed, by means of the hen-rooſt ladder, when they thought it no longer ſafe to ſtay in the houſe, the family reaching them victuals with the nut-hook. It happened, as the people relate it, that whilſt the King and the colonel were in the tree, a party of the enemy's horſe (ſent to ſearch the houſe) came whiſtling and talking along this road; and, when they were juſt under the tree, an owl flew out of a neighbouring tree, and hovered along the ground, as if her wings were broken, which the ſoldiers merrily purſued.

The remains of the oak were fenced in by Baſil Fitzherbert, eſq. with a brick wall, and the following inſcription in gold letters, cut in a blue ſtone over the gate:

Felicis. arborē, quā in affitū
Potentiſs. regis Caī 2di Deus Op. Max.
Per quem reges regnāt hic creſcere
Voluit, tam in perpet. rei tantæ
Memoriā quam in ſpecimen firmæ
In reges fidei, muro cinctam
Poſteris cōmendant Baſilius
& Jana Fitzherbert.
Quercus amica Jovi.

Which may be thus tranſlated:

Baſil and Jane Fitzherbert recommend to Poſterity this moſt fortunate tree, which the All-gracious and All-mighty God, by whom Kings reign, ordained here to grow, to be the aſylum of the moſt Potent Prince King Charles II. and have begirt it with a Wall, as well in perpetual Remembrance of ſo great an Event, as a Teſtimony of their firm Allegiance to Kings.

—The Oak belov'd by Jove.

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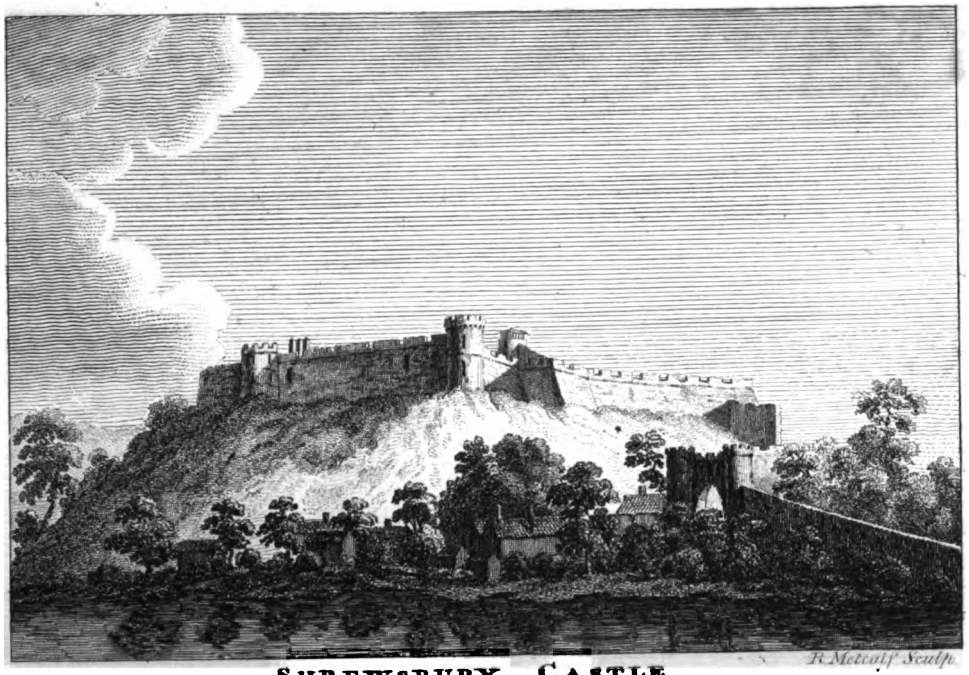

R. Metcalf Sculp.

SHREWSBURY CASTLE

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Which remained till the year 1784, when, by ſome ill-diſpoſed perſons, the tree was broken and the wall thrown down. The ruins of White Ladies are conſiderable. This was a covenant of Ciſtertian nuns, as early as the reign of Richard I. or King John, and afterwards the ſeat of Mr. Giffard, where King Charles was concealed till he could eſcape to France. Oaken Gates is celebrated for its coal-mines.

Shrewſbury is a large and handſome town, ſituated on a peninſula, formed by a turn of the Severn which ſurround it towards the eaſt, ſouth, and weſt. It is ſaid to have been built by the Britons on the ruins of a more ancient city, called Uriconium. In the time of King Alfred it was called a city. In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor here was a mint. Roger de Montgomery, to whom it fell by gift from the Conqueror, built a caſtle on a riſing cliff facing the north, for which purpoſe he pulled down near fifty houſes; and his ſon Robert, revolting from Henry I. walled round the ſide where it is not defended by the river. The caſtle was defended by William Fitz-Alan, for the Empreſs Matilda, againſt King Stephen, who made himſelf maſter of it by aſſault. Only one part, with two round towers, remains, and the walls on the north-eaſt. The inſide is cleared from buildings, and the keep made a garden with a beautiful view. The town walls, on the ſouth-eaſt ſides, are kept in good repair, and form pleaſant walks; thoſe on the north-weſt ſide are entirely covered with houſes. The ſtreets are ſpacious, but irregularly built, and ſome ſteep.

In the early Norman times Shrewſbury was ſufficiently inhabited and frequented. According to the ſurvey of England, it paid a yearly tax of 71. 16s. 10d. and had 252 citizens, of whom twelve were bound to keep guard before the kings of England when they were in this city, and as many to attend them when they went a hunting. In the reign of Henry III. it was burnt by the Welch. In the reign of Edward I. a parliament was held here, and another in the reign

of Richard II. In the year 1403, a bloody battle was fought near this town, in a place called Battlefield, between Henry IV. and Percy, surnamed Hotspur, in which the former proved victorious. Percy was slain; and, on both sides, upwards of 2000 gentlemen were left dead on the field. In the year 1551 the sweating sickness, which proved so fatal through the whole kingdom, is said to have made its appearance first in this town.

Shrewsbury was eminent for its loyalty to Charles I. who, after setting up his standard at Nottingham, and finding no encouragement there, removed to Shrewsbury, being invited by the gentry of the town and country round; where he was received with such a general affection and hearty zeal, that his Majesty recovered himself from the discouragement of his first step at Nottingham, and raised and completed a strong army in less time than could be imagined; insomuch, that, to the surprize of the parliament, and, indeed, of all the world, he was in the field before them, and advanced upon them so fast, that he met them two thirds on his way to London, and gave them battle at Edgehill, near Banbury. But the fate of the war turning afterwards against the king, the weight of it fell heavy upon this town, and almost ruined it. But they are now fully recovered, and it is one of the most flourishing towns in England.

The market days for corn, cattle, and provisions, are Wednesdays and Saturdays; and every Thursday is the market for Welch cottons, friezes, and flannels, of which here are sold as much as come to 1000l. a week, one with another. The magistracy consists of a mayor, recorder, steward, town clerk, twenty-four aldermen, and forty-eight common-council-men, who have their sword-bearer, three serjeants at mace, and other inferior officers. The corporation has a power of trying causes within itself, even such as are capital, except for high treason. Shrewsbury sends two members to the British parliament. There are about 2,000 houses, and 12,000

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inhabitants in Shrewſbury. About twenty veſſels are conſtantly employed on the river Severn, between Shrewſbury, Glouceſter, and Briſtol.

Elfleda, the famous queen or princeſs of Mercia is ſaid to have founded a collegiate church in this town to the honour of St. Alemund, ſon of Alured King of Northumberland (who was killed in the year 800, and was buried firſt at Lilleſhull, or at Whitchurch, and afterwards removed to Derby. This church was amply endowed by King Edgar for the maintenance of ten prebendaries. And ſo it continued till the reign of King Stephen, when Richard de Balmeis, the dean, having obtained leave of the king and the pope, conveyed the church, and all the lands thereunto belonging to a monaſtery of regular canons, erected in the wood of Lilleſhull, which was one of the prebends of this church. In the year 1083, an abbey was founded for Benedictine monks, brought from Seez, in Normandy, by Roger de Montgomery Earl of Arundel and Shrewſbury, and his wife Adeliza. The ſite of which was granted to Edward Watſon and Henry Herdſon.

The pariſh church of St. Mary was formerly collegiate, and in Leland's time had a dean and nine prebendaries. Great part of the lands and tithes were given by Edward VI. to the grammar ſchool founded here, but the ſite and dean's houſe were granted to Robert Reeve, and George Cotton. The church of St. Chad was likewiſe collegiate as early as William the Conqueror: In it were a dean and ten prebendaries under the patronage of the Biſhop of Lincoln. St. Michael's was a collegiate church or royal free chapel in the caſtle, and was granted by Henry I. to the college at Battlefield. St. Julian was a royal free chapel, at length annexed to St. Michael's. Without the town in the eaſt ſuburbs St. Giles's hoſpital for leprous and infirm people, was founded as early as the reign of Henry II. On the bank of the Severn, ſtood the houſe of grey friars, founded by Hawiſe, wife of Charleton Lord of Powys, in the reign of Henry III.

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which at the Diſſolution was granted to Richard Andrews, and Nicholas Temple, to whom alſo was given the houſe of black friars, founded by the Lady Geneville, a little without the wall, at the end of Marwell-ſtreet; and the houſe of Auguſtine friars, founded by the Staffords, a little beneath the Welch bridge, on the weſt ſide of the town. In the weſt ſuburb, called Frankeville, was an hoſpital dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, in the reign of Edward II. with a free chapel annexed to it, dedicated to St George. At Shrewſbury likewiſe was an hoſpital, dedicated to St. Chad, maintained by the mercers or clothiers; and at the weſt end of St. Mary's church, was an hoſpital, founded by Degory Walter, merchant of the place.

On the ſpot called Battlefield, four miles from Shrewſbury, where the brave Percy fell, the king, or rather Roger Ive, clerk, founded a ſmall college for a maſter and five ſecular canons, with an hoſpital for poor people. About a mile and an half to the ſouth is Hughmond, where an abbey of Auguſtine canons regular, was founded by William Fitz-Alan, of Clun, in the year 1110, the ſite of which was granted to Edmund Littleton. Four miles north from Battlefield, lies Morton Corbet, where are the remains of a caſtle, which, being uſed as a garriſon by King Charles I. was ſo much ruined, that little beſides the outer walls remain. Two miles weſt from Mountford Bridge is Shrewarden, where there was a caſtle which belonged to John Fitz-Alan of Clun, father of the firſt Earl of Arundel. There was another caſtle, now belonging to Lord Clive, but the remains of both are ſmall.

Two miles ſouth from Felton, was Knocking Caſtle, belonging to the Stranges, created Baron Strange of Knocking. The Stranges were originally deſcended from a duke of Bretagne, and came over to England in the reign of the Conqueror. They built a caſtle here in the reign of Henry III. The family failed in the reign of Edward IV. the laſt John leaving a daughter, who,

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in her own right, brought the barony of Strange to the ſon of the Earl of Derby.

Oſweſtry, or Oſwaldſtre, i. e. Oſwald's croſs, is a very ancient town, and is ſaid to owe its name to Oſwald, king of Northumberland, who was killed here in a battle with Penda, king of Mercia; having before that time been called Maſerfield: it was anciently ſurrounded with walls, ſtrengthened with towers, and towards the north was a caſtle, which has long been a heap of ruins. The town is a place of ſome trade, and is governed by a mayor and aldermen; there are about 500 houſes, and upwards of 2,000 inhabitants: the town gates are all down, and but little veſtiges of the walls are to be ſeen.

In the year 1216, on the refuſal of Llewellyn Prince of Wales to march his troops againſt the Dauphin of France, who had invaded England, King John ſet fire to the town. It was likewiſe deſtroyed by Llewellyn, in the year 1233. The market is on Wedneſday. Within a mile of the town a large houſe was erected for the poor of Oſweſtry and eleven other neighbouring pariſhes. Leland tells us, that the church was formerly the chapel of a monaſtery. A canal which forms a communication from the Severn to the Dee and Merſey paſſes near the town.

Two miles eaſt from Oſweſtry, is Whittington, where are the remains of a caſtle anciently belonging to the Fitz-Warrens. It had once a market, now loſt. At Halſtone, a mile eaſt from Whittington, there was a preceptory of knights templars, and afterwards of the knights hoſpitallers; granted by Queen Elizabeth to William Horne. Near Oſweſtry is Hen-Dinas, or the Old City, an ancient ſtrong fortification, which, according to tradition, was the laſt retreat of the Britons. About a mile weſt from Chirk is an ancient caſtle built by Roger Mortimer, in the thirteenth century: the outward walls and large round towers remain; but the principal rooms are fitted up in the modern ſtyle by Mr. Myddleton.

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Llangollen is a poor town, beautifully ſituated in the midſt of mountains, rocks, woods, and torrents: it has a market on Saturday. Near it are the ruins of Caſtle Dinas-Bran; the ſummit of the mountain on which it was built, ſeems to have had, according to hiſtory, ſome fortifications from the remoteſt times. A tradition is current, that a caſtle was deſtroyed here by fire ſo early as in the tenth century. The few arches which remain are pointed, and probably no older than the time of Gryffydd ap Madoc, who ſided with Henry III. and fortified himſelf on this lofty ſpot, ſo that he remained impregnable againſt the efforts of the Welch prince.

The caſtle occupied the whole of the mountain, about 300 feet in length and 150 in breadth. There are two wells conſtantly ſupplied with water within reach of the arm, ſupplied probably from the adjacent mountains of Gliſſeg, which range for three or four miles. The declivity of Dinas-Bran is each way exceedingly ſteep, and cannot be approached the beſt way on horſe-back, nearer than a quarter of a mile, within which ſpace the caſtle was defended by a long and deep entrenchment of earth; while immediately under the walls was a large and deep foſſe, hollowed out of the ſolid rock. The two entrances were by draw-bridges.

The bridge of Llangollen conſiſts of four irregular arches of ſtone, all pointed. It is ſaid to have been built by a biſhop of St. Aſaph, about the year 1400. A date appears on the parapet 1656, when repaired.

Five miles north-weſt from Llangollen, is Valle Crucis, founded about the year 1200, by Madoc ap Griffith Maylor Prince of Powis, now belonging to the Lloyds of Trevor-hall. Some pretend it obtained its name from a preſent of a piece of the true croſs made by the monks of this houſe to King Edward I. though ſuch preſents were commonly made to, than from religious houſes. Others, among whom is Camden, derive its name from the figure of its buildings;

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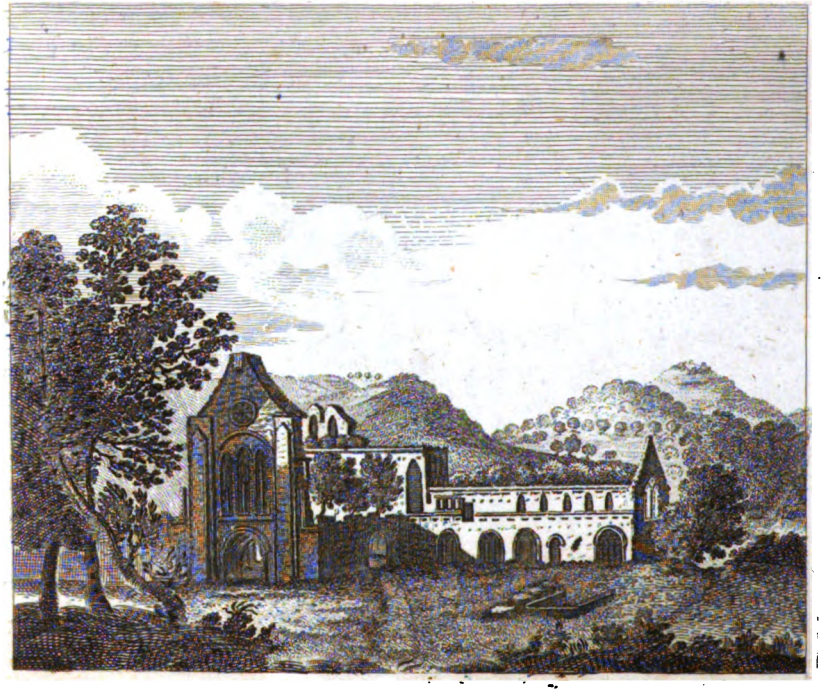

VALLE CRUCIS ABBEY

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which is extended in the form of a croſs. On theſe buildings are divers characters, many of them ſo defaced as to be illegible. The weſt window is a fine piece of architecture. In this monaſtery was buried Gryffydh Lord of Bromfield, who, according to Caradoc, died about the year 1268. He was probably ſon to the founder.

Corwen is a ſmall town ſituated at the foot of the Berwyn hills, on the right bank of the Dee, and celebrated in the ſongs of the Welch bards for being the rendezvous of the Welch army under Owen Gwynned, who here ſtopped the invaſion of Henry II. in the year 1165. The place of the encampment is diſtinguiſhed by a mound of earth, and the ſite of the tents from the church ſouthward to the village of Cynwyd. On the ſouth ſide of the church a very rude croſs is cut, and ſhewn to ſtrangers as the ſword of Owen Glendower; and there is a very curious croſs in the churchyard. Cynwyd was the place where the great men of the neighbourhood met to ſettle their manorial claims.

About four miles ſouth-ſouth-weſt from Corwen is Llan-Derfel, once remarkable for a wooden image of St. Derfel Gadarn, the object of much ſuperſtition. The Welch had a prophecy that it would ſet a whole foreſt on fire; whether to complete or deſtroy the prophecy, it was brought to London in the year 1538, and was uſed as part of the fuel which conſumed Foreſt the friar, at Smithfield, for denying the pope's ſupremacy. Thus the prophecy was fulfilled, the image burned, and the foreſt conſumed.

Llanrwſt is a ſmall town on the right ſide of the river Conway, with a good bridge acroſs, built by Inigo Jones. It has a free-ſchool, and a weekly market on Tueſday. In the river Wennel, which joins the Conway a little below the town is a beautiful and romantic cataract.

Three miles north from Llanrwſt is Mainan or Maenen, where an abbey was founded by Edward I, to which he removed the monks of Aberconway, in the year 1289. The ſite was granted to Eliſæus Wynne.

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A large outbuilding built of the materials is now remaining.

Three miles south-east from Llanrwst, is Gwytherin, where St. Winifred is said to have been buried, and a chapel founded to her memory on the south side of the church, now destroyed. Here was likewise a convent of nuns. Near Gwyddelwern, four miles North from Corwen, is a place called Sueth Marchog, where Reginald de Grey and seven knights were surprised by Owen Gwynedd.

Aberconway or Conway, is a sea-port, situated at the mouth of the river Conway. It is a town corporate, governed by an alderman and two bailiffs. A great trade was carried on here formerly, but it is now trifling: there is a market on Friday. The present town is small, and does not occupy a third of the ground inclosed within the old walls, which are nearly perfect, and which, together with the castle, were erected by Edward I.

The repeated insurrections of the Welch made the king think it necessary not only to repair several of his castles in Wales, but also to build a town and castle at the mouth of the river Conway, on a spot which had formerly been fortified by Hugh Earl of Chester, in the time of William the Conqueror. The situation of this place made it highly proper for the purpose of bridling the Welch; it commanded the river, and by its vicinity to the strong pass of Penmanmaur, enabled the king's troops to occupy it on the least commotion; thereby securing the road to the mountain of Snowdon, and the Isle of Anglesea.

Here then in the year 1284 King Edward built the castle, and probably about the same time the town of Aberconway. Where the former now stands, was an abbey of Cistertian monks founded by Llewellyn ap Gervas, Prince of Wales, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and all Saints; these monks the king removed to a monastery he had founded at Manham, in Denbighshire, distant from hence about three miles.

Aberconway, or (as it called by some writers) Snow-

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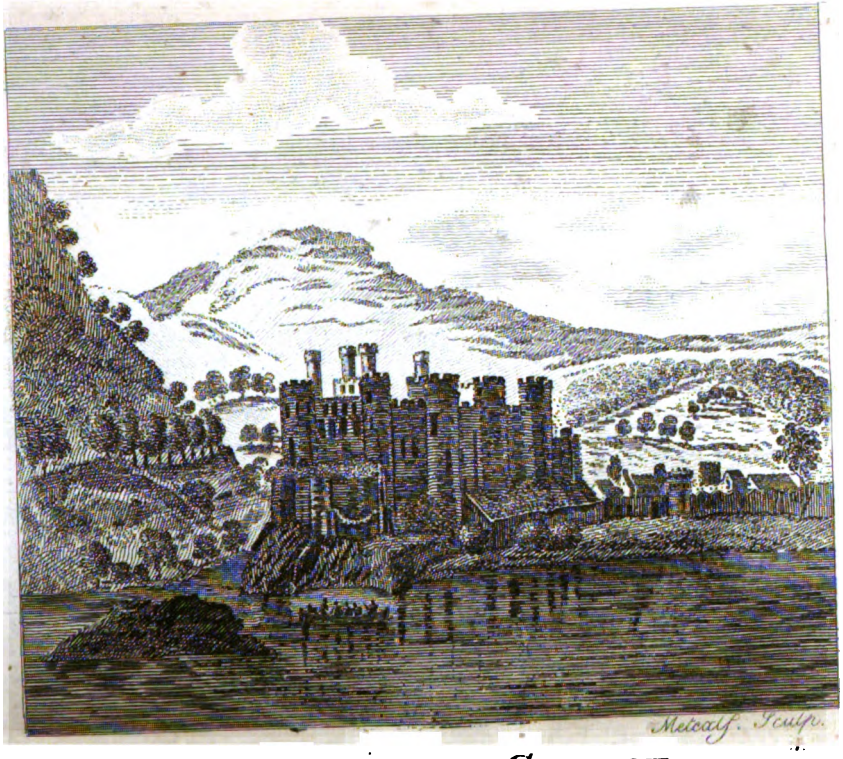

CONWAY CASTLE

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dune caſtle is ſituated in the ſouth-eaſt angle of the town on the weſtern bank, and near the mouth of the river Conway. It ſtands on a ſteep rock, whoſe baſe is at high water waſhed by that river, which is here about the breadth of the Thames at Deptford. Its general figure is irregular, being compoſed of a ſquare, to which on its weſt ſide is joined a pentagon, each of theſe figures forming a court. It was defended by eight large round towers, flanking the ſides and ends. From theſe towers, towards the inſide, iſſued ſlender circular turrets, riſing much above them, conſtructed for the purpoſe of commanding an extenſive proſpect over the adjacent country; towards the land ſide it was ſurrounded by a moat.

The walls, which are embattled, are from twelve to fifteen feet thick, and quite entire, except one tower on the ſouth ſide, whoſe lower part has fallen, owing as is ſaid, to the rock whereon it ſtood giving way. The other part remains whole, and ſeems ſuſpended in the air.

The common entrance is on the ſouth-eaſt ſide, near the eaſt end by a ſteep and winding path where probably there was formerly a flight of ſteps; the paſſage is now almoſt choked up by the fragments and ruins of the inner walls. There was alſo another entrance on the north-ſide near the weſt end; both theſe entrances were covered by an advanced work, protected by ſmall round towers, beyond which, at the weſt-end, was the moat croſſed by means of a drawbridge.

Having ſcrambled up this aſcent, and paſſing through a gate into the inner court or area of the caſtle, the firſt thing that preſents itſelf is a large well, now almoſt filled up with rubbiſh. A little farther on the ſouth ſide is to be ſeen the remains of the great hall, called by the inhabitants a church; it is one hundred and thirty feet in length, thirty-two broad, and thirty high; the walls and window-caſes are entire; the roof, which is deſtroyed, was ſupported by nine arches of ſtone; theſe are ſtill remaining. This hall is not ſtraight, but contains an angle of the pentagon, which is very obtuſe, and has its point cut off by a tower.

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On the eaſt ſide, in one of the towers, is ſhewn a ſmall room called the king's chamber, in which is a Gothic niche finely carved. This is the only part of the caſtle that appears to have been ornamented.

Hither King Richard II. fled on his arrival from Ireland, in the year 1399; and here he agreed with the archbiſhop of Canterbury and the Earl of Northumberland to ſurrender his crown to the Duke of Lancaſter, afterwards King Henry IV. This laid the firſt foundation for thoſe wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter which ſo long deluged England with blood.

The caſtle was repaired and fortified for King Charles I. in the beginning of the civil wars, by Dr. John Williams, Archbiſhop of York, at the king's particular requeſt, ſignified by a letter, dated Oxford, Auguſt the 1ſt, 1643; wherein he promiſed, that the caſtle ſhould remain in the cuſtody of the archbiſhop, or in that of any one he ſhould appoint, until the money expended on theſe works was repaid him. In conſequence of this letter he laid out a conſiderable ſum in repairs; and eſteeming it a place of ſafety, permitted the country-people to bring in their money, writings, and other moſt valuable effects, giving them acknowledgments for their goods ſo depoſited; he then deputed the cuſtody of the caſtle to his nephew, William Hooks, and joined the king at Oxford, who gave him a freſh charge to take care of all North Wales, and particularly of Conway caſtle.

About a year afterwards, Sir John Owen, a colonel in the king's ſervice, obtained of Prince Rupert a commiſſion, appointing him governor of the caſtle: by virtue of this commiſſion he ſurpriſed and took it by force, diſpoſſeſſing the archbiſhop, notwithſtanding the king's poſitive promiſe, and although no part of the money diſburſed had been repaid.

The archbiſhop having in vain applied to the court for redreſs, and being joined by the country people, whoſe goods were there detained, and aſſiſted by one Colonel Mitton, a violent enemy to the royaliſts; they broke open the gates, and entered the caſtle, of which

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Colonel Mitton took poſſeſſion for the parliament, but reſtored to every one their property, that being a condition previouſly ſtipulated by the archbiſhop.

This caſtle gave the titles of baron, viſcount, and earl, to the family of Conway: it now gives that of baron to the deſcendants of Sir Edward Seymour. This ruin is the property of the crown, under which it is held on leaſe by Owen Holland, Eſq. at the annual rent of 6s. 8d. and a diſh of fiſh to Lord Hertford, as often as he paſſes through the town.

The abbey church was made parochial, and the founder Llewellyn, was buried in it; but, on the diſſolution of religious houſes, was removed to Llanrwſt. Here too, according to Powel, was interred in the year 1200, the body of Owen Gwynidd, wrapt up in the habit of a monk, which was in thoſe ſuperſtitious days deemed a coat of mail, proof againſt the claws of Satan, and all his infernal hoſt.

A very rude figure cut in ſtone, (ſays Mr. Pennant) preſerves the memory of Mary, mother to Archbiſhop Williams, who died in childbed of twins, October 10, 1585; and a ſingular epitaph on a Mr. Hookes proves the remarkable fecundity of the family. "Here lyeth the body of Nicholas Hookes, of Conway, gent. who was the forty-firſt child of his father William Hookes, eſq. by Alice his wife, and the father of twenty-ſeven children, who died the 20th day of March, in the year 1637." Beſides this church, Mr. Pennant ſays there are other remains of this abbey ſtill to be ſeen, that is, a long vaulted room of good maſonry, worked with clay, but plaiſtered with lime, and a Saxon door.

The paſs over Penmanmaur was ſome years ſince the object of great dread, and it is not in the power of man to remove all danger, for large fragments of rock frequently fall down from the precipice above and interrupt the way. The perpendicular height of this tremendous hill is ſaid to be 1400 feet above the level of the ſea.

Llandegar church is a ſmall, but neat ſtructure, in the form of a croſs, having a tower in the centre, ſup-

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ported within by four arches, it is situated on an elevated bank, overlooking the river Ogwen, and commands a delightful prospect; but this church is chiefly remarkable for containing the remains of the famous John Williams, Archbishop of York, in the reign of King Charles I. whose memory is here preserved by a mural monument, wherein he is represented in his episcopal dress, kneeling at an altar. The character of this prelate has been differently represented, according to the party by which it was delineated; it may, however, with great impartiality be said, that he appears to have studied the principals of Machiavel more than those of his profession, and that if not a good man, he was at least what by the world is called a great one.

Bangor, though the see of a bishop, is but a small town of one street, about half a mile in length. It is situated about half a mile from the ferry to the Isle of Anglesea. A bishopric is supposed to have been erected before the middle of the sixth century, by Malgwyn or Malgo Conar, Prince of North Wales, and Deiniel, or Daniel, son of Dionthus, Abbot of Bangor, in Flintshire, who had founded a college or monastery, was made the first bishop. We have little account of the monastery afterwards, and but a slender one of the bishops till the year 1039, after which time there seems to have been a regular succession, though by reason of the wars they have not all had a quiet enjoyment.

There are now belonging to the cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Daniel, a bishop, dean, archdeacon, treasurer, and two prebendaries, endowed; a precentor, chancellor, and three canons not endowed; two vicars-choral, an organist, lay-clerks, choristers, and other officers. At, or near the town, was a house of friars preachers, as early as the year 1276, which being probably enlarged or rebuilt by Tudor ap Gronow Lord of Penmynydd and Tre Castle, about the year 1299, he is generally esteemed the founder. It was granted by Edward VI. to Thomas Brown and

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William Breton, and converted into a free ſchool by the truſtees of Dr. Jeffery Glyn, in the year 1557.

About two miles to the ſouth-weſt is Penrhyn, a new port on the Menai, from whence great quantities of ſlate are exported: here is the ſeat of Pennant Lord Penrhyn, built on the ſite of a palace which belonged to Roderic Mwlawynog Prince of Wales, in the year 720; and lately repaired by the noble owner. In this houſe the drinking horn of Piers Gryffyd, a naval officer who fought againſt the Spaniſh armada, is ſtill preſerved.

Cerngyborth, in the pariſh of Llandiſilion, on the Angleſea ſide of the Menai, is the ſpot where Archbiſhop Baldwin, with his aſſiſtants, ſolicited the contributions of the iſlanders for the cruſade. Seven miles from Llangefni is Dulas, a ſmall ſea-port, ſituated in a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland. Not far from Dulas is St. Elian, a ſaint much reſorted to of old times by pilgrims. At Bodedern is a very large double cromlech.

Ten miles north from Llangefni is Amlwch, a ſea-port in the north-eaſtern corner of Angleſey, originally nothing more than a ſmall fiſhing town; its preſent conſequence ariſes entirely from the connection it has with the great copper-mines in its neighbourhood, which have within five-and-thirty years increaſed its population from two hundred to five thouſand. Of theſe, by far the greater part conſiſts of the families of the workmen employed in the mountain and ſmelting-houſes, who amount together to about thirteen hundred. They are a remarkable decent and orderly race of people, the men healthy and ſtrong; the women tall and robuſt, with fine handſome countenances.

The port of Amlwch is an excavation out of the ſolid rock, ſufficiently large to receive thirty veſſels of two hundred tons burden, made at the expence of the Angleſea Copper Companies for the convenience of their ſhipping. At high water, veſſels of the above-mentioned tonnage can lie cloſe to the quay, and re-

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ceive the ore or metal for exportation, but when the ebb takes place the port is dry.

The Paris mountain which meaſures a mile in length and half a mile over, riſes to the ſouth-eaſt of the town at ſomething leſs than two miles from it. Its appearance is waſte, wild, and barren in the extreme, not a veſtige of green is ſeen on its parched and ſcarified ſurface, all vegetation being precluded by the ſulphureous fumes which ariſe from the roaſting heaps and ſmelting-houſes, and extend their deſtructive effects for miles around.

Various are the opinions as to the origin of its name; but etymologiſts will, perhaps, give a preference to that which derives it from the ancient Celtic word *praas*, braſs, or precious metal. The adoption of this opinion, however, naturally leads to the idea that the riches of this mountain were known to and extracted by the ancient Britiſh; nor ſhould we probably be far from the truth were we to admit this ſuppoſition.

In the year 1762, one Alexander Frazier came into Angleſey in ſearch of mines. He viſited Paris mountain; called on Sir Nicholas Bayley, and gave him ſo flattering an account of the proſpect as induced him to make a trial, and ſink ſhafts: ore was diſcovered; but before any quantity could be gotten, the mines were overpowered with water.

In about two years after Meſſrs. Roe and Co. of Macclesfield, applied to Sir Nicholas for a leaſe of Penrhyn-ddu mine in Caernarvonſhire, with which they were much againſt their wills, compelled to take a leaſe of part of this mountain, and to carry on a level, and make a fair trial. The trial was accordingly made, ore was diſcovered, but the expences overbalanced the profits. They continued working to great loſs, and at length determined to give the affair up. They gave their agent orders for that purpoſe; but he, as a final attempt, divided his men in ten ſeveral companies of three or four in a partnerſhip, and let them ſink ſhafts in various places, about eight hundred yards eaſtward

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of a place called the Golden Venture, on a preſumption that a ſpring which iſſued from near the place, muſt come from a body of mineral.

His conjecture was right; for in leſs than two days they met with, at the depth of ſeven feet from the ſurface, the ſolid mineral, which proved to be that vaſt body which has ſince been worked to ſuch advantage. The day that this diſcovery was made, was March 2, 1768, which has ever ſince been obſerved as a feſtival by the miners. Soon after this diſcovery, another adventure was begun by the Reverend Mr. Edward Hughes, owner of part of the mountain, in right of his wife, Mary Lewis, of Llys-Dinas.

This valuable eſtate is divided between the Earl of Uxbridge, ſon of the late Sir Nicholas Bayley, the Reverend Mr. Hughes, who, about thirty years ſince, lived upon a ſmall curacy in the eaſtern corner of Angleſea, and Mr. Williams, formerly an attorney in North Wales.

The wonders of this abyſs are not concealed by a ſuperficial cruſt of earth, but all is open to the day. The bowels of the mountain are literally torn out, and the mighty ruin lies expoſed to the eye. Standing on the edge of the excavation, the ſpectator beholds an awful range of huge caverns, profound hollows, ſtupendous arches, gloomy paſſages, and enormous maſſes of rock not improperly compared to the cave of Cacus, after Hercules had expoſed the ſecret receſſes of his ſubterraneous retreat to the light of the ſun. The minerals which this vaſt bed contains, are as follows:

1. The yellow ſulphurated copper ore.
2. Native copper, rarely found, and in ſmall quantities.
3. Sulphate of copper, both cryſtallized and in ſolution.
4. Sulphate of lead, containing a conſiderable proportion of ſilver.
5. Black ore, containing copper mixed with galena, calamine, and a ſmall quantity of ſilver.
6. Native ſulphur.

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Holyhead ſtands on a peninſula at the weſtern extremity of the Iſle of Angleſea. It is by the natives called Caer Gwyby, on account of St. Gybi, or Kybi, a holy man who lived here about the year 380. The town is one long ſtreet, chiefly conſiſting of public houſes for the accommodation of paſſengers coming from, and going to, Ireland: hence being the ſhorteſt, as well as ſafeſt paſſage to Dublin, and alſo the place at which the packets are ſtationed.

The church-yard is ſituated on a rock cloſe to the ſea, at the bottom of the harbour, which is here at low water almoſt dry. It is a quadrangle of two hundred and twenty feet, by an hundred and thirty. Three ſides are encloſed by ſtrong walls ſeventeen feet high, and ſix thick. The fourth ſide is nearly open to the ſea, having only a parapet, but is defended by ſteep rocks. At each corner of the wall is an oval tower.

The entrance into this area is through a rude ſtone gate, the maſonry of which, and alſo of the walls and towers, is by Mr. Pennant ſaid "to be evidently Roman. Along the walls (adds he) are two rows of round holes, about four inches in diameter, which penetrate them; they are like thoſe of Segontium (Caernarvon), and nicely plaiſtered within. Some writers ſay the church-yard was fortified by Caſwallon Llawhir, or Caſwallon the Long-handed, about the year 440, who was ſent by his father Einan Urdd, to fight the Iriſh Picts, who a little before had invaded the iſland, in which expedition he himſelf ſlew Sirigi, their general.

The church is dedicated to St. Kybi. It is a handſome embattled edifice, built in the form of a croſs; the inſide of the porch, and the outſide part of the tranſept, are rudely ornamented with groteſque figures: on the outſide of the laſt is a dragon, a man leading a bear with a rope, or, as ſome ſuppoſe it, Balaam and his aſs, with other ſhapeleſs ſculptures.

St. Kybi is ſaid to have founded a ſmall monaſtery here about the year 380. Maelgwyn Gwynedd, who began his reign about the year 580, is ſaid to have

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founded a college here.' This prince was ſtyled Draco Inſularis; perhaps the dragon engraven on the church may allude to him. Others aſſert, that the founder of this college was Hwfa ap Cynddelw, pronounced in Engliſh Hoofa ap Cyndeloo, lord of Lys Lliven in this iſland, and one of the fifteen tribes who lived in the time of Griffith ap Conan, prince of North Wales, and Owen his ſon, that is, about the former part of the twelfth century; it was certainly in being before the year 1291, becauſe rated in the Lincoln taxation. The head of this college was called Pendas, or Pencolas, and was one of the three ſpiritual lords of Angleſea; the archdeacon of the iſle, and the abbot of Penmon, were the two others. After the Diſſolution it became the property of Rice Gwyne, Eſq. who, in the year 1648, beſtowed it on Jeſus College, Oxford, the great tythes for the maintenance of two fellows and as many ſcholars; and ſince that time the pariſh has been ſerved by a curate nominated by the college.

On the ſouth ſide of the church is a ſmall building, having its eaſt front included in a large Gothic arch; this is ſaid to have been part of a chapel called Eglwys y Bedd, or the Church of the Grove; and Capel Llan y Dwyddel, or the Chapel of the Iriſhman; becauſe erected over the body of Sirigi, the Iriſh general ſlain by Caſwallon the Long-handed. The remains of this chapel were converted into a public ſchool by Dr. Wynn, who, in the year 1748, left the intereſt of 120l. for the education of ſix boys.

The town is ſmall; but being the ſtation of the Iriſh packet boats, is much reſorted to by the paſſengers; five of theſe boats, ſtout veſſels, well found and manned, ply backwards and forwards between this port and Dublin. Conveniences for bathing, and an aſſembly-room, have been eſtabliſhed; and during the ſeaſon there is a regular market on Saturday.

Seven miles ſouth-eaſt from Holyhead, on a ſmall bay of the ſouth-eaſt coaſt, is Aberfraw, anciently the reſidence of the kings of Venodotia or North Wales. The palace is now converted into a barn.

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London to Beaumaris.

	M.	F.
Aberconway, p. 165. . .	235	7
Aber	9	2
Beaumaris . . .	4	0
In the whole .	249	1

BEAUMARIS is the county town of the Iſle of Angleſea, with a good harbour and anchorage. It is a town corporate, governed by a mayor, bailiffs, &c.; and ſends one member to parliament. A handſome town-hall was erected ſome years ſince by lord Bulkeley.

The caſtle is ſituated at the north-eaſt end of the town. It was built in the year 1295, by Edward I. who changed the name of this place from Bonover to Beaumaris, which in French ſignifies a beautiful marſh. Beaumaris Caſtle covers a conſiderable ſpace, but wants height to give dignity. It conſiſts of an outer ballium, or envelope, ſurrounded with a broad ditch, flanked by ſeveral round towers, and has on the ſouth ſide an advanced work, called the Gunner's Walk.

The eaſt and weſt ſides are built with ſtones of different colours, ſo as to have the appearance of chequers. Within this building ſtands the body of the caſtle, which is nearly ſquare, having a round tower at every angle, and another in the centre of each face. It incloſes an area or court fifty-ſeven yards from north to ſouth, and ſixty from eaſt to weſt; its ſhape an irregular octagon, or rather a ſquare, with the angles canted off. Oppoſite the entrance into this court, or on the north ſide, is the great hall, which meaſures twenty yards in length, from eaſt to weſt, and twelve in depth from north to ſouth. On the eaſt ſide is a handſome chapel, to which there was an aſcent by ſome ſteps, now demoliſhed or taken away. It was arched, and ribbed with

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BUCKINGHAM CASTLE

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pointed interſecting arches. Beneath this chapel is a kind of vault; its floor had marks of being lately digged up. This it ſeems was done in ſearch of treaſure, there being a tradition, that in the troubleſome times much money was hidden here; and a tale is handed down, that a large braſs mortar full of gold was found not many years ago. There is a communication round the buildings of this inner court, by a gallery of two yards broad. In the centre of the area was a draw-well, now filled up with ſtones. Great plenty of July flowers grow about the whole building, and no where elſe in this iſland.

The firſt governor was ſir William Pickmore, a Gaſcon knight, appointed by Edward I. There was a conſtable of the caſtle, and a captain of the town. The firſt had an annual fee of 40l. the laſt of 12l. 3s. 4d.; and the porter of the gate of Beaumaris had 9l. 2s. 6d. Twenty-four ſoldiers were allowed for the guard of the caſtle and town, at 4d. a day each. In the year 1643, Thomas Bulkeley, Eſq. ſoon after created lord Bulkeley, ſucceeded by his ſon colonel Richard Bulkeley, and ſeveral gentlemen of the country held it for the king till June 1646, when it ſurrended on honourable terms to general Mitton, who made captain Evans his deputy-governor. In the year 1653, the annual expence of the garriſon was 703l.

At Llanvaes, near Beaumaris, was a houſe of Franciſcan friars founded by Llewellyn ap Jorwerth, prince of Wales, before the year 1240, in which were buried Joan, daughter of King John, the king of Denmark's ſon, the lord Clifford, and many noblemen ſlain in the Welch wars. It was repaired by Henry V. A ſtone coffin, ſuppoſed to have belonged to the Princeſs Joan, is now a watering trough at a farm called the Friers, about a mile north from Beaumaris.

Four miles weſt from Beaumaris was Glennarch, or Penmon, a priory of black canons, which was deſtroyed by the Danes. Juſt without the town is Baron Hill, the noble ſeat of viſcount Bulkeley, hereditary con-

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ſtable of Beaumaris Caſtle, boaſting one of the fineſt ſituations in Great Britain.

Penmynnyd, four miles weſt from Beaumaris, was the ſeat of Owen Tudor, who married Catharine dowager of Henry V.; and fighting for Henry VI. at Mortimer's Croſs, he was taken and beheaded; his corpſe was interred in the Grey Friars at Hereford. A little to the north is Plas Gwyn, the ſeat of Mr. Panton.

At the end of the Menai Strait, and near the north eaſt extremity of the iſland, is the ſmall iſland of Prieſtholm, much frequented by puffins. On this iſland was a priory of black nuns founded and endowed by Llewellyn ap Jorwerth, prince of North Wales, before the year 1221; granted by Queen Elizabeth to John More.

Twelve miles ſouth from Beaumaris, and five from Caernarvon, is Newburgh, or Newborough; by the Welch called Rhôſſir, or Rhoſvair, the reſidence of one of the princes of Angleſea. It was made a corporation by Edward I. Here is a manufacture of mats and ropes of ſea-weed graſs. Newburgh has a market on Tueſday.

Six miles north-eaſt of Newburgh, oppoſite Bangor at Llandwy, was a houſe of friars minors. The church was a prebend of Bangor, and had large poſſeſſions now ſwallowed up by the ſea. Two miles north from Llandwy is Plas Newydd, a new caſtellated manſion of the earl of Uxbridge. Not far from hence is Porthathwy, the landing place for the Bangor Ferry.

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LANDDWYN PRIORY

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London to Welch Pool, by Shrewſbury.

	M.	F.
Shrewſbury, p. 269.	161	7
Croſs Gates	5	0
Rowton	2	0
Trevnant	5	0
Buttington Bridge	4	0
Welch Pool	2	0
In the whole	179	7

AT Rowton is an ancient caſtle, formerly the property of the Corbets, now the ſeat of Mr. Lyſter. This caſtle was once the property of lord Strange, of Knocking, out of enmity to whom it was burned down by Llewellyn prince of Wales. At Abberbury, two miles ſouth from Rowton, was another caſtle of the Corbets. An abbey of black monks, of the order of Grandmont Limoſin, was founded here by Warine, ſheriff of Shropſhire, and a great warrior againſt the Welch, in the reign of Henry I. It was ſuppreſſed in the reign of Henry VI. as an alien priory; and at the requeſt of archbiſhop Chichely, granted to All Souls College, Oxford.

A little to the ſouth of Trevnant is Winnington, in which pariſh was born Thomas Parr, in the year 1483, who died in the year 1635, at the age of 152 years 9 months and ſome days: he died in London, and was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey.

At Buttington, in the year 894, the Danes under Heſten took their ſtand; and after being reduced to great ſtraits by the generals of Alfred, were compelled to come to an engagement in which they were defeated ſo completely, that few, of them returned to their own country.

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London to Montgomery.

	M.	F.
Shrewſbury, p. 269.	161	7
Lockerton	6	0
Weſtbury, or Weſpry	2	6
Worthen	3	2
Montgomery	11	0
In the whole	184	7

PONTSBURY CHURCH, three miles ſouth-weſt from Weſtbury, before the Reformation was collegiate for a dean and three prebendaries. Between Weſtbury and Pontſbury was Caurſe Caſtle, once the ſeat of the duke of Buckingham.

London to Montgomery, Welch Pool, Caernarvon, and Holyhead.

	M.	F.
Worceſter, p. 216.	112	0
Hallow	2	6
Holt Heath	3	4
Hundred Houſe Inn	4	6
Stockton	2	6
Lyndridge	3	0
Newnham	2	0
Tenbury	3	4
Burford	1	0
Little Hereford	1	6
Brimfield Croſs	1	2
Ludlow	5	0
	143	2

	M.	F.
Brought up	143	2
Onebury	5	0
Newton Whettleſton	2	4
Basford Gate	2	6
Biſhop's Caſtle	4	0
Biſhop's Moat	2	0
Red Court Houſe	2	6
Montgomery	4	0
Forden	3	6
Welch Pool	5	0
Llanvair	18	2
Llanerfil	5	0
Carry up	188	0

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	M.	F.		M.	F.
Brought up	188	0	Brought up	224	4
Cannon's Office .	2	0	Aberglaſlyn Bridge	7	0
Dynaſmouthy, Mer.	7	4	Beddgerlet .	2	0
Dolgelly .	9	0	Bettws . .	6	0
Trawsfynydd .	12	0	Caernarvon .	6	0
Maentwog .	5	0	Bangor Ferry .	9	0
Tan y Bwlch .	1	0	Holyhead .	25	3
	224	4	In the whole .	279	7

A LITTLE to the left of Holt Heath, are the remains of Holt Caſtle, belonging to the Beauchamps. Sir John Beauchamp of Holt, baron of Kidderminſter, is ſaid to have been the firſt peer created by the king's letters patent. Only a tower and ſome walls remain of the caſtle.

At Aſtley, two miles weſt from Hundred Houſe, a priory was founded by R. de Todeni, before the year 1160, a cell to the Benedictine abbey of St. Evroul in Normandy. At Redſtone, in the pariſh of Areley, two miles weſt from Aſtley, is a very high rock near the Severn; where was formerly an hermitage, conſiſting of a chapel, with an altar and other rooms, much frequented. At Areley was born the hiſtorian Lazimon, who wrote the Hiſtory of England, from Brute to Cadwallader. A mile beyond Hundred Houſe is Abberley Lodge, the ſeat of Mr. Bromley.

At Woodbury Hill, a mile ſouth from Hundred Houſe, is an ancient camp of Owen Glendower, ſituated in the pariſh of Great Whitley. Not far from it is Whitley Court, the ſeat of lord Foley.

A mile and half north from Lyndridge is Sodington, a ſeat of the Blounts, which was burned in the civil wars; it was moated round, and approached by four drawbridges.

Tenbury is a well-built town, on the right bank of the Temd, which ſeparates it from Shropſhire, with a communication over a ſtone bridge of ſix arches. It

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has a weekly market on Tuesday, and near it are annual horse-races. To the church of Burford there were formerly three prebends annexed.

Ludlow is a well-built town, and was called by the Welch Dinan, and Lhyftwafoc, i. e. the prince's palace, probably from the caſtle. It ſtands at the confluence of the Temd and Corve; was fortified with walls and towers, and had ſeven gates, alſo a handſome church, with curious painted glaſs. Ludlow is a corporation, governed by bailiffs and burgeſſes; and ſends two members to parliament. It has a market on Monday. Its chief note aroſe from its being the place where court for the marches of Wales was kept; firſt inſtituted by Henry VIII. for the convenience of the Welch, and neighbouring inhabitants. It conſiſted of a lord preſident, ſeveral counſellors, a ſecretary, an attorney, ſolicitor, and four juſtices of the counties of Wales, and was held in the caſtle; but this court becoming a great grievance to the ſubject, was diſſolved by an act of parliament paſſed in the firſt year of King William and Queen Mary.

The caſtle, which is by right the palace of the prince of Wales, was built by Roger de Montgomery ſoon after the Conqueſt, all the country thereabouts having been given him by the conqueror. Its walls by ſome are ſaid to have formerly been a mile in compaſs; but Leland in this meaſure, includes thoſe of the town. This caſtle was ſeized by Henry I. its owner Robert de Beleſme, ſon of Roger de Montgomery, having joined the party of Robert de Curthoſe againſt that king. It remained in the poſſeſſion of the crown at the acceſſion of king Stephen, but was nevertheleſs garriſoned, and held out againſt him by Gervaſe Paganel, during the conteſt with the Empreſs Maud.

Stephen beſieged, and, as ſome write, took it in the year 1139; but others aſſert, he was obliged to raiſe the ſiege. In one of the attacks Prince Henry, ſon of David king of Scots, newly created earl of Northumberland, raſhly approaching too near the walls, was ſnatched from his horſe by a kind of grap-

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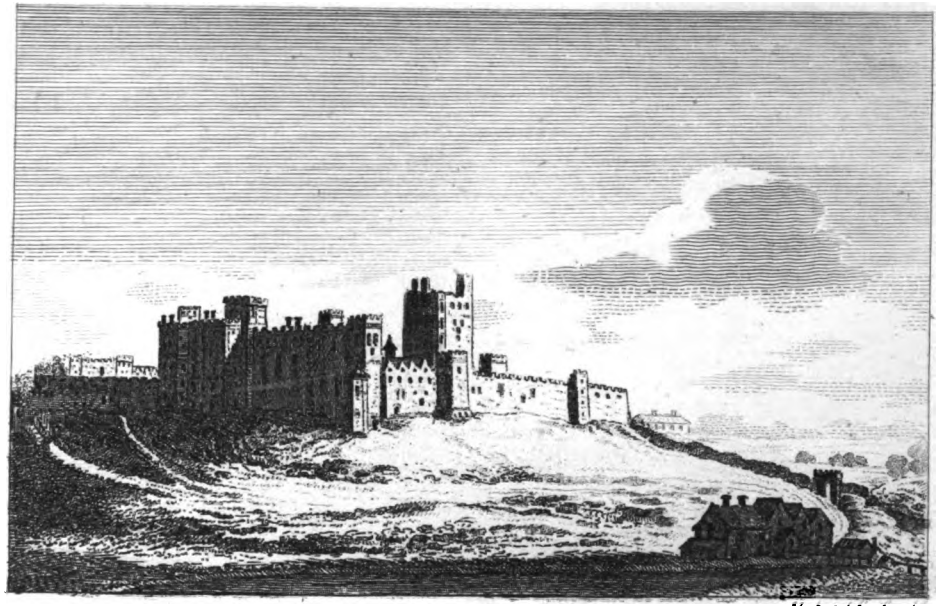

LUDLOW CASTLE

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pling iron, from which he was delivered by the king, who himself, with great risque and difficulty, disengaged him.

In the reign of King Henry VI. it belonged to Richard duke of York, who there drew up the declaration of his allegiance to the king, pretending the army of 10,000 men he had assembled in the Marches of Wales, "was for the public weal of the realm."

Another apology, much to the same effect, was likewise dated from this castle by the same duke eight years afterwards, when lord Audley had been defeated at Blore Heath, in Staffordshire, by the earl of Salisbury, and Andrew Trollop and John Blunt had withdrawn themselves from this party. Notwithstanding which he, with divers others, were attainted of treason at a parliament then held at Coventry.

It came again to the crown in the reign of Edward IV. whose eldest son Edward for a while kept his court here, under the tuition of lord Anthony Wodeville and the lord Scales; being sent by his father, as Hale says, "for justice to be done in the Marches of Wales, to the ende that by the authorite of hys presence the wilde Welshemenne and evill disposed personnes should refrain from their accostomed murthers and outrages."

From an act of resumption in the parliamentary rolls of the first of Henry VII. we learn that John Fowler was the constable of this castle, which was afterwards inhabited by Prince Arthur, that king's eldest son, who died here in the year 1502, aged 16 years. His bowels are buried in the church of this town; and it is said, his heart, contained in a leaden box, was taken up some time ago. The particulars of his funeral are printed in Leland's Collectanea: "All things thus finished, (says this account), there was ordeyned a great dinner; and in morne a proclamation was openly made in that cittie, that if any man could shewe any victuals unpaid for in that country, that had been taken by any of that

noble prince's ſervants before that daye, they ſhould come and ſhewe it to the late ſteward, comptroller, and cofferer, and they ſhould be contented." This proclamation does great honor to Henry VII. eſpecially conſidering the avaricious temper attributed to him.

From the reign of Henry VIII. when the court of the Marches of Wales was inſtituted, it ſeems to have remained in the crown; the court being held in the caſtle, and the lord preſident of the marches reſiding there.

It was in repair in the time of Charles I. and inhabited in the year 1634, by the earl of Bridgewater, at that time lord preſident; when Milton's Maſque of Comus was repreſented, the principal parts being performed by his lordſhip's ſons and daughters: in which maſque the caſtle was repreſented in one of the ſcenes.

During the civil war of that reign, Ludlow was for a while kept as a garriſon for the king; but on the 9th of June 1646, was delivered up to the parliament. At preſent it belongs to the crown, and a ſort of governor is appointed to it; but the building is ſuffered to fall to ruins. Its ſituation is beautiful. There is a moſt ſpacious plain or lawn in its front, which formerly continued near two miles; but much is now encloſed. The country round it is exceeding pleaſant, fertile, populous, and the ſoil rich; nothing can be added by nature to make it a place for a royal palace. It is built in the north-weſt angle of the town upon a rock, commanding a delightful proſpect northward, and on the weſt is ſhaded by a lofty hill, and waſhed by the river. The battlements are of great height and thickneſs, with towers at convenient diſtances. The half which is within the walls of the town, is ſecured with a deep ditch; the other is founded on a ſolid rock. A chapel here has abundance of coats of arms upon the pannels, as has the hall, together with lances, ſpears, firelocks, and old armour.

All the fine courts, the royal apartments, halls and rooms of ſtate, lie open and abandoned, and ſome of them falling down, for ſince the courts of the preſident of the Marches are taken away, here is no-

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thing that requires the attendance of any public perſons; ſo that time, the great devourer of the works of men, begins to eat into ſtone walls, and to ſpread the face of ruin upon the whole fabric. Over ſeveral of the ſtable doors are the arms of Queen Elizabeth, the earls of Pembroke, &c. The ſword of ſtate carried before the princes of Wales, was very lately remaining.

Near Newton was an ancient caſtle called Brow Caſtle.

At Bromfield, two miles north-weſt from Ludlow, in the reign of Henry I. there was a college of prebendaries, or ſecular canons, who, in the year 1155, turned Benedictine monks, and yielded up their church and lands to the abbey at Glouceſter, whereupon a prior and monks were placed here: the eſtate was granted to Charles Fox. Seven miles north from Ludlow, on the river Corve, at a place called Corfton, there was anciently a caſtle.

On the right bank of the Severn, oppoſite to Ludlow, is Ludford in Herefordſhire, where is a houſe, ſuppoſed to be the manor-houſe of Ludlow Hoſpital. Here are ſome alms-houſes founded by William Fox. Four miles ſouth from Ludford ſtood an ancient caſtle, called Richard's Caſtle, which belonged to the Says, and laſt to the Talbots.

Biſhop's Caſtle is a clean neat town, governed by a bailiff, aldermen, and recorder; and ſends two members to parliament. A market is held every Friday, particularly for cattle. It receives its name from an ancient caſtle or palace belonging to the biſhops of Hereford, the ſite of which is now the Caſtle Inn, and of the keep a bowling green: part of the walls and vaults remain. At Clun, about ſix miles ſouth from Biſhop's Caſtle, are the remains of an ancient caſtle; and an hoſpital for a warden and poor brethren. About a mile north from Clun is an ancient camp called Bury Ditches. At Snede, two miles and a half north-weſt from Biſhop's Caſtle, a priory

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of black canons was founded in the reign of Henry III. which was ſoon after removed to Cherbury.

Three miles eaſt from Montgomery, about a mile and a half north-weſt from Snede, near the left bank of the Severn, is Stoke, or Church Stoke, where was a caſtle, the property of the Vernons: this was rather a caſtellated manſion, than a caſtle of ſtrength.

The preſent owner is the lord Craven, whoſe tenant lives in an adjoining farm-houſe. The entrance into this caſtle lies through a wooden gateway, covered with lath and plaiſter, on ſeveral parts of which, more particularly on the inſide, are carved a number of very groteſque figures: all the other parts of the building are of ſtone, except ſome other apartments on the north ſide, which appear more modern than the hall or tower.

Cherbury is ſituated near the Severn, and ſuppoſed to have been built by Ethelfleda, a lady of the Mercians. Here was a caſtle belonging to the Herberts, one of whom was created lord Herbert of Cherbury; whoſe life, written by himſelf, was publiſhed ſome years ſince by the honourable Horace Walpole. Biſhop's Moat is an ancient entrenchment.

Montgomery is a large handſome county town, formerly ſurrounded with walls. It is ſituated on the aſcent of a hill, near the right bank of the Severn. It is governed by two bailiffs and a town clerk; and ſends one member to parliament. It has a weekly market on Tueſday.

The caſtle is ſaid to have been built by Baldwyn, lieutenant of the marches to William the Conqueror, from whom the Welch called it Tre Faldwyn. It appears to have been in the poſſeſſion of the Welch in the year 1092, when Roger de Montgomery entered Powiſland, and won the town and caſtle of Baldwyn: Roger fortified it, and called it after his own name Montgomery.

In the year 1093, William Rufus having made an unſucceſsful expedition againſt the Welch, in which he loſt a number of men and horſes, returned in 1094

Montgomery Castle

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to England, to reinforce his army. The Welch princes, on the retreat of the Engliſh, laid ſiege to this caſtle, then reputed the ſtrongeſt, and beſt fortified in Wales. The Normans gallantly defended it for many days, but the Welch having found means to undermine the walls, took it by ſtorm; and after putting the garriſon to the ſword, levelled the fortreſs to the ground. It was afterwards rebuilt by the earl of Shrewſbury, and again ruined; but the particulars of theſe events have not been handed down.

Powell ſays, Henry III. built a new caſtle here in the year 1221. In the year 1228, the ſoldiers of the caſtle attempting, with the aſſiſtance of the people of the country, to open a road through the adjoining foreſt, a deep and extenſive cover for five miles, which had long afforded the Welch a ſecure retreat, from whence iſſuing, they frequently murdered and pillaged paſſengers; whilſt the workmen were thus employed, they were ſuddenly attacked by a body of Welch, who with great ſlaughter, obliged them to ſeek refuge in the caſtle, which they inveſted and laid regular ſiege to. The garriſon ſent into England for aſſiſtance. King Henry came to their relief, attended by Hubert de Burgh, on whom the caſtle had been lately conferred, with an annuity of two hundred marks, and a greater ſalary in caſe of war. On their arrival the Welch raiſed the ſiege, but many bloody ſkirmiſhes happened about this time in the neighbourhood, in one of which the Welch took William de Breoſe, a powerful baron, who was obliged to pay a conſiderable ſum for his ranſom.

In the year 1231, a party of the Welch having made an incurſion into the lands adjoining to the caſtle, were intercepted by the Engliſh, and many of them brought priſoners into it, where they were inſtantly beheaded by the command of the juſticiary, and their heads ſent to the king. In revenge of this, Llewellyn ſhortly after aſſembling a conſiderable force, laid waſte the Engliſh borders; during the general conſternation,

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Hubert de Burgh evacuated the caſtle, and fled to England, and it was ſeized by the Welch, who burnt it to the ground. Some writers ſay, the caſtle was taken by aſſault and burned, and that the garriſon alſo periſhed in the flames.

In the civil wars this caſtle was ſeized for the parliament by ſir Thomas Middleton in 1644, who on the appearance of the king's army, was obliged to make a ſudden retreat to Oſweſtry, and leave it ill provided both with garriſon and proviſions. The royal forces under lord Biron laid ſiege to it; but ſir Thomas being joined by ſir William Brereton, ſir John Meldrum, and ſir William Fairfax, returned, under the command of Brereton, with about three thouſand men, to the relief of the place. The king's army was five thouſand ſtrong, who, on the approach of the enemy, took poſſeſſion of the hill above the caſtle; the caſtle was relieved, and a moſt bloody battle enſued. The king's army deſcended from their poſt, and making a moſt vigorous attack on the forces of the parliament, at firſt gained a conſiderable advantage; but the laſt, actuated by deſpair, made the moſt violent efforts, and at length obtained a moſt complete victory. The purſuit was continued near twenty miles, about five hundred were ſlain, and fourteen hundred taken priſoners. The loſs on the ſide of the parliament only forty ſlain, and about ſixty wounded. The caſtle met with the fate of all others, being diſmantled by order of the Commons.

The remains hang over the town, on a projecting ridge of a great height and ſteepneſs, and, towards the end, quite precipitous. The reliques of this fortreſs are very ſmall. It has been divided by four foſſes cut out of the rock; each, perhaps, had its draw-bridge.

Between the end of the buildings and the precipice, is a level ſpot, the yard or parade of the place.

At the bottom of the hill, in the vale, is a ſmall fortification of the ſame kind as thoſe uſed by the Saxons, and by the Welch alſo; having in it a high mount,

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On a hill, not far from the caſtle, is a ſtupendous Britiſh poſt, the approach is guarded by four great ditches, with two or three entrances towards the main work, where two or three foſſes run acroſs the hill, the end of which is ſufficiently guarded by the ſteepneſs.

On Mynnydd Digoll, or Long Mountain, about five miles from Montgomery, a bloody battle was fought to ſupport Madoc after the death of Llewellyn; and here the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. muſtered his forces.

Three miles weſt from Montgomery is Dolworren, or Dolforwyn, where are the remains of an ancient caſtle built, according to Dugdale, by Dafydd ap Llewellyn, a prince who reigned from 1240 to 1246; but John Dafydd Rhys aſſures us it was founded by Bleddyn ap Cynoyn, between the years 1065 and 1073. Roger de Mortimer obtained a grant of it, together with the caſtles of Kedewen and Keri, from Edward I. in 1278, to hold to himſelf and his heirs, by the ſervice of three knights fees.

The name of Dolforwyn, or the Meadow of the Maiden, has probably an alluſion to the ſtory of Sabra or Sabrina, of which our poets have made ſo beautiful an uſe. She was (ſays Geoffry of Monmouth) daughter of Locrine, king of Britain, by Eſtrildis, one of the three captive virgins of matchleſs charms, which he took after he had defeated Humber king of the Hams, to whom they belonged. Locrine had divorced his former queen Guendolen in her favour. On the death of the Britiſh monarch, Guendolen aſſumed the government, purſued Elſtrildis, and Sabra her daughter, with unrelenting cruelty, and cauſed them to be drowned in the river, which, with a ſlight alteration, aſſumed the name of this innocent victim. Milton, in his Maſk of Comus, enters fully into her ſad ſtory, and makes her the goddeſs of Chaſtity; and calls her from the deep,

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To undo the charmed band
Of true virgin here diſtreſt
Through the force, and through the wile
Of unbleſt inchanter vile.

No reader of taſte will, I am ſure, be diſpleaſed with me for relating the hiſtory of the goddeſs in the beautiful numbers of our poet,

Sabrina is her name, a vigin pure;
Whilome ſhe was the daughter of Locrine,
That had the ſceptre from his father Brute:
She, guiltleſs damſel, flying the mad purſuit
Of her enraged ſtepdame, Guendolen,
Commended her fair innocence to the flood
That ſtay'd her flight with his croſs flowing courſe,
The water nymphs, that in the bottom play'd,
Held up their pearled wriſts, and took her in,
Bearing her ſtraight to aged Nereus' hall;
Who, piteous of her woes, rear'd her lank head,
And gave her to his daughter to embathe
In nectar'd lavers, ſtrow'd with aſphodel;
And through the porch and inlet of each ſenſe,
Dropp'd in ambroſial oils till ſhe revived,
And underwent a quick immortal change,
Made goddeſs of the river. Still ſhe retains
Her maiden gentleneſs, and oft at eve
Viſits the herds along the twilight meadows,
Helping all urchin blaſts, and ill-luck ſigns
That the ſhrewd meddling elfe delights to make,
Which ſhe with precious vial'd liquors heals:
For which the ſhepherds, at their feſtivals,
Carol her goodneſs loud in ruſtic lays;
And throw ſweet garland wreaths into her ſtream
Of panſies, pinks, and gaudy daffodils:
And, as the old ſwain ſaid, ſhe can unlock
The claſping charm, and thaw the numbing ſpell,
If ſhe be right invok'd in warbled ſong;
For maidenhood ſhe loves, and will be ſwift
To aid a virgin, ſuch as was herſelf,
In hard beſetting need.

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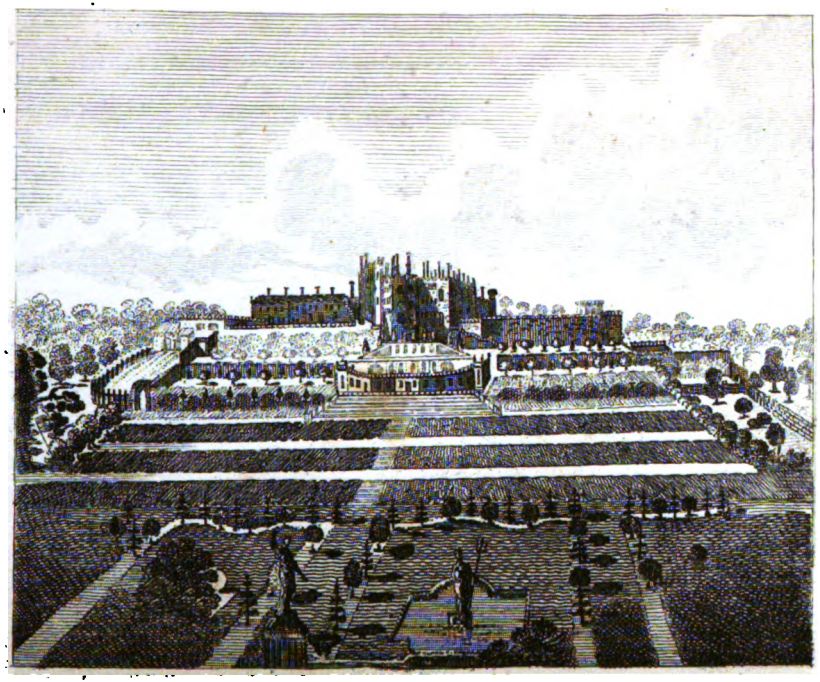

POWIS CASTLE

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In Forden parish is an ancient Roman camp, called Gaer. Near Forden is Nantcribba, the seat of viscount Hereford.

Welch Pool is considered as the largest and best built town of Montgomeryshire, with a considerable trade, especially in flannel, great quantities being brought here for every other market day, which is held on Monday. It is ancient; and said to have been first incorporated by one of the princes of Powisland. The present charter was granted by Charles II. vesting the government of the town in two bailiffs, high steward, recorder, and town clerk. There is a good hall, in which the assizes are held.

At Ystrad Marchel, near Pool, was an abbey of Cistertians, called Strata Marcella, Alba Domus de Strat-Margel, Vallis Crucis, or Pola, founded in the year 1170, by Owen Keveling, son of Griffith, as some say; or by Madoc, son of Griffith, according to others. In the beginning of the reign of Edward III. the Welch monks were removed from hence, into English abbeys, and English monks placed here; and the abbey made subject to the visitation of the abbey of Bildewas in Shropshire. The site was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Rowland Hayward and Thomas Dixon.

About a mile south from Welch Pool is Powis Castle, the seat of Lord Powis, situated on a hill, which affords an extensive view of the adjacent country. This castle, according to Caradoc's History of Wales, translated by Dr. Powell, was anciently called Pool Castle, from its vicinity to Welch Pool; and also Castle Coch, or the Red Castle, from the colour of the stones with which it was built, and only obtained its present name of Powis castle since the fifth year of the reign of King Charles I. when sir William Herbert was created Baron Powis of Powis. It was built, as appears from the same authority, about the year 1110, by Cadwgan ap Bledhyn, who intended to have made it the constant place of his residence; but

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he was treacherouſly murdered by his nephew Madoe, before it was finiſhed.

Leland in his Itinerary, and Camden after him, ſpeaks of two caſtles here, both within the ſame walls. The words of the former are, "Welſchpole had two lord marchers caſtles with one waulle; the lord Powys named Greye, and the lord Dudley called Sutton; but now the lord Powys hathe bothe in his hond. The Walch Pole is in compaſs almoſt as muche as little towne. The lord Duddeles parte is almoſt fallen downe. The lord Powys part is meatly good." After the death of Cadwgan ap Bledhyn, the building, then called y Trellawing, was perfected by Gwenwynwyn.

In 1191, it was beſieged by Hubert archbiſhop of Canterbury, who, after a ſhort reſiſtance, took it by means of a company of miners, granting the garriſon the moſt honourable terms. The archbiſhop repaired and fortified it ſtrongly, and placed a good garriſon in it; but ſoon after, it was attacked and taken by Gwenwynwyn, its former owner, who granted to the garriſon the ſame terms he had himſelf received. At this time it was, according to Powel, called the caſtle of Gwenwynwyn at the Pool. It was in the poſſeſſion of his ſon Gryffydd, when burnt by Llewellyn in 1233, at which time it firſt obtained the name of Caſtle Coch.

The eſtate came by purchaſe, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, into the poſſeſſion of ſir William Herbert, ſecond ſon of the earl of Pembroke, who was created lord Powys, and was anceſtor to the marquiſſes of Powys.

In 1644, in the time of Percy lord Powys, the caſtle was taken by ſir Thomas Middleton, his lordſhip made priſoner, and the place pillaged.

This caſtle is placed on the ridge of a rock, having ſcarce any area. It retains a mixture of caſtle and manſion. The entrance is between two rounders: there are alſo remains of round towers on other parts. Near the caſtle is a long gallery, 117 feet by 20. It was once 167 feet, but an apartment has been taken

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CUMNER ABBEY.

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out of one end. This is of a later date than the other building, and was detached from it by fire in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The views from hence are very fine; but from the ſituation, it experiences diſagreeable viciſſitudes of heat and cold.

The gardens are to be deſcended to by terraces below terraces, a laborious ſeries of flights of ſteps covering rock, which one De Valle had blaſted away in former days. The gardens were filled with water-works, the whole in imitation of the wretched taſte of St. Germain en Laye, which the late family had a moſt unfortunate opportunity of copying.

Five miles north-weſt from Welch Pool is Mathraval, ſuppoſed to be the ſite of an ancient city called Mediolanum, now reduced to a farm-houſe on the ſpot where the caſtle ſtood.

The Cannon Office is an inn much frequented by ſportſmen.

Five miles to the ſouth is Llanlugan, where there was a Ciſtertian abbey before the year 1236.

Dinaſmouthy, or Dinas y Mowydwy, is ſituated on the Dyſi, at the junction of three vales, beneath a frighful precipice called Craig y Dinas. It is a mean place of but one ſtreet. Here is a ſeat of Mr. Mytton, by whoſe anceſtor a ſtone bridge was built over the river. Here is a market on Friday; and it is governed by a mayor and aldermen.

Dolgelly is a poor place; the entrance is under a board watercourſe, which ſerves as an aqueduct to a mill. It is ſituated near a river called Avonvaur, at the bottom of a ſtupendous mountain, called Cader Idris. In the town and neighbourhood is a manufacture of webbing or white plains, a kind of coarſe cloth undyed, chiefly for exportation. There are two markets weekly, on Tueſday and Saturday.

Two miles north from Dolgelly are the remains of Cymmer Abbey, founded for Ciſtertians by the two princes Meredydd and Gryffydd, ſons of Conan, and Howel, the ſon of Gryffydd, about the year 1198.

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Part of the church ſtill remains, and ſhews its ancient grandeur. The great hall, and part of the abbot's lodgings, now form a farm-houſe. Uchbred ap Edwyn built a caſtle here, which was taken and demoliſhed about the year 1116, by Eineon ap Cadwgan, and Gryffyd ap Meredith ap Bleddyn; ſo that no veſtiges are viſible.

Six miles north-weſt from Dolgelly is Cors y Gedol, an ancient ſeat of the Vaughans, the environs of which abound in Britiſh antiquities.

Two miles north from Dolgelly is Nanny, the ancient ſeat of the Nanny's, now of the Vaughan's, ſuppoſed by Mr. Pennant to be the higheſt ſituation of any gentleman's houſe in Britain; and above it is a lofty rock, ſuppoſed to have been a Britiſh poſt, called Moel Orthrwn, or the Hill of Oppreſſion. In the rivers to the north of Dolgelly are ſeveral cataracts, particularly two about five miles from Dolgelly, one in the Cayne, and the other in the Mouthway.

Four miles north from Trawſfynyd is Yſpytty Jevan, or the Hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem, ſo called from having formed an aſylum and guard for travellers under the protection of the knights, who had the manor, and made the precincts a ſanctuary. After the diſſolution of the order, it was converted into a den of thieves, and an aſylum for murderers, till, in the reign of Henry VII. they were extirpated by the bravery and prudence of Meredydd ap Evan. After a very long interval, in the year 1600, it was converted into an almshouſe for ſix poor men by captain Richard Vaughan, a poor knight of Windſor. In the church are three alabaſter figures of Rhys Vawr ap Meredydd, to whom, after the battle of Boſworth, Henry VII. entruſted the ſtandard of England; his ſon; and a lady.

At Voelas, about two miles from Yſpytty, is a column with an inſcription, in memory of Llewellyn prince of Wales, who was ſlain in the year 1281. Near Yſpytty is Llyn Conway, the lake from whence

the river Conway riſes. Not far from Maenlwrog is a celebrated waterfall, called Rhaidr du, or the Black Cataract, which ruſhes down a ſteep and broad groove, which is worn in the mountain for the ſpace of 100 yards before it arrives at the precipice. It is then forced through the mouth with amazing violence, a fall of forty feet. The ſituation of Tan y Bwlch, which is a ſingle houſe in the pariſh of Feſtiniog, is beautifully romantic.

About two miles from Feſtiniog, on a mountain called Mikneint Rhyd ar halen, are ſome remarkable ſtone monuments, called Bedheu Gwyr Ardudwy; i. e. the Graves of the Men of Ardudwy; and ſaid to be the ſepulchral monuments of ſome perſons of note ſlain here in a battle between the men of Dyffryn Ardudwy and the men of Denbighſhire.

Pont Aberglaſſyn ſeparates the county of Merioneth from Caernarvon; a bridge of one arch over a rapid ſtream, between precipices 800 feet in height.

At Bethkerlet, or Bedd Kelert, was a priory of black canons, ſaid to be the moſt ancient religious houſe in Wales, except Bardſey. The conventual church is now parochial. In the year 1535, this priory was granted to the abbey of Chertſey; and in 1537, to Biſham Abbey; and at the general Diſſolution, to the family of the Bodvels and Prydderchs.

Four miles north-eaſt from Bethkerlet is Dolwyddelan Caſtle, ſituated near the mountain of Snowdon: the name ſignifies, the caſtle of the valley of St. Helen's wood; there having been an ancient road through the mountains towards the ſea coaſt of Merionethſhire, called Sam Ellen, or Helen's Way, ſuppoſed to have been made by Helena, the mother of Conſtantine the Great; and it is ſaid here was a ſtrong hold of ſome ſort before the time of that emperor. But the preſent caſtle, according to tradition, was built by the Britons about the year 500, on their firſt retreat into Wales. This building is placed on an high inſulated rock, on one ſide riſing almoſt perpendicularly; its re-

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mains conſiſt of two ſquare towers, one forty feet by twenty-five, the other thirty-one by twenty; each had formerly three floors. The materials of this fortreſs are, Mr. Pennant ſays, the ſhattery ſtone of the country, yet well ſquared, the maſonry good, and the mortar hard. That gentleman does not ſeem to think this edifice of ſo remote antiquity as is ſuppoſed; his words are, "This had been founded by ſome of our princes, but we are ignorant of its origin. There were few caſtles in North Wales before its conqueſt by the Engliſh."

This caſtle was the place of reſidence of Jorwerth Drwndwn; and here, it is ſaid, was born his ſon Llewellyn the Great, who began his reign in the time of Richard I. The leaſe of this caſtle, and its appendages, were purchaſed in the reign of Henry VII. by Meredydd ap Jevan, an anceſtor of the Wynns of Gwedir, from the executors of ſir Ralph Berkenet, it having been excepted among the places granted by Richard III. and reſumed by his ſucceſſor. Before that time Hoel ap Evan ap Rhys Gethin, a noted outlaw, reſided here.

As ſoon as it came into the poſſeſſion of Meredydd, he removed hither from his former reſidence at Evionedd, aſſigning for reaſon, that he had rather fight with outlaws and thieves, than with his own relations, who, if he continued at his houſe in Evionedd, he muſt either kill, or be killed by them; ſuch was then the barbarous ſtate of this country; but he, by many prudent regulations, greatly reformed it, and eſtabliſhed colonies of the talleſt and ableſt men he could procure; theſe at length amounted to ſeven ſcore tall bow-men, every one arrayed in, as the hiſtory of the Gwedir family ſays, "a jacket or armolet coate, a good ſteele cap, a ſhort ſword and dagger, together with his bowe and arrows; many of them alſoe had horſes and chaſing ſlaves, which were ready to anſwer the crie on all occaſions. He died in the year 1525, leaving behind him twenty-three legitimate and three natural children.

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The deaths of Lewellyn prince of Wales, and his brother Gryffith, having put King Edward I into quiet poſſeſſion of the whole country of Wales; he, in order to ſecure his conqueſt, erected ſeveral ſtrong holds and caſtles, among which was one at Caernarvon. He began it about the year 1283, together with the town, to which this caſtle is a kind of citadel, occupying all the weſt ſide of it. For defraying the expences of this undertaking, it is ſaid, Edward appropriated the revenues of the archbiſhopric of York, then vacant. The town is encompaſſed by a wall garniſhed with towers; whence, according to ſome, it takes its name, Caer-ar-fon in the Britiſh language ſignifying a walled town. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the ſouth bank of the ſtraits of Menai, which divides Caernarvonſhire from the iſland of Angleſea. "Upon this fretum (ſays Camden) ſtood the city of Segontium, mentioned by Antoninus, of the walls of which I have ſeen ſome ruins, near a ſmall church built in honour of St. Publius. It took its name from a river that runs by it, called to this day Sejont, which iſſues out of the lake of Lhyn Paris, in which they take a particular fiſh not ſeen elſewhere, called by the inhabitants, from its red belly, Torgoch.

Now, ſeeing the ancient copy of Ptolemy places the haven of Setantii on this coaſt, which other copies remove much farther off; if we ſhould read it Segontiorium Portum, and ſhould ſay it was the mouth of this river, perhaps we ſhould come near the truth; at leaſt a candid reader would pardon the conjecture. Nennius calls this city Kaer Kyſtenydh; and the author of the life of Gryffydd ap Kynan tells us, that Hugh earl of Cheſter built a caſtle at Hen Gaer Kyſtenin, which the Latin interpreter renders, "The ancient city of the Emperor Conſtantine." Moreover, Matthew of Weſtminſter hath recorded, that the body of Conſtantius, the father of Conſtantine the Great, was found here in the year 1283, and honourably interred in the

church of the new tower, by command of King Edward I. who at that time built Kaer-'n Avon.

Here, in the year 1284, in a tower called the Eagle Tower (from the repreſentation of that bird carved upon it), Eleanor, queen of Edward I. was brought to bed of a ſon, created by his father prince of Wales, being the firſt of Engliſh blood who enjoyed that title. He was afterwards king by the name of Edward II.; and is frequently, from the place of his birth, ſtyled Edward of Caernarvon. The reaſons which induced Edward to contrive that his queen ſhould be delivered here, are thus related in Powell's Hiſtory of Wales: "King Edward perceiving the Welch to be reſolute and inflexible, and abſolutely bent againſt any other prince than one of their own country, happily thought of this politic though dangerous expedient. Queen Eleanor was now quick with child, and ready to be delivered; and though the ſeaſon was very ſevere (it being the depth of winter), the king ſent for her from England, and removed her to Caernarvon Caſtle, the place deſigned for her to lye-in. When the time of her delivery was come, king Edward called to him all the barons and chief perſons throughout Wales to Ruthlan, there to conſult about the public good and ſafety of their country; and being informed that his queen was delivered of a ſon, he told the Welch nobility, That whereas they had oftentimes entreated him to appoint them a prince, he having at this time occaſion to depart out of their country, would comply with their requeſt, upon condition they would allow of, and obey him, whom he ſhould name. The Welch readily agreed to the motion, only with the ſame reſerve, that he ſhould appoint them a prince of their own nation. King Edward aſſured them he would name ſuch a one as was born in Wales, could ſpeak no Engliſh, and whoſe life and converſation nobody could ſtain; whom the Welch agreeing to own and obey, he named his own ſon Edward, but little before born

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CAERNARVON CASTLE

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in Caernarvon Caſtle." This expedient did not however ſatisfy the Welch; for in the year 1294, in an inſurrection headed by Madoc and Malgon, they brent (ſays Stowe) the caſtle of Caernarvon, ſlaying a great number of Engliſhmen.

This town and caſtle had divers privileges granted them by Edward II. and confirmed to them by the different ſovereigns down to Elizabeth. The moſt material of them are theſe: That Caernarvon ſhall be a free borough; that the conſtable of the caſtle ſhall be mayor of the borough; and that the burgeſſes may elect two bailiffs. They had likewiſe their own priſon for all petty tranſgreſſions, which priſon was not to be ſubject to the ſheriff of the county; alſo a merchants' guild, with this peculiar privilege: if the bondſman of any perſon belonging to it dwelt within the town, having lands, and paying ſcot and lot for a year and a day, after that time he ſhould not be claimed by his lord, but ſhould remain free in the ſame town. The inhabitants were beſides exempt throughout this kingdom from toll, laſtage, paſſage, murage, pontage, ſtallage, danegelt, and from all other cuſtoms and impoſitions whatſoever; and by the ſame charter, Jews were not permitted to reſide in the borough. The princes of Wales had here their chancery, their exchequer, and their juſticiary of North Wales. This place ſends one member to parliament; and has a good market on Saturdays, and four fairs in the year. In the fourth year of Charles I. in the year 1628, Robert lord Dormer was created earl of Caernarvon, and in 1643, was ſucceeded by his ſon Charles, who dying without iſſue, the honour of Caernarvon expired with him; but was revived by King George I. in the firſt year of his reign, who deſigned it for James Brydges lord Chandos, but he dying before the patent paſſed, it was conferred on his eldeſt ſon, James Brydges lord Chandos, who was created earl, and afterwards marquis of Caernarvon and duke of Chandos.

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The property of this caſtle is at preſent in the crown, where it has been for near a century. It formerly was held by the families of the Wynns of Glynlivion, the Wynns of Gwideri, the Buckleys of Baron Hill in Angleſea, and alſo by the Moſtyns of Gloddeth, in in the county of Caernarvon.

The cradle of the unfortunate Edward II. is ſtill preſerved. It was lately in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Mr. Ball of Newland, in Glouceſterſhire, to whom it deſcended from one of his anceſtors, who attended that prince in his infancy, and to whom it became an honorary perquiſite. A drawing of it was publiſhed in the London Magazine for March 1774, together with the following deſcription: "This ſingular piece is made of heart of oak, whoſe ſimplicity of conſtruction, and rudeneſs of workmanſhip, are viſible demonſtrations of the ſmall progreſs that elegance had made in ornamental decorations. On the top of the uprights are two doves, the cradle itſelf is pendent on two ſtaples driven into uprights linked by two rings to two ſtaples faſtened to the cradle; and by them it ſwings. The ſides and ends of the cradle are ornamented with a great variety of mouldings, whoſe junctions at the corners are not mitred, but cut off ſquare without any degree of neatneſs, and the ſides and ends faſtened together by rough nails. On each ſide are three holes for the rockers to ſecure the uprights from falling; and the whole is rendered ſteady by croſs-pieces for feet, on which it ſtands. Its dimenſions are three feet two inches long, one foot eight inches wide at the head, and one foot five inches wide at the foot, one foot five inches deep, and from the bottom of the pillar to the top of the birds is two feet ten inches." Mr. Pennant, from the information of the Sebright manuſcript, ſays, this caſtle was built within the ſpace of one year by the labour of the peaſants.

The following elegant and accurate deſcription of its preſent ſtate is given by Mr. Pennant in his journey

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through Wales. The external state of the walls and castle are at present exactly as they were in the time of Edward: the walls are defended by a number of round towers, and have two principal gates, the east facing the mountains, the west upon the Menai. The entrance into the castle is very august, beneath a great tower, on the front of which appears the statue of the founder, with a dagger in his hand, as if menacing his newly acquired unwilling subjects. The gate had four portcullises, and every requisite of strength. The court is oblong; the towers are very beautiful, none of them round, but pentagonal, hexagonal, or octagonal; two are more lofty than the rest. The Eagle Tower is remarkably fine, and had the addition of three slender angular turrets issuing from the top. Edward II. was born in a little dark room in this tower, not twelve feet long, nor eight in breadth; so little did, in those days, a royal consort consult either pomp or convenience. The gate through which the affectionate Eleanor entered to give the Welch a prince of their own who could not speak a word of English, is at the farthest end, at a vast height above the outside ground, so could only be approached by a draw-bridge. In his sixteenth year the prince received the homage of his duped subjects at Chester, invested as marks of his dignity with a chaplet of gold round his head, a golden ring on his finger, and a silver sceptre in his hand.

The walls of this fortress are about seven feet nine inches thick, and have within their thickness a most convenient gallery, with narrow slips for the discharge of arrows. The walls of the Eagle Tower are near two feet thicker. The view from its summit is very fine, of the Menai, Anglesea, and the nearer parts of the British Alps. The first whom I find appointed by Edward to be governor of the castle, was John de Havering, with a salary of 200 marks; for which he was obliged to maintain constantly, besides his own family, eighty men, of which fifteen were to be cross-bow men, one chaplain,

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one surgeon, and one smith; the rest were to do the duty of keepers of the gates, centinels, and other necessary offices. In the year 1289, I find that the king had appointed Thomas de Wetenhall to the same important office.

The establishment for the town and castle was as follows: The constable of the castle had sometimes 60l. at others only 40l. The captain of the town had 2l. 3s. 4d. for his annual fee; but this office was sometimes annexed to the former, and then the fee was 60l. for both. The constable and the captain had twenty-four soldiers allowed them for the defence of the place, at the wages of 4d. per day each. Surely this slight garrison was only during peaceful times. The porter of the gates of the town had for his annual fee 3l. 10s.

I can discover no more than two instances of this place having suffered by the calamities of war. In the great insurrection of the Welch under Madoc, in the year 1294, they surprized the town during the time of a fair, and put many English to the sword. According to Mr. Carte, he took the castle, that of Snowdon (Conway), and made himself master of all Anglesea. In the seventeenth century, captain Swanly, a parliamentarian officer, took the town in the year 1644, made 400 prisoners, and got a great quantity of arms, ammunition, and pillage. The royalists afterwards repossessed themselves of the place; lord Byron, appointed governor, was besieged by general Mytton in the year 1646, and yielded the place on most honourable terms. In the year 1648, the general himself, and colonel Mason, were besieged in it by sir John Owen; who hearing that colonel Carter and colonel Twisselton were on the march to relieve the place, drew a party from the siege, in order to attack them on the way. The parties met near Llandegay; sir John was defeated and made prisoner; and after that all North Wales submitted to the parliament.

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London to Bala.

	M.	F.
Shrewſbury, p. 269.	161	7
Croſs Gates	5	0
Alderbury	3	4
Llandrinis Bridge	4	4
Llan St. Fraid Bridge	5	0
Llanvylling	6	0
Llangynog	8	0
Bala	8	0
In the whole	201	7

LLANVYLLING is a neat town, incorporated by Llewellyn ap Gryffydd, lord of Mechain and Mochnant, in the reign of Edward II. and governed by two bailiffs. Many Roman coins have been dug up in the neighbourhood. It has a market on Tueſday. At Llangynog a lead mine was diſcovered in the year 1692.

Three miles north from Llangynog is Llan Rhaider, near which is a celebrated cataract called Piſtil Rhaider, on the river Rhaider, which riſes not far from it, and runs into the Severn on the border of Shropſhire.

Two miles ſouth from Llangynog, and ſix weſt from Llanvylling, is Pennant Melangle, where was the tomb of St. Monacella, who protecting a hare from the purſuit of Brocwell Yſcythrog, prince of Powis, he gave her land to found a religious houſe, of which ſhe became the firſt abbeſs. Here her bed is ſhewn on the cleft of a neighbouring rock, her tomb in a ſmall chapel, and her image in the church-yard, where is alſo that of Edward, eldeſt ſon of Owen Gwynedd, who was ſet aſide from the ſucceſſion on account of a broken noſe, and flying here for ſafety, was ſlain not far off, at a place called Bwich Croes Jorwerth.

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Bala consists of one wide street, situated by the side of a lake or pool, four miles in length and about one in breadth, through which the river Dee passes in its course. Bala is a place of some trade in knit stockings, flannels or coarse woollens, and in corn. It is incorporated, and governed by two bailiffs and a common council; with a weekly market on Saturday. The assizes are held here and at Dolgelly alternately. Bala Lake, called also Pimblemeer and Llyn Tegid, is in the deepest part twenty-three fathoms; in stormy weather the waves run high, and increach greatly on the land towards the north-east end, where numbers of acres have been lost. It rises sometimes nine feet, and the winds and rain jointly contribute to overflow the valley of Edeirnion. The fish are pike, perch, trout, eels, gwyniad, &c. The property of the fishery is claimed by sir Watkyn Williams Wynne. The waters are discharged under a bridge of three arches, called Pont Mwnwgl y Llyn, where the Dee first assumes its name. There are several ancient camps in the neighbourhood of Bala. Close to the south end is a great artificial mount, called Tommen y Bala; which appears to be Roman, and once to have had a castellet.

Two miles south from Bala is Rhuadok, or Rhiwaedog, i. e. the Bloody Brow, noted for a battle fought between Llowarch Hên and the Saxons, in which he lost Cyndelw, the last of his numerous sons. A spot not far from it, called Pabell Llowarch Hên, or the Tent of Llowarch Hên, is supposed to have been the place where he rested the night after the battle.

London to Montgomery, Machynleth, and Towyn.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Montgomery, p. 304	166	2	Brought up	190	0
Newtown	8	6	Penegos	0	6
Llanwenog	6	0	Machynleth	2	0
Carno	4	0	Penalht	8	0
Llanbrynmair	5	0	Towyn	13	0
Carried up	190	0	In the whole	213	0

NEWTOWN is a neat, agreeable town, on the right bank of the Severn. The houſes are chiefly built of timber framed, with lath and plaiſter. It has a weekly market on Saturday, well ſupplied with corn. The chief trade of the town is in flannels.

Two miles weſt from Newtown, is Caer Sws, a place of great antiquity, near which are ſeveral camps and intrenchments.

On the mountains near Carno, a bloody battle was fought in the year 1097, between the princes of North and South Wales, when Trahern ap Caradoc prince of North Wales, was killed on the ſpot, and Gryffydd ap Cynan, the legal prince, eſtabliſhed on the throne. The church of Carno belonged to the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, and they are ſaid to have had a houſe near it.

Machynleth is an ancient town on the Dyvy, probably the Maglona of the Romans, ſurrounded by mountains rarely free from clouds. It was at this place that Owen Glendower exerciſed the firſt acts of his regality, in the year 1402; here he aſſembled a parliament, and formally accepted the crown of Wales. The houſe is yet ſhewn in which the parliament aſſembled; but, ſays Mr. Wyndham, it is divided into ſo many filthy tenements, that it will ſpread a chilling

damp upon the curiosity of the most diligent inquirer. Here is a market on Monday.

At Penalht is a considerable iron work. Three miles north from Penalht, are the remains of Teberry Castle, built on a long and high rock, supposed to be the same with Bere Castle, belonging to the last Llewellyn, which was taken not long before the final conquest of Wales, by William de Valence earl of Pembroke, and the same which was committed by Edward I. to the custody of Robert Fitzwalter, with the liberty of hunting all sorts of wild beasts in this country. Towyn is the principal village of a district called Towyn Merioneth. In the church is the monument of a priest, and in the church yard two rude pillars, one called St. Cadvan's stone, shaped like a wedge, seven feet high, with a cross and inscription. St. Cadvan is said to have been abbot at Enlli (Bardsey) about the year 250, prior to Dubritius.

London to Barmouth.

	M.	F.
Dolgelly, p. 305	206	4
Barmouth	10	0
In the whole	216	4

BARMOUTH is situated at the mouth of the Maw or Avon, very near the sea, at the bottom of some high mountains, on the sides of which the houses are built one above another, in such a manner as to give the upper an opportunity of seeing down the chimnies of their neighbours. At high water the tide forms a bay a mile broad, but the entrance is hazardous, on account of the many sand banks. A few years since, forty thou-

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and pounds worth of flannels, and ten thouſand pounds worth of ſtockings, have been ſent from this port, but generally the trade is in the hands of factors. Much company reſort here in the ſeaſon, for the ſake of ſea-bathing, and there are two markets weekly, on Tueſday and Friday.

London to Harlech, Crickeith, and Newin.

	M.	F.
Dolgelly, p. 305	206	4
Llanyltid	1	4
Llanbeder	14	0
Llanvaer	1	4
Harlech	1	0
Crickeith	13	4
Pwlhely	7	0
Newin	6	0
In the whole	251	0

HARLECH is but an indifferent town. It is governed by a mayor, and has a weekly market on Saturday, of but little conſequence. It was once called Twr Bronwen, and afterwards Kaer Kolhwyn, from Kolhwyn ap Tagno, who lived there in the time of prince Anarawd, about the year 877, and was lord of Ardudwy and Evionydh, and ſome parts of Llyn; which countries are for the moſt part poſſeſſed by his poſterity. The preſent caſtle was the work of Edward I. and is a noble ſquare building, with a round tower at each corner, and one on each ſide the entrance, with elegant turrets iſſuing out of great rounders. It was completed before the year 1283, when the annual ſalary paid to the conſtable was 100l. but it was afterwards reduced to 26l. 13s. 4d. and in ſome accounts

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50l. which it is ſuppoſed paid both conſtable and captain of the town. The ſalary is at preſent 50l.

Though ſmall, it muſt have been very ſtrong, being founded on a huge and lofty rock, impregnable on the ſide next the ſea, and towards the land defended by an immenſe foſſe. In the year 1468 it was poſſeſſed by Dafydd ap Jevan ap Eineon, a ſtrong partizan of the houſe of Lancaſter, who ſome years before had received Margaret, the queen of Henry VII. when ſhe fled, after the unfortunate battle of Northampton. He was beſieged by ſir Richard Herbert, brother of the earl of Pembroke. When ſir Richard ſent a ſummons of ſurrender, Dafydd anſwered, that he kept a caſtle in France ſo long that the old women of Wales talked of him, and that he would keep this ſo long that all the old women of France ſhould talk of him. Famine probably ſubdued him; he yielded on honourable terms, and ſir Richard engaged to ſave his life. The king at firſt refuſed, but Herbert told him plainly that his highneſs might take his life inſtead of the Welchman's, or that he would moſt aſſuredly replace Dafydd in his caſtle, and the king might ſend whom he pleaſed to take him out again. This prevailed, but ſir Richard never received any other reward.

The place has more than once changed maſters in the civil wars. It was well defended by major Hugh Pennant, till he was deſerted by his men. It was finally taken in March 1647, by general Mytton, when Mr. Williams was governor; and the whole garriſon conſiſted only of twenty-eight men. It was the laſt that held out for the king in North Wales.

Crickeith is a ſmall mean town, but united as a borough with Caernarvon. It is governed by two bailiffs, and has a ſmall market on Wedneſday. On a high hill, jutting into the ſea, are the remains of a caſtle, which was the reſidence of ſir Howel y Fwyall, who diſputed the honour of taking the king of France at Poitiers, with Denys de Morebeque, a knight of Artois. The Black Prince made him conſtable of this

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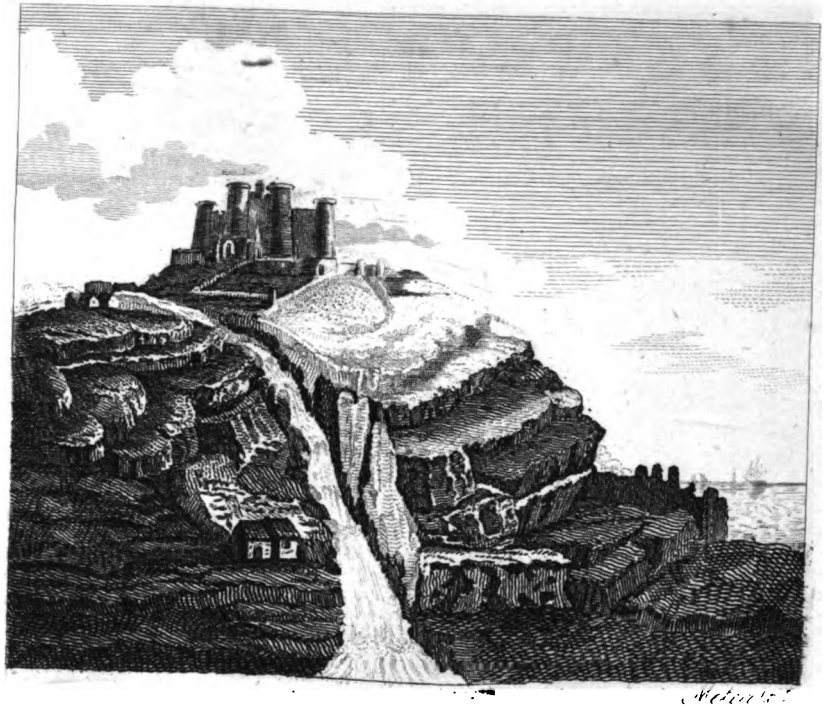

HARLECH CASTLE

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caſtle, with the privilege of having a meſs of meat ſerved up before his pole axe, with a guard of eight yeomen, at an allowance of 8d. per day from the king.

Between Harlech and Crickeith, on an eſtuary of the Iriſh ſea, call Traeth Mawr, lies Penmorva, in whoſe church is a monument of the brave ſir John Owen.

A little to the ſouth of Traeth Mawr, is another eſtuary, called Traeth Bychan.

Five miles north-weſt from Crickeith, near the ſea, is Clynog Vawr, a village of about ten houſes. The church of this poor village, is one of the moſt magnificent edifices of its kind in all North Wales. It is built in the form of a croſs, meaſuring from eaſt to weſt about 138 feet; from north to ſouth 70. Near the altar are three neat ſtalls, divided by pillars, ſupporting Gothic arches, the ſeats of the officiating prieſts. Here are but few monuments.

Adjoining to the church, is the chapel of St. Beuno; the paſſage to it is a narrow vault, covered with great flat ſtones, and of far greater antiquity than either the church or the chapel. The tomb of that ſaint drew many votaries, a night's lodging on it being held a certain cure for all diſeaſes; and as theſe votaries never came empty handed, it made it well worth the expence to run up that chapel. The way of preparing this tomb, was to cover it all over with ruſhes, and after cauſing the patients to undergo an ablution in a neighbouring well, to leave them upon it till the next morning. Even at this day the virtue of the tomb is believed, ſo difficult is it to eradicate ſuperſtition. Mr. Pennant ſays, he himſelf ſaw on it a feather-bed, on which a poor paralytic, from Merionethſhire, had laid a whole night, after undergoing the ſame ceremony.

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The tomb is plain, and altar-ſhaped; it ſtands in the middle of the chapel. Some ſingular offerings ſtill continue to be paid at the church, and are the only revenues it has to repair and ſupport it; theſe are all the calves and lambs which happen to be

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produced with certain natural marks in the ear, called Nôd Beuno's, or St. Beuno's mark. They are brought to the church on Trinity Sunday, the anniverſary of the ſaint, and delivered to the church-wardens, who ſell them, and put the money into a great cheſt, hollowed out of a ſolid piece of oak, ſecured by three locks, from which the Welch have a proverb for attempting any thing difficult—"You may as well try to break St. Beuno's cheſt." The produce of theſe ſacred beaſts, or caſual offerings, are alſo appplied to the relief of the poor, as well as repairs of the church.

Here, according to Tanner, was an old monaſtery of St. Beuno, founded in the year 616, by Guithen, or Gwyddaint, nearly related to the prince of North Wales. It was afterwards turned into a monaſtery of white monks; but theſe ſeem to have been ſoon ſuppreſſed. At the time of the Lincoln taxation, it was a collegiate church, conſiſting of five portioniſts, or prebendaries, and continued ſo till the Diſſolution.

Pwlhely is ſituated on a bay of the Iriſh ſea, with a tolerable harbour for veſſels of ſixty tons. The Black Prince made it a free borough. It is governed by a bailiff, and has a market on Wedneſday.

Newin is but a poor town, with an inſignificant market. Here Edward I. held a round table, in the year 1284, as a triumph on his conqueſt of Wales.

Twelve miles ſouth from Newin, cloſe to the ſea, is Aberdaron, a ſmall fiſhing town, from whence the boats paſs to Bardſey Iſland.

Bardſey, or Ynis Enlli, the Iſland of Saints, on the Iſland of the Current, is a plain about two miles in circumference, well cultivated. A monaſtery was founded here before the year 516, for Dubritius archbiſhop of Caerleon, had about this time relinquiſhed his ſee, and retired hither. It has been generally ſtyled an abbey, and ſaid to have produced many holy men. At the Suppreſſion it was granted by Edward VI. to ſir Thomas Seymour and afterwards to the earl Warwick.

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London to Llanydlos.

	M.	F.
Newton, p. 304	175	0
Penyſtrywad	3	1
Llandiham	4	3
Llanydlos	6	0
In the whole	188	4

LLANYDLOS is a ſmall town near the right bank of the Severn. The church is ſupported by ſix arches, the pillars of which have capitals of palm leaves, and are ſaid to have been brought from Cwmher Abbey. About ſeven miles to the north-weſt, on the borders of Cardiganſhire, is the lofty Plinlimmon, one of the high mountains of Wales.

London to Whitchurch, (Salop.)

	M.	F.
Shrewſbury, p. 269	161	7
Abrighton	3	7
Harmer Hill	2	2
Broughton	1	3
Wem	3	2
Edſtaſton	2	2
Tilſtock	4	1
Whitchurch	2	3
In the whole	181	3

WEM, ſituated near the ſource of the Roden, is a very ancient town, and by ſome ſuppoſed the Rutunium, named in the Itinerary. Here is a weekly

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market on Thurſday, and a free-ſchool founded by ſir Thomas Adam, lord mayor of London, in 1645, who was born here. This ſame gentleman founded an Arabic profeſſorſhip at Cambridge, and circulated a Perſian tranſlation of the New Teſtament, in the eaſt. At the north-weſt corner of the church-yard, is Haly Caſtle, an oval, much levelled, and converted into a garden. In the year 1676, great part of the town was burned down. Lord chancellor Jefferies was created baron Wem, by James II.

Three miles eaſt from Wem, are the ruins of Caſtle Rous, or Red Caſtle, belonging anciently to lord Audley. The ruins are ſituated in ſir —— Hill's park, at Hawkſtone; and near it is a ſquare Roman encampment.

At Cleve, two miles and an half ſouth from Wem, the poet Wycherley was born. Whitchurch is a populous town, with a market on Friday. There is a free-ſchool in the town, and ſome alms-houſes. In the church is a monument of John Talbot, firſt earl of Shrewſbury, called in his time the Engliſh Achilles. Here was formerly an hoſpital, annexed to the abbey of Haghmon.

London to Dudley.

	M.	F.
Birmingham, p. 269 . . .	116	6
Smethwick	4	0
Oldbury	3	0
Dudley	3	0
In the whole . . .	126	6

FOUR miles ſouth from Birmingham, in Worceſterſhire, is Kings-Norton, formerly a market town.

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In this place was Hawkeley Houſe, belonging to the Middlemores, which in the year 1645 was taken and burned by the Royaliſts.

Dudley is a large and populous town, containing two churches, and about two thouſand families, largely employed in the manufacture of nails, fenders, and other articles in iron. There is a market weekly on Saturday.

Although the town of Dudley is ſituated in Worceſterſhire, the caſtle juſt by ſtands in Staffordſhire, built about the year 700, by Dodo or Dudo, a Saxon prince, whence the word Dudley is ſuppoſed to be derived, which, at the Conqueſt, was given to William Fitz-Auſculph. In the reign of king Stephen, when the empreſs Matilda contended with that king for the crown, this caſtle was in the poſſeſſion of Gervaſe Paganel, who then fortified it, and held it for the empreſs. In the reign of Henry II. Paganel, taking part with prince Henry, in an inſurrection againſt his father, the king diſmantled his caſtle of Dudley. The heireſs of the Paganels marrying John de Somery, brought this eſtate into that family. In the 17th of Henry III. when it is ſtyled an honour, it was ſeized by the king, its owner Roger de Somery having neglected or refuſed to appear, when ſummoned to receive the honour of knighthood. He afterwards obtained the royal licence to caſtellate his manſion at Dudley, which probably had remained unfortified ever ſince it was diſmantled in the reign of Henry II.

This caſtle and eſtate continued in the Somery family till the 15th of Edward II. when the male iſſue having failed, Margaret, one of the heirs general, transferred it to the Suttons. The Suttons were a reſpectable family in Nottinghamſhire, and on account of their owning Dudley Caſtle, one of them, in the reign of Henry VI. was, as lord Dudley, ſummoned to parliament. In the poſſeſſion of their deſcendants it continued, till parted with by John lord Dudley, to John Dudley duke of Northumberland. In the civil

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wars this caſtle was a royal garriſon. Anno 1644, it ſtood a ſiege of three weeks, and was relieved June 11, by a detachment of the king's forces from Worceſter, who, with ſmall loſs to themſelves, ſlew 100 men of the Parliamentary army, and took ſeveral priſoners and ſtandards. May 13, 1646, it was ſurrendered to ſir William Brereton, by colonel Leveſon, governor for the king. According to ſeveral writers, the lords Ward ſeem afterwards, for a while, to have reſided there, but at length they abandoned, it probably on account of the ruinous ſtate it was in, from the damage received in the ſiege.

Tradition relates that ſome years ago it ſerved as a retreat for a ſet of coiners, who ſet fire to the buildings either by accident or deſign.

A little to the weſt of the caſtle, are the remains of a priory of Cluniac monks, founded as a cell to Wenloch, by Gervaſe Paganel, about the year 1161. Theſe remains are chiefly the walls of the conventual church, and part of the offices converted into a dwelling-houſe.

At Netherton, near Dudley, there is a coal mine

London to Stourbridge.

	M.	F.
Birmingham, p. 269 . . .	116	6
Hales Owen	7	6
Stourbridge	4	4
In the whole . . .	129	0

THE pariſh of Hales Owen is ſituated partly in Worceſterſhire, and partly in Staffordſhire. There is a manufacture of nails in the town, and a poor market on Monday. The manor and advowſon of the church were given by king John to Peter de Rupibus biſhop of

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Winchester, for the endowment of an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, which seems to have been finished at the expence of the crown, though the patronage was in the bishops. The site, and most of the estate were granted to sir John Dudley. Near Hales Owen is the Leasowes, the beautiful seat of the late poet Shenstone.

Three miles south-east from Hales Owen, is Frankley, where was a seat of sir Thomas Littleton, author of the Tenures, whose descendant was created baron of Frankley and lord Littleton, in 1757. This seat being burned by Prince Rupert, and never rebuilt, the noble family removed to Hagley.

Stourbridge is a neat little town, on the small river Stour, over which is a bridge, whence its name. It was formerly a hamlet of Old Swinford, but made a parish of itself in the year 1742, by authority of parliament, when a new church was erected. The town is governed by a bailiff, &c. The manufactures are various, and considerable in glass, iron, cloth, and bricks.

Here are about ten glass-houses, where they manufacture drinking glasses, bottles, and window glass, together with fine stone pots and crucibles, of superior excellence. There are mines in the neighbourhood, which produce coal, iron, stone, and clay, the last of which, for its excellence and use in the manufactory of glass is unequalled in the world. The market is on Friday.

Dudley has a good free-school, founded by king Edward VI. the revenues, &c. of which are considerable; there are eight governors, gentlemen of the town and parish. The school has a library of good books, given from time to time by the governors and gentlemen educated thereat. Near the town is a blue-coat school, founded and endowed in the year 1667, by Thomas Foley, Esq. of Whitley-court, in this county, under the direction of nineteen feoffees, for the cloathing, maintainance, and education of sixty poor boys, who at the age of fourteen are apprenticed out to trades,

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when they receive two suits of clothes, and four pounds, as an apprentice fee.

Two miles from Stourbridge, is Hagley, once the favourite seat of lord Lyttelton. Four miles west from Stourbridge, is Enville, the seat of the earl of Stamford. At Kinfare, or Kinver, three miles west from Stourbridge, is an ancient fortification.

Three miles south from Stourbridge, surrounded by Worcestershire, is Clent, where St. Kenelm, the infant king of Mercia, was murdered, by the order of his sister Quendrida, in the year 819. The body was discovered by a cow, and was buried in Winchcomb Abbey. A spring of water is said to have gushed out on the discovery of the body, which was long reputed to be possessed of great virtues, and a chapel was erected on the spot, much frequented by pilgrims.

Two miles west from Stourbridge, on the Stour, is Stourton, where is the castle or manfion in which cardinal Pole was born in the year 1500.

London to Walsall.

	M.	F.
Birmingham, p. 269. . . .	116	6
Handsworth	3	0
Great Barr	3	0
Walsall	3	5
In the whole . . .	126	3

WALSALL is a flourishing and populous town, containing twelve streets, and about 10,000 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the manufacture of buckles, bridlebits, stirrups, and other articles for saddlers, and hardware in general. It is incorporated, and governed by

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a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. and has a large market on Tuesday.

About a mile from Walsall is Bentley Hall, now a farm house, the ancient seat of captain Lane, remarkable for entertaining king Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, from whence lady Jane Lane conveyed him to the sea side.

About four miles north-west from Walsall, near the village of Overstonal, is an ancient fortification, double trenched, called Castle Old Ford or Fort.

London to Church Stretton.

	M.	F.
Newton Whettleston, p. 304. .	250	6
Little Stretton . . .	7	0
Church Stretton . . .	1	4
In the whole . . .	259	2

CHURCH STRETTON is situated in the most hilly part of Shropshire, and has a small market on Thursday. Here is a manufacture of coarse linen stuff, with some trade in wool and hops.

Near Church Stretton are the ruins of an ancient castle, called Brocard's Castle. There are three places of the name of Stretton; Ald Stretton, or Old Stretton, a little to the north; and Little Stretton about a mile to the south; they are both villages.

Five miles north was Pouderbach Castle, long since in ruins. Four miles east from Church Stretton is Didlesbury, or Dudelesbury, where was a priory, cell to the Benedtine abbey at Seez, in Normandy; given to the abbey of Shrewsbury.

Two miles west from Stretton, is Ratlinghope, the

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manor of which was given to the abbey of Wigmore, when a prior and a few black canons were ſettled here, as a cell to that houſe. Henry VIII. gave the eſtate to Robert Long.

London through Shrewſbury, Bridgnorth, and Holywell, to Holyhead.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
			Brought up .	78	5
Uxbridge, p. 138	14	6	Banbury . .	1	7
Redhill, Bucks .	2	3	Drayton . .	2	1
Chalfont St. Peter's	3	2	Wroxton . .	0	7
Chalfont St. Giles's	1	4	Edge Hill . .	5	0
Amerſham . .	3	6	Pillerton . .	4	3
Little Miſſenden	2	5	Upper Eatington	1	6
Great Miſſenden	2	2	Stratford upon Avon	5	7
Wendover . .	4	5	Alceſter . .	7	5
Walton . .	4	4	Coughton . .	2	0
Ayleſbury . .	0	4	Crabb's Croſs .	3	6
Hardwick . .	3	4	Headley's Croſs	1	0
Whitchurch .	1	2	Tardebig . .	3	2
Winſlow . .	5	5	Bromſgrove .	3	1
Padbury . .	4	0	Chaddeſley Corbett	4	6
Buckingham .	2	7	Winterfold .	1	2
Tingewick .	2	6	Stone . .	1	2
Finmore . .	1	2	Kidderminſter .	2	2
Monk's Houſe .	2	4	French . .	1	3
Barley Mow, North.	1	2	Shatterford .	2	4
Croughton .	2	2	Alam Bridge, Shrop.	3	4
Aynhoe on the Hill	1	5	Quat . .	2	1
Nell Bridge . .	1	4	Quatford . .	2	1
Adderbury, Oxon.	1	4	Bridgenorth .	2	1
Weeping Croſs .	1	4	Morvil . .	3	1
Carried up .	73	5	Carried up .	142	5

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	M.	F.		M.	F.
Brought over	142	5	Brought up	188	3
Muckley Croſs	2	0	Wrexham	2	2
Much Wenloch	3	1	Queenhope	6	0
Harley	2	0	Mold	7	0
Creſſage	2	1	Northop	3	3
Cund	2	0	Holywell	6	0
Weeping Croſs	4	2	Brick Kiln	5	5
Shrewſbury	3	7	St. Aſaph	4	3
Abrighton	3	7	Croſs Foxes	2	7
Harmer Hill	2	2	Llan St. Sior, or St. George	1	7
Middle	1	6	Abergeley	2	1
Burlton	1	3	Llandulas	2	3
Cockſhut	2	6	Mochdref	6	1
Ellesmere	4	4	Aberconway	3	1
Overton	6	5	Holyhead	41	7
Eaton	1	2			
Marchwiall	2	0			
Carried up	188	3	In the whole	283	3

AMERSHAM or Agmundeſham, is a ſmall town, ſituated in the Chiltern, a part of the country abounding with chalky hills, covered with woods and groves of beeches; which ſends members to parliament, and is governed by burgeſſes. It conſiſts of two ſtreets, which croſs each other at right angles. In the area, where theſe ſtreets interſect each other, ſtands the church, which is the beſt rectory in the county. Here is a free ſchool founded by queen Elizabeth, and a guild, or market-houſe, built by ſir William Drake, being a brick ſtructure, raiſed on pillars and arches, having a top, a lanthorn, and clock.

About a mile to the north-weſt is Shardeloes, the family ſeat of the Drakes. The celebrated Sir Francis Drake was of this place. Mr. Waller, the poet, was born at Coleſhill, a village belonging to an inſulated part of Hertfordſhire, about a mile to the ſouth of Amerſham.

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About three miles to the eaſt lies Cheneys, long the ſeat and burial place of the noble family of Ruſſel.

Three miles north from Amerſham, lies Cheſham, a ſmall town, with a market on Wedneſday.

Two miles to the eaſt of Amerſham, is Latimers, an ancient ſeat of the Nevils, now of Lord G. H. Cavendiſh.

At Great Miſſenden, there was an abbey of black canons, founded by ſir William de Miſſenden, in the year 1183: it was granted to Robert earl of Leiceſter.

Two miles weſt from Miſſenden is Hampden, the ſeat of Viſcount Hampden. Wendover is a borough, and ſends two members. It has a market on Thurſday. Roger, the hiſtorian, a monk of St. Albans, was of this town; and likewiſe Richard biſhop of Rocheſter, in the reign of Henry III.

At Elleſborough, two miles weſt from Wendover, is an ancient fortification, called Belinus Caſtle.

Kymble, four miles to the weſt of Wendover, is ſuppoſed to be ſo called from Cymbeline, or Cunobelin, and ſeveral ancient intrenchments ſeem to confirm the opinion that the battle was fought here in which the two ſons of Cunobelin were ſlain.

Ayleſbury is ſituated in a pleaſant and fertile valley, to which it gives name, nearly in the centre of Buckinghamſhire. This is an ancient town, being taken from the Britons by the Saxons, under Cuthwolf, in the year 572. In the reign of William the Conqueror it was a royal manor, and granted to William of Ayleſbury on condition of finding ſtraw, or litter, for the king's bed, and three eels for his table in winter: in ſummer, ſtraw for the bed, ſweet herbs for the chamber, and two green geeſe for the table. This proviſion was to be made three times a year, if he came ſo often. It is not incorporated, but ſends two members to parliament, and has a good market on Saturday. At the bottom of the market-place is the county goal. The quarter-ſeſſions for the county are held here, and the Lent aſſizes. In the town and pariſh are

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about 700 houſes. At the north-end of the town there was a houſe of grey friars, founded by James earl of Ormond, in the reign of Richard II. There were likewiſe two hoſpitals.

In the pariſh of Whitchurch, are the ruins of Bolebec caſtle. At Aſcot there was an ancient ſeat of the Dormers, now in ruins; ere was a cell of Benedictines, founded by the empreſs Matilda.

Winſlow is a neat little town of three ſtreets, ſituated in a well wooded country, with a market on Thurſday. It was given by king Offa to the abbey of St. Albans.

At Hogſhaw, in the pariſh of Eaſt Claydon, about two miles weſt from Winſlow, was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, as early as the reign of Henry II.

Buckingham is ſituated in a valley, by the ſide of the river Ouſe, which ſurrounds it, except towards the north. The town is ancient, for Aulus Plautius, the Roman general, is ſaid to have defeated the Britons on the banks of the Ouſe, at or near Buckingham. Edward the Elder ſurrounded it with walls, and built two caſtles to protect it from the Danes. Soon after the Norman Conqueſt, it became the property of William Gifford, firſt earl of Buckingham. In the reign of Edward III. it was incorporated, made a ſtaple of wool, and had the grant of a market, to be held on Saturday. The preſent charter of incorporation is a grant of queen Mary, for a bailiff and burgeſſes. The ſummer aſſizes are held here. The ſpire of the church ſuppoſed to be the moſt lofty in England, was blown down in the year 1698, and has never been rebuilt, and the tower in the year 1776. The principal manufactures in the town and neighbourhood are lace and paper. The number of houſes in the town and pariſh is about 540. Near the church was a prebendal houſe of the church of Lincoln, endowed with lands, value 1000l. a year. Here was alſo a chapel, founded by Matthew Stratton archdeacon of Bucks, in the year 1268, converted into a free-ſchool, and an hoſpital for

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lepers. Buckingham gave birth to Rumbald, who in a ſhort life of three days is ſaid to have performed many miracles. He was the patron of fiſhermen.

Three miles north from Buckingham, is the beautiful ſeat of the marquis of Buckingham, at Stow, deſervedly famous for the noble gardens, which would take up a volume to deſcribe. We ſhall, however, give a brief account. We enter on the ſouth ſide of the garden, between two ſquare pavilions, of the Doric order, the work of ſir John Vanbrugh, and are ſtruck with the grandeur and variety of the objects that preſent themſelves to view.

In the middle of a large octagon piece of water, ſtands an obeliſk of near 70 feet, for a *Jet d'Eau* to caſcade from the top of it. At a good diſtance we behold two beautiful rivers, which join and enter the octagon in one ſtream. Over one of the rivers is a Palladian bridge, which is an agreeable object. A Gothic building, 70 feet high, preſents itſelf, on the ſummit of a fine hill, dedicated to Liberty.

Here we have likewiſe a view of the ſouth front of the houſe, up an avenue of ſtately trees, but have great objections to the narrowneſs of it. However, ſince every tree may be deemed a ſort of obeliſk to the honour of the noble planter, it makes a good excuſe for their ſtanding; and the rather, as, if they were taken away, it would create an evil which could not be remedied in forty years.

As the Gothic building is on the right hand, ſo on the left appears the Egyptian pyramid, dedicated to the memory of ſir John Vanbrugh.

Leaving this point, and on the left hand paſſing by three ſtatues, we come to the cold bath, from whence we behold a natural caſcade, falling down from the beforementioned octagon, in three different ſheets of water, into a large lake. One of the ſheets glides through an arch, or piece of ruin, which is moſtly hidden by a clump of evergreens.

From hence we proceed to the hermitage, which is

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agreeably ſituated in a riſing wood, and by the ſide of the lake; and paſſing through the wood, we come to the ſtatues of Cain and Abel, fronting the Veneris Hortus, a very neat ſtructure, deſigned by Mr. Kent, the inſide of it painted by Mr. Slater; and on the frieze is a Latin motto, alluding to the painting in the cave, which may be thus Engliſhed:

Let him love now, who never lov'd before;
Let him who ever lov'd now love the more.

Each way, from the entrance of the room, is an handſome colonnade, leading to ſquare tabernacles or pavilions. Here are alſo four venerable antique buſtos of Veſpaſian, Nero, Cleopatra, and Fauſtina.

Hence to the head of the lake we have a pleaſant view of the caſcade; and from hence to Gibbs's building, or the Belvidere, which is placed on the top of the mount, (under which is an ice houſe), is a noble proſpect of the houſe, the church, the effigies of king George II. and queen Caroline, the rotunda, the caſtle, which a farmer now inhabits, and was built for that purpoſe; but, on account of its being ſeated on the ſide of a fine riſing hill, makes a beautiful appearance, as well from hence as from many other places.

In the garden is likewiſe the temple of Friendſhip, from which the pavilion at the entrance, the caſcade, the lake, and one of the fields that is incloſed in the garden, altogether afford a ſcene truly charming.

From hence to Boycoat buildings, paſſing through a pleaſant wood, with ſeveral agreeable proſpects into the country, we ſee on our right hand a noble terrace. One of the buildings is a very good habitable houſe; the other ſtands on a ſquare bottom, in the garden; and in the inſide of it are four ſtatues at full length, in niches, viz. Cicero, Fauſtina, Marcus Aurelius, and Livia. The buildings are both finiſhed with pyramidal tops, by Gibbs. Betwixt them is a very handſome gateway, which is the ſecond entrance to the houſe,

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from which leads up a noble avenue, planted with double lines of thriving trees.

From hence to the Egyptian pyramid mentioned before, which is 60 feet high, and about half way up is a Latin inſcription, in very large characters which may be thus Engliſhed.

Among a very great number of ſtructures in theſe gardens, deſigned by Sir JOHN VANBRUGH, Knt. COBHAM thought fit that this pyramid ſhould be ſacred to his memory.

And in the inſide of the building is a Latin inſcription, importing—

Enough you've ſported, quaff'd the bowl, and eat;
'Tis time, at leaſt, 'tis prudence, to retreat;
Leſt youth. more hitly frolicſome, may join
To puſh you, reeling under loads of wine.

From hence going along a ſort of fortification-walk, on our left hand, the wood on the other hand, we enter the field, which is incloſed in a military way, with a ſtaked fence. At the firſt angle, on the middle of the gravel walk, are the ſtatues of Hercules and Antæus. Hence we proceed to St. Auguſtine's cave, which is a building of roots of trees and moſs; and in it a ſtraw couch, with three inſcriptions in monkiſh Latin verſe. It is placed in a natural wood, and from the oddneſs of the fabric, and the agreeable ſimplicity which is round it, makes a very entertaining variety.

Leaving this place, we approach a building of a very different nature, the temple of Bacchus, built of brick, with paintings in the inſide, alluding to the name. Hence we have a fine diſtant proſpect toward Aylesbury, Wendover Hills, &c. In the garden we have in full view the temple of Venus; and between the two is an obeliſk, erected to the memory of a clergyman, with this inſcription:

To the memory of ROBIN COUCHER.

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We proceed from hence to the Saxon temple, ſituated in an open grove, above which the ſeven Saxon Deities, preſiding over the ſeveral days of the week, were formerly placed in niches; and in the middle of them ſtands an altar, as for ſacrifice; but theſe have been ſince removed to the Gothic temple.

Our eye, after being confined in the wood, breaking at once out of it, we are ſurpriſed with a fine open country on the north. On the ſouth the rotunda appears. On the weſt the Boycoat buildings. On the eaſt the equeſtrian ſtatue of king George I. which ſtands in the front of the houſe. Theſe objects preſent themſelves from Nelſon's ſeat, which is an oblong ſquare receſs, in a clump of evergreens. To the ſouth-eaſt is a view of the manſion-houſe.

The offices on the north ſide are all incloſed within a moſt elegant wall, with niches, and grand gateways into the offices and gardens. The houſe and offices, if perfected, would be about 640 feet in length, fronting north and ſouth. As Nelſon's ſeat lies to the north-weſt from the portico of the houſe, there is on the north-eaſt a new baſtion built to anſwer it; and ſome grand walks by the ſide of a fine lawn, from which we ſee numerous herds of deer. A ſemi-circle of fine timber appears at ſome miles diſtance, with an agreeable country between.

The next object of view is a Corinthian column, on which is the ſtatue of king George II. with this inſcription—

GEORGIO AUGUSTO.

Dido's cave is the next ſubject of our attention: this is a ſtone building, in a wood, and raiſed on a ſort of amphitheatre, with an inſcription, that may be thus rendered:

Repairing to the ſame dark cave, are ſeen
The Trojan hero, and the Tyrian queen.

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From hence we advance to the rotunda, which is a neat airy building by ſir John Vanbrugh. The dome of it ſupported on ten Doric columns; and in the centre, ſtanding on a circular pedeſtal, a Venus of Medicis. From this place we have a view of part of the octagon, the lake, the fields, and ſeveral of the buildings, preſenting themſelves alternately as we turn ourſelves round.

As we go from hence to queen Caroline's ſtatue, by the ſide of a canal, we are delighted with an alteration of his lordſhip's, viz. On each ſide, the ground is broken, and planted with clumps of various kinds of trees, intermixed with ſtatues, which are promiſcuouſly placed. Her majeſty's effigy is erected on four Ionic columns, which are placed on a large pedeſtal, with this inſcription in golden letters, in Latin:

To the honour, praiſe, and virtue, of the divine CAROLINE.

It is ſituated on a neat amphitheatre of ſlopes, with paſtoral figures each way from it. Nature and art here, joining together, make an agreeable contraſt.

Next we are led into the ſleeping-parlour, which is a ſquare building, placed in a wood, with ſix walks centering in it. Within are painted the Cæſars' heads, with ſeveral feſtoons of fruit, &c. On the frieze is a Latin inſcription, thus importing—

Since all things are uncertain, indulge thyſelf.

Leaving this place, and croſſing the avenue before-mentioned, from the pavilions we come to the witch-houſe, a ſquare building, the inſide of which is painted by my lord's gentleman, with ſeveral devices alluding to the name.

The temple of Modern Virtue, in ruins, fronts the temple of Ancient Virtue, a rotunda of the Doric

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order, by Mr. Kent. And in four niches, ſtanding at full lengths, are the following ſtatues, viz.

1. EPAMINONDAS, with a Latin inſcription over his head, ſignifying—

From whoſe valour, prudence, and moderation, the republic of Thebes received both liberty and empire, its military, civil, and domeſtic diſcipline; and, with him, loſt them.

2. LYCURGUS, with this in Latin—

Who, having invented laws with the greateſt wiſdom, and moſt excellently fenced them againſt all corruption, as a father of his country, inſtituted for his countrymen the firmeſt liberty, and the ſoundeſt morality, which endured for many ages; he having, together with riches, baniſhed avarice, luxury, and luſt.

3. SOCRATES, with this in Latin—

Who, being innocent in a moſt corrupt ſtate, an encourager of the good, a worſhipper of one only God, as the wiſeſt of men, reduced philoſophy from uſeleſs indolence, and vain diſputations, to the duties of life, and the conveniencies of ſociety.

4. HOMERUS, with this in Latin—

Who, being the firſt of poets, as he was the greateſt, the herald of virtue, and beſtower of immortality, known to all nations, incites all, in a divine poem, honourably to dare, and reſolutely to ſuffer.

Over one door is this inſcription, in Latin—

To be dear to our country, to deſerve well of the ſtate, to be praiſed, honoured, and beloved, is glorious; but to be feared, and hated, is matter of ill-will, deteſtable, hazardous, and unſafe.

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Over the other door—

Maintain juſtice and religion; which, though a matter o great importance to our parents and friends, is ſtill of greater conſequence with regard to our country. Through ſuch a courſe of life is the road to Heaven, and the aſſembly of thoſe who have lived before us.

Apollo and the nine muſes.] Here we croſs the ſerpentine river, whence we paſs into the Elyſian fields, a moſt delicious retreat, in which is placed the temple of the Britiſh worthies. This edifice is diſpoſed into niches, filled with the following buſts:

POPE, without any inſcription.

SIR THOMAS GRESHAM, with this inſcription—Who, by the honourable profeſſion of a merchant, having enriched himſelf, and his country, for carrying on the commerce of the world, built the ROYAL EXCHANGE.

IGNATIUS JONES, Who, to adorn his country, introduced and rivalled the Greek and Roman architecture.

JOHN MILTON, Whoſe ſublime and unbounded genius equalled a ſubject that carried him beyond the limits of this world.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEAR, Whoſe excellent genius opened to him the whole heart of man, all the mines of fancy, all the ſtores of nature; and gave him power, beyond all other writers, to move, aſtoniſh, and delight mankind.

JOHN LOCKE, who beſt of all philoſophers underſtood the powers of the human mind; the nature, end, and bounds of civil government; and with equal courage and ſagacity, refuted the ſlaviſh ſyſtem of uſurped authority over the rights, the conſciences, or the reaſon of mankind.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, whom the God of Nature made to comprehend his works; and from ſimple principles to diſcover the laws never known before, and to explain the appearance never underſtood, of this ſtupendous univerſe.

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SIR FRANCIS BACON, LORD VERULAM, Who, by the Strength and Light of a ſuperior Genius, rejecting vain Speculation, and fallacious Theory, taught to purſue Truth and improve Philoſophy by the certain Method of Experiment.

In the niche of a pyramid is placed a Mercury, with theſe words inſcribed:—Campos Ducit ad Elyſios; i. e.—Leads to th' Elyſian Fields.

And below this figure is fixed a ſquare of black marble, with four lines in Latin, which may be thus tranſlated:

Here are the Bands who for their country bled;
And Bards whoſe pure and ſacred Verſe is read:
Thoſe who, by Arts invented, Life improv'd;
And by their Merits made their Mem'ries lov'd.

KING ALFRED, The mildeſt, juſteſt, moſt beneficent of Kings, who drove out the Danes, ſecured the Seas, ſupported Learning, eſtabliſhed Juries, cruſhed Corruption, guarded Liberty, and was the Founder of the Engliſh Conſtitution.

EDWARD Prince of WALES, The Terror of Europe, and Delight of England; who preſerved unaltered, in the Height of Glory and Fortune, his natural Gentleneſs and Modeſty.

Queen ELIZABETH, Who confounded the Projects and deſtroyed the Power that threatened to oppreſs the Liberties of Europe; took off the yoke of Eccleſiaſtical Tyranny; reſtored Religion from the Corruption of Popery; and by a wiſe, a moderate, and a popular Government, gave Wealth, Security, and Reſpect to England.

King WILLIAM III. Who by his Virtue and Conſtancy having ſaved his Country from a foreign Maſter, by a bold and generous Enterprize, preſerved the Liberty and Religion of Great Britain.

Sir WALTER RALEIGH, A valiant Soldier, and an able Stateſman; who, endeavouring to rouſe the Spirit of his Maſter, for the Honour of his Country, againſt the Ambition of Spain, fell a Sacrifice to the Influence of that

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Court, whoſe Arms he had vanquiſhed, and whoſe Deſigns he oppoſed.

Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, Who, through many Perils, was the firſt of Britons that adventured to ſail round the Globe, and carry into unknown Seas and Nations the Knowledge and Glory of the Engliſh Name.

JOHN HAMPDEN, Who with great Spirit, and conſummate Abilities, began a noble Oppoſition to an arbitrary Court, in Defence of the Liberties of his Country; ſupported them in Parliament; and died for them in the Field.

Sir JOHN BARNARD, without any Inſcription.

On the back Side of this building is the following Inſcription:

To the Memory of Signor FIDO.

An Italian of good Extraction, who came into England, not to bite us, like moſt of his Countrymen, but to gain an honeſt Livelihood. He hunted not after Fame; yet acquired it: Regardleſs of the Praiſe of his Friends, but moſt ſenſible of their Love. Though he lived amongſt the Great, he neither learnt or flattered any Vice. He was no Bigot, nor doubted he of any of the XXXIX Articles: And if to follow Nature, and to reſpect the Laws of Society, be Philoſophy, he was a perfect Philoſopher; a faithful Friend, an agreeable Companion, a loving Huſband, diſtinguiſhed by a numerous Offspring, all which he lived to ſee take good Courſes. In his old Age he retired to the Houſe of a Clergyman in the Country, where he finiſhed his earthly Race, and died an Honour and an Example to the whole Species. Reader, this Stone is guiltleſs of Flattery; for he, to whom it is inſcribed, was not a Man, but a GREYHOUND.

The SHELL BRIDGE.

The Chineſe Houſe, ſituated, after the Chineſe manner, upon a large piece of water: we enter it by a bridge, decorated with Chineſe vaſes: it is a ſquare

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building with four lattices, and covered with ſail-cloth. The windows and roof, together with its cool ſituation on the lake, afford us a juſt ſpecimen of the manner of living in a hot country. Within is the figure of a Chineſe lady aſleep. The outſide of the houſe is painted in the Chineſe taſte, by Mr. Slater: the inſide in India Japan Work.

The TEMPLE of CONTEMPLATION.

The Grotto, ſituated at the head of the Serpentine River, furniſhed with a great number of looking-glaſſes, both on the walls and cieling, fixed in frames of plaiſter-work, ſtuck with ſhells and flints: it has a marble ſtatue of Venus on a pedeſtal adorned in the ſame manner. On each ſide is a pavilion; one of which is ornamented with ſhells, the other with broken flints and pebbles.

The Ladies Temple, ſupported by Groin arches, with Venetian windows. The inſide is beautified with the following paintings by Slater: on the right ſide, ladies employed in needle and ſhell-work: on the oppoſite ſide, ladies engaged in painting and muſic.

The Grecian Temple; a large pile of the Ionic order, after the manner of the temple of Minerva at Athens.

Captain GRENVILLE's MONUMENT, with an Inſcription in Latin, which may be thus tranſlated:

To the Son of his Siſter, THOMAS GRENVILLE, who being Captain of one of his Majeſty's Ships, under the Command of Admiral Anſon [1747] while he valiantly fought againſt the French, and was mortally wounded in the thigh, declaring in his laſt Moments that it was better to ſuffer than be tried for Cowardice, COBHAM, filled at once with Approbation and Regret, erected this roſtrated column. This is, alas! an Example of Courage too ſeldom found, from whence we may learn how it becomes a Commander to behave.

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A ſpacious baſon of water, deſigned for the triumphal arch.

A fluted column, with the following inſcriptions: on one ſide,

> To preſerve the Memory of her Huſband, Anne, Viſcounteſs Cobham, cauſed this Pillar to be erected in the Year 1747.

On the oppoſite ſide, a Latin inſcription, which intimates this ſound leſſon;

> As it is not permitted us to live long, let us leave Something behind us as a Teſtimony of our having lived.

The Gothic Temple, with this inſcription:

> Je rends graces aux Dieux de n'eſtre pas Romain.

That is,

> I thank God for not being a Roman.

This is a ſpacious edifice of red ſtone, terminated with tower and pinnacles, ſeventy feet high, and placed on the ſummit of a hill. The windows are of glaſs curiouſly ſtained, and the inſide of the dome is characteriſtically decorated with the arms of his lordſhip's family, from their riſe to the preſent time. About it are the ſeven ſtatues, which, as we mentioned above, originally ſurrounded the Saxon altar.

The Palladian Bridge, adorned with ſeveral antique marble buſtos. The roof on the ſide facing the water, is ſupported by Ionic pillars. The back wall is covered with a fine piece of alto-relievo, which repreſents the four quarters of the world bringing their various products to Britannia. Here are alſo paintings of Sir Walter Raleigh, with a map of Virginia; and Sir William Penn, preſenting the laws of Penſylvania, performed by Sleter.

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The Imperial Cloſet; a ſquare room, in which are painted, by the laſt mentioned artiſt, three of the worthieſt of the Roman Emperors; each of which is reſpectively diſtinguiſhed by a memorable ſaying of his own fixed over him.

IMP. TITUS CÆS. VESPASIAN.

Diem Perdidi.——i. e. I have loſt a day.

IMP. N. TRAJAN CÆS. AU.

Pro me: ſi merear, in me.——i. e. For me: But if I deſerve it, againſt me.

IMP. MARCUS AURELIUS CÆSAR ANTONINUS.

Ita regnes imperator, ut privatus regi te velis.——i. e. So govern when a King, as you would deſire to be governed if a ſubject.

A Grand Terras Walk near 2,000 feet long, which leads, us to,

The Temple of Friendſhip; a well proportioned ſtructure of the Doric Order. The emblem of Friendſhip above the door, thoſe of Juſtice and Liberty, with the reſt of the decorations, are elegantly touched. Britannia is ſeated upon the cieling: on one ſide are exhibited the glory of her annals, the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and Edward III.; on the other is offered the reign of ——— which ſhe covers with her mantle, and ſeems unwilling to accept. This painting is executed by Mr. Slater. The motto of this temple is,

Amicitiæ.—i. e. Sacred to Friendſhip.

Here are the buſts of a late lord and his illuſtrious friends; viz. Frederic late Prince of Wales; Earls of Weſtmoreland, Chefterfield, and Marchmont; Lords Cobham, Gower, and Bathurſt; Richard Grenville,

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Earl Temple, William Pitt, afterward Earl of Chatham, and George Lyttelton, afterward Lord Lyttelton.

The Pebble Alcove is a neat receſs, and very artfully embelliſhed with pebbles. His lordſhip's arms are performed with the ſame, and diſplayed in proper colours.

Congreve's monument is an urn, which with great art expreſſes the genius of the man; and at the top of it is placed a monkey beholding himſelf in a mirror, and under him a Writing in Latin, ſignifying, That Comedy is the Imitation of Life, and the Glaſs of Faſhion.

The poet's effigies, lying in a careleſs poſture, has a Latin inſcription, which may be thus rendered.

> In the Year 1736, COBHAM erected this poor Conſolation for, as well as a Monument of, his Loſs of the piercing, elegant, poliſhed Wit, and civilized, candid, moſt unaffected manners of WILLIAM CONGREVE.

We are now very near the pavilions; and in going to them, walk by the Side of the river and octagon, paſſing, on our left hand, three ſatyrs, and a dancing Venus.

We have now gone round, and given you a faint deſcription of an unparalleled Chain of artificial and natural beauty.

His Lordſhip's Judgment and refined taſte were not leſs conſpicuous in his woods and parks.

The ſpectator, whoſe mind is capable of being moved either with grace or majeſty, and is ſuſceptible either of the noble or delicate paſſions, cannot, without reluctance, leave a place ſo properly calculated to inform the judgment, and intereſt the fancy; where art appears without affectation, and nature without extravagance.

Theſe gardens were many years the admiration of all that viewed them, not only for their real beauty,

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but the ſcarcity of other improvements. They were at firſt in their old ſtyle of broad, ſtrait gravel walks, and avenues, with regular waters; but theſe things are now altered and modernized as far as the ground would admit.

The houſe was large; 900 feet in front; the greater part has been pulled down and rebuilt on a very beautiful and magnificent plan. The many beautiful paintings of the firſt artiſts, which are placed in the different parts of the houſe are worthy the notice of every traveller.

Three miles beyond Stow, on the borders of Oxfordſhire, is Bittledon, which was given by Robert de Maperſhall to Oſbert de Clinton, chamberlain to Henry I. for his influence at court to eſcape puniſhment for ſtealing the king's hound; he however received it with Oſbert's kinſwoman in marriage. Here was an abbey of Ciſtertians, founded about the year 1147, by Ernald de Boſco, ſteward to Robert Earl of Leiceſter; granted to Thomas Wriotheſley.

At Chetwood, five miles ſouth-weſt from Buckingham, was a priory of Auguſtines, founded by Sir Ralph de Norwich, in the year 1244. The ſite and eſtate were given by Edward IV. to Netley Abbey, and the conventual church made parochial.

At Luffield, in or near the county of Northampton, five miles north from Buckingham, was a priory of Benedictines, founded by Robert Boſſu, Earl of Leiceſter, in the reign of Henry I. but the revenue failing, it was ſuppreſſed in the reign of Henry VII. and given firſt to Windſor, and afterwards to Weſtminſter; and finally to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton. Croughton is memorable as being the native place of Dr. Friend, born 1675.

At Aynhoe, anciently Eyno, an hoſpital dedicated to St. John and St. James, founded or endowed by Roger, ſon of Richard, and his ſon Robert, in the reign of Henry II. which in the year 1484 was united to Magdalen College, Oxford. Two miles north from Ayn-

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hoe is Rainſborough, an oval camp, double trenched. And two miles further are Aſtrop Wells, a medicinal ſpring, at one time in conſiderable repute.

Banbury is ſituated on the right bank of the Cherwell in Oxfordſhire. It is incorporated for a mayor and aldermen, and ſends one member to parliament. Banbury cheeſe has been long celebrated, as likewiſe the cakes and ale. The chief manufacture is that of ſhag or pluſh. And a market held weekly on Thurſday is large, particularly for corn and proviſions: the navigable canal from Coventry to Oxford, paſſes by the town. The church is more like a cathedral than a country pariſh church: it was formerly collegiate. The pyrites-aureus, or golden fire-ſtone, is often found here. In this town was an hoſpital for lepers in the reign of King John, the maſterſhip of which was in the gift of the biſhops of Lincoln, who had formerly a palace, or a caſtellated manſion here, now totally deſtroyed.

At Edge Cote, in Northamptonſhire, four miles north from Banbury, a battle was fought between the Yorkiſts and Lancaſtrians, in which the former were defeated, and the Earl of Pembroke, with two of his brothers, taken and beheaded. At Chalcomb, or Saw Comb, between Banbury and Edgecote, was a priory of black canons, founded by Hugh de Anaf, or de Chalcomb, in the reign of William the Conqueror; granted by Henry VIII. to Michael Fox.

Chipping Warden, a little to the north of Edgecote, was formerly a market town, and foundations of ancient buildings, and Roman coins are frequently ploughed up here. And a little to the weſt is an ancient camp, called Arbury Banks.

At Clattercote, in the pariſh of Claydon, ſeven miles north from Banbury in Oxfordſhire, was a houſe of Gilbertines, which was ſometime an hoſpital for lepers, but at the time of the ſuppreſſion conſiſted of a prior and four canons. At the ſuppreſſion it was granted to Thomas Lee and his wife. At Swacliff five miles weſt from Banbury, are the veſtiges of a Roman town.

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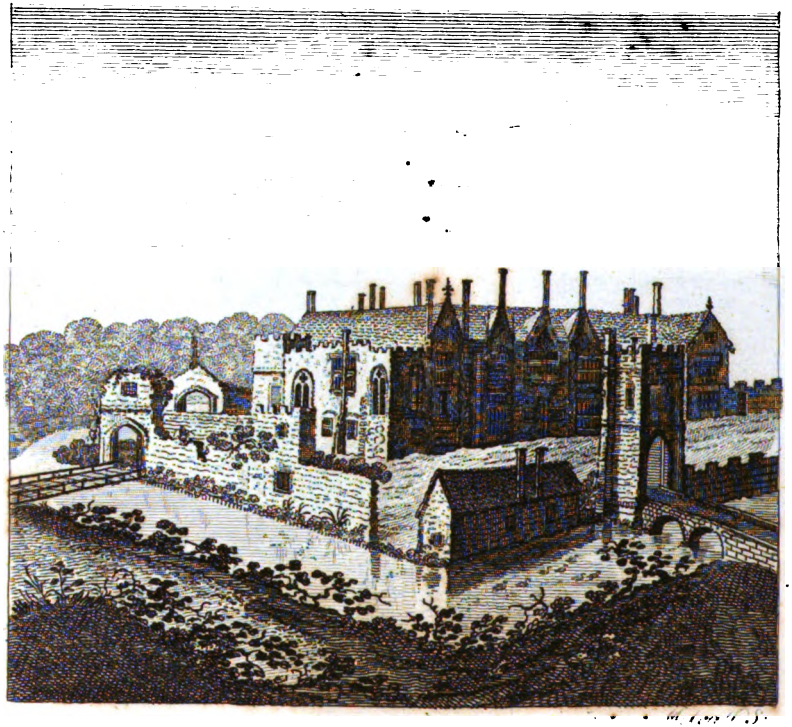

BROUGHTON CASTLE.

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At Wroxton was a priory of Auguſtine canons, founded by Michael Belet, in the reign of Henry III. granted to Sir Thomas Pope, who beſtowed it, with the greater part of his eſtate, on Trinity College, Oxford.

A little north of Edgehill was fought one of the ſignal battles during the whole conteſt between King Charles I. and the parliament, on the 2d of September, 1642; in which, ſome ſay, five or ſix thouſand were killed, but according to a ſurvey taken by the Reverend Mr. Fiſher, Vicar of Kineton, not many more than 1,300, and among the reſt, ſeveral of the nobility; night prevented greater ſlaughter, and both armies kept the field.

A little to the left of Edgehill is the Vale of Redhorſe, ſo called from the repreſentation of a red horſe cut on the ſide of a hill, near the village of Tyſoe; this horſe is ſixteen feet high from the ſhoulder, and thirty-four from the tail to the breaſt. A farm of 60l. per annum is ſubject to the charge of keeping it clean ſcoured, on pain of forfeiture. Mr. Wiſe ſuppoſes it to have been cut in memory of the celebrated Earl of Warwick, whoſe caſtle of Fulbrook, now entirely demoliſhed, ſtood about nine miles off, facing the hill. He killed his horſe with his own hand juſt before the battle of Towton. At Tyſoe, or Temple Tyſoe, was a preceptory of Knights Templars. It had once a market. Two miles ſouth from Tyſoe is Compton in the Hole, or Compton Wynyate, ſeat of the Earl of Northampton, and belonging to the Comptons from the reign of Edward I. The preſent houſe was built out of the ruins of Fulbrook Caſtle, by Sir William Compton, in the reign of Henry VIII. It is moated round. Oliver Cromwell fired a few ſhots at it, but was compelled to retire for want of ammunition.

Alceſter, or Allenceſter, is ſituated at the union of the Alne and the Arrow, with a bridge over each. It is thought to have anciently been a place of greater importance than at preſent, and many Roman coins and

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other antiquities have been discovered in and near the town. According to some, there were once three parish churches. It is a neat town, and has a market on Tuesday. In the town is a manufacture of needles.

On an island, about half a mile from the town, was an abbey of Benedictine monks, founded by Ralph Pincerna, or Le Boteler, of Overley, in the year 1140; but being much decayed, about the year 1467, it was made a cell to the abbey of Evesham. At the Dissolution granted to William and John Sewster.

Near Alcester is Beauchamps Court, once the seat of Fulke Greville, the beloved friend of Sir Philip Sidney, and, in some measure, the patron of Mr. Camden. Three miles west from Alcester, at Cokehill, in Worcestershire, a convent of Cistertian nuns was founded in the year 1260, by Isabella Countess of Warwick who was herself a nun there. Three miles south from Alcester is Bitford on the Avon, formerly a market town, but now only a village. About four miles south-west from Alcester is Ragley, the seat of the Marquis of Hertford. Near Crabb's Cross is Studley, where there was a castle, once belonging to J. Fitz-Corbution; by one of which family a priory of Augustine canons was brought hither in the reign of Henry II. from Wicton in Worcestershire, where it was first founded. The site was granted to Sir Edmund Knightly, serjeant at law. Before the gate of the monastery there was an hospital for the relief and entertainment of poor infirm people, founded by William Cantelupe, before the reign of Henry III.

At Bordesley, in the parish of Tardebig, a Cistertian abbey was founded by the empress Matilda, about the year 1138; from which Edward III. issued his order to restore the celebrated stone of Scone. The site and estate were granted to Lord Windsor in exchange for Stanwell. The chapel yet remains. The church of Tardebig was rebuilt in the year 1774. Near Tardebig is Hewel Grange, the seat of the Earl of Plymouth.

Bromsgrove, situated near the source of the Salwarp,

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is a corporation, governed by a bailiff, aldermen, &c. and in the reign of Edward I. ſent members to parliament. It has a market on Tueſday, and conſiderable manufactures of worſted, linen cloth, fiſhhooks, nails, needles, &c. The church is ſituated on a conſiderable eminence, and though ancient, is a handſome pile, with ſome good monuments and painted glaſs; among the monuments are thoſe of Sir Humphry Stafford killed in Jack Cade's inſurrection. Judge Littleton, Hall Biſhop of Briſtol, Sir John Talbot, and his two wives, &c. The ſteeple and the tower are beautiful. About a mile and a half to the weſt of Bromſgrove is Grafton, the ſeat of the Earl of Shrewſbury, given by Henry VII. to Gilbert Talbot, the younger ſon of the ſecond Earl. The ancient ſeat was burned down in the year 1710, except the door-way and hall, now converted into a chapel. In this pariſh there is a petrifying ſpring. A mile and a half north-weſt was Dodford Priory, founded for Premonſtratenſians as early as the reign of King John; given by Edward IV. to the abbey of Hales Owen, and at the ſuppreſſion to John Dudley.

Kidderminſter, or Kidelminſter, is a conſiderable town, ſituated on the Stour and a navigable canal which forms a communication between the Merſey and the Severn. It is governed by a bailiff and aldermen under a charter of Charles I. and formerly ſent members to parliament. Kidderminſter has long been noted for its manufactures; as in the reign of Henry VIII for broadcloth, which was ſucceeded by that of linſey-wolſeys; afterwards woollen and worſted tammy; ſince that, crapes, bombazeens, and poplins. In the year 1735, the flat carpet manufacture was introduced, and ſome years ſince the cut carpet, all which have been much improved by the ſkill and ingenuity of the different workmen. The market is on Thurſday. The church is an ancient Gothic ſtructure, ſome few years repaired, and new ſeated; in it are ſome ancient monuments. Here is a public free grammar ſchool,

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eſtabliſhed by charter. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at about five thouſand ſeven hundred.

Wolverly, two miles north from Kidderminſter was the birth place of the celebrated Baſkerville, originally a ſtone-cutter at Birmingham; but after, better known for his types and printing.

Four miles ſouth from Kidderminſter, near the road to Worceſter is Hartlebury, given to the ſee of Worceſter, by Burhed king of Mercia, about the year 850, and belonging to it ever ſince. A palace was begun by Biſhop Cantelupe and caſtellated by Biſhop Gifford, in the reign of Henry III. the gatehouſe was added by Biſhop Carpenter. In the year 1646 it was taken poſſeſſion of by order of parliament, and ſold to Thomas Weſtrow for 3133 pounds. The chapel was elegantly fitted up by Biſhop Madox, and the windows painted. A new room has been erected for a library by Biſhop Hurd. In the pariſh is a charity ſchool.

Five miles ſouth-weſt from Kidderminſter near the junction of the Stour and the navigable canal with the Severn, is Stourport, a flouriſhing and well built village. Here is a baſon to ſerve as a harbour for barges, and a bridge acroſs the Severn, conſiſting of three main arches over the river, and forty-nine on land, to make a convenient approach.

Bridgenorth is an ancient place, ſituated on the Severn, and ſaid to have been built by Ethelfleda, a lady of Mercia. It conſiſts of two towns, ſeparated by the river, but communicating with each other by a bridge of eight arches. The upper town is ſituated on a hill, or rock of red ſand, in which the cellars and many mean houſes are hewn. It has been walled, and two of the gates remain at the ends of the High-Street. The part without South-gate belonged to the caſtle, which was more in compaſs than the third of the town. Within its precincts was the collegiate church of St. Mary Magdalen, called the Low Church, which being the magazine for the garriſon, was ſo much injured in the civil wars that it was obliged to be rebuilt. The

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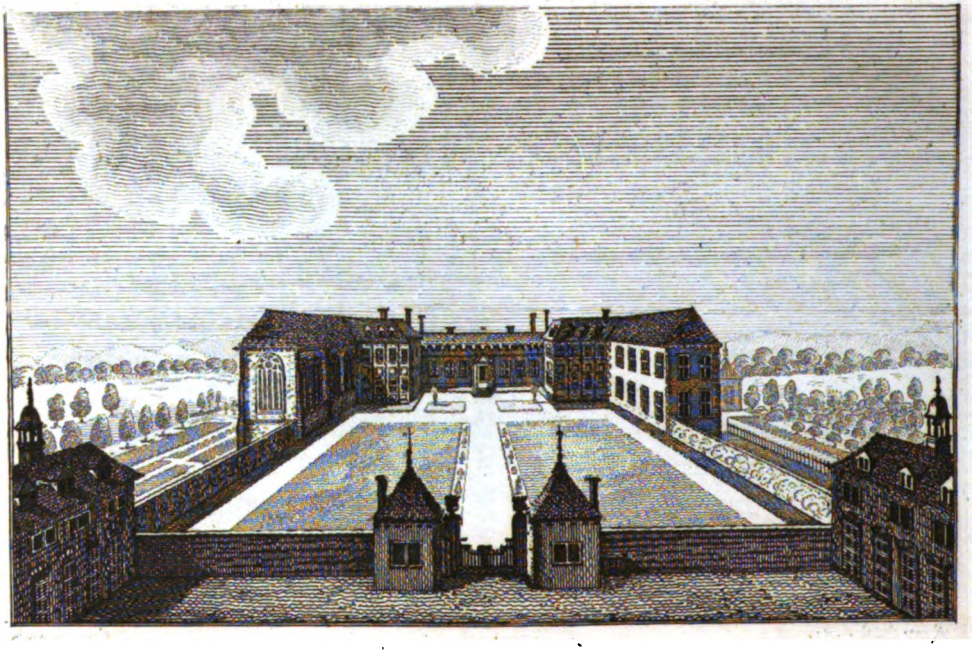

HERTLEBURY CASTLE

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royaliſts marched hither from Shrewſbury, to meet the parliament's troops: an engagement happened: the former were defeated, and the caſtle demoliſhed.

Robert de Beleſme, Earl of Shrewſbury, walled it round, and truſting to the natural ſtrength of the place, revolted from Henry I. as did afterwards Roger Mortimer from Henry II. but both with ill ſucceſs, being obliged to ſurrender, and make their ſubmiſſion. At the ſiege of this place, Henry II. was aimed at with an arrow, and would have been killed, had not Hubert de St. Clare, a nobleman devoted to the king's intereſts, interpoſing, met both the arrow and death for his prince. Bridgenorth ſends members to parliament, and has a market on Saturday.

A church or chapel was built at Quatford, and endowed with great poſſeſſions by Roger de Montgomery, or Bellam Earl of Shrewſbury, in the reign of William Rufus, at the deſire of Adeliza, his ſecond wife, who made a vow thereof in a tempeſt at ſea, on her firſt coming to England. But this foundation was ſoon after removed to Bridgenorth, where, in the caſtle, the ſaid Earl Roger and his ſon Robert, finiſhed a collegiate church, of a dean and five or ſix prebendaries, to the honour of St. Mary Magdalen, which continued and was accounted a royal chapel till the general Diſſolution. It was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Chriſtopher Hatton. In the reign of Richard I. Ralph de Strange founded an hoſpital for a prior and brethren, the maſterſhip of which was annexed to the abbey of Lilleſhull. It was ſituated in the low town beyond the bridge, and was granted by Henry VIII. to Leon Edwards. The houſe of grey friars was founded by John Talbot, Earl of Shrewſbury, in the reign of Henry VI. which was granted to John Beaumont.

At Morfield or Morville was a priory of Benedictine monks ſubordinate to the abbey of Shrewſbury, granted by Henry VIII. to Henry Lord Liſle. Lord Tracey has a ſeat at Morfield. In the pariſh of Worville, or

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Worfield, is an ancient Roman camp called the Walls.

Billingſley, near Bridgenorth, is the native place of the learned Orientaliſt, Dr. Hyde, born in 1636.

Much Wenlock, or Great Wenlock, is but an ill built town, though ſaid to be the firſt that ſent members to parliament by a writ from king Edward IV. in the year 1478, who, by his authority, gave the inhabitants the privilege of chooſing one member. It is governed by a bailiff, and has a market on Monday. Here was a convent of nuns, founded about the year 680, by St. Milburga, daughter of King Merwald, and niece of Wulphere king of Mercia, who preſided over it as abbeſs. It was deſtroyed by the Danes, but reſtored by Leofric Earl of Cheſter, in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, and being again decayed and forſaken, it was rebuilt and endowed by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel, Chicheſter, and Shrewſbury, who, in the reign of William the Conqueror, placed in it a prior and monks of the order of Cluny, as a cell to the abbey of La Charité, in France. In the reign of Richard the Second, it was made indigenous. At the general ſuppreſſion it was granted by Henry VIII to Auguſtine de Auguſtinis. Here was an hoſpital dedicated to St. John.

Six miles ſouth-ſouth-weſt from Wenlock is Holgate, where there was a caſtle which King John took from Thomas Mauduit, then in rebellion, and gave to Hugh de Mortimer: it was however reſtored on Mauduit's ſubmiſſion. It was given by Henry III. to the Duke of Norfolk, after the battle of Floddon. In the reign of Edward I. there were three portioniſts in the church, of which the biſhop of Hereford was patron.

Three miles weſt from Creſſage is Acton Burnell, noted for a ſeſſions of parliament held here in the reign of Edward I. when the ſtatute for the recovery of debts due to merchants was enacted in a barn belonging to Shrewſbury abbey. Here was a caſtle belonging to

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the Burnells, of which ſome part remains in the preſent manſion.

Two miles ſouth from Acton Burnel, at Prene, there was a houſe of Cluniac monks, cell to Wenlock.

At Pitchford, about a mile north from Acton Burnell, are ſome coal-pits, which abound with a bituminous matter eaſily converted into pitch and tar. Four miles north from Wenlock is Bildewas, where are the remains of an abbey founded in the year 1135. This abbey was built by Roger Biſhop of Cheſter; the ſame ſee with that now called Coventry and Litchfield; for monks of the order of Savigné, afterwards united to the Ciſtertians. The ſite, with all the eſtates in Shropſhire, Staffordſhire, and Derbyſhire, were granted to Edward Lord Powis.

Bildewas is ſituated at the foot of the celebrated hill called the Wrekin, which is by ſome thought to be derived from Uriconium, an ancient city, and capital of the Cornavi, of which the remains are ſuppoſed to be found at Wroxeter, two miles eaſt from Weeping Croſs, on the left bank of the Severn; it is encompaſſed with a wall and ditch: the wall, of which one piece remains, appears to have been three yards thick and three miles in circumference: many antiquities of various kinds have been dug up here. At Middle was an ancient caſtle belonging to Lord Strange of Knocking, which was demoliſhed by an earthquake in the year 1688.

Elleſmere is ſituated near a large pond or lake of one hundred acres, well ſtocked with fiſh, the property of the Duke of Bridgwater. It has a market on Tueſday.

Three miles north from Overton, is Bangor, or Banchor, and for diſtinction ſake called Bangor Monachorum. This, though now a ſmall village, chiefly remarkable for its handſome bridge over the river Dee, was once the ſite of the famous monaſtery of Bangor, of which the preſent cathedral in Caernarvonſhire, is ſaid to be the offſpring. Here was probably a famous city called

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Bonium, or Bovium, and certainly a very ancient monaſtery, though not ſo old as King Lucius, as ſome affirm.

Bede, and others mention it as very flouriſhing at the coming of St. Auguſtine; and it muſt have been ſo, if, as all our writers, except one, report, Ethelfred King of the Angles, in his wars with the Britons in the beginning of the ſeventh century, ſlew near twelve hundred of them, for praying for the ſucceſs of their countrymen and fellow-chriſtians againſt the Saxon infidels. After which time it probably went to decay; for William of Malmſbury, who lived ſhortly after the Norman conqueſt, ſaith, "There remained only in his time the footſteps of ſo great a place, ſo many ruinous churches and ſuch heaps of rubbiſh, as were hardly elſewhere to be met with. Speed in his Theatre of Great Britain, ſaith, this was the firſt monaſtery that was read of in the world. And he might probably have ſaid the greateſt too, if there were, as Mr. Vaughan (from the Old Britiſh Triades) tells us two thouſand four hundred monks, who, in their turns, viz. one hundred every hour, read prayers and ſung pſalms continually, ſo that there never was any intermiſſion in divine ſervice; or, if there were but as Bede ſaith, ſo many monks, that being divided into ſeven parts, having each a proper ruler over them, no part contained leſs than three hundred men, who all lived by their labour, it muſt have had more perſons than any other ſuch houſe in theſe kingdoms. Leland, in his Itinerary, gives the following deſcription of theſe ruins, when he wrote: "The next paroche lower on Dee is Bangor, and yet yn deede Oureton is but a membre to Bangor, and Dr. Knight is parſonne of it. This is Bangor wher the great abby was; a parte of the paroche, that is, as much as lyeth beyond Dee on the north ſide is yn Walſche Mailor, and that is as half the paroche of Bangor. But the abbey ſtoode in Ynglyſhe Mailor, on the hither and ſouth ſide of Dee. And it is ploughed grownd now where the abby was by the ſpace of a good Walſche myle; and they plough

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up bones of the monkes, and in remembraunce were digged up pecis of theyr clothes in ſepulchres. The abby ſtood in a fair valley, and Dee ran by it. The cumpace of it was as of a waullid towne, and yet remaining the name of a gate, caullid Porth Hogan, by the north, and the name of another caullid Port Clays, by the ſouth. Dee ſyns chaunging the botom renneth now through the mydle betwyxt the two gates, one being a mile dim. from the other; and yn this grounde be ploughed up, foundations of ſquarid ſtonys, and Romayne money is found there." According to ſome writers, Pelagius, Inſtitutor of the ſect called after him Pelagians, was abbot of this monaſtery. His name is ſaid to have been Morgan, which, in the Welch language, ſignifying ſea-born, was latiniſed to Pelagius. It is, however, by others, denied that he ever was in England.

Two miles ſouth-weſt from Marchwiale is Erthig, the ſeat of Mr. York.

Wrexham is a large and handſome town, delightfully ſituated in a fertile country, adjoining the Vale Royal of Cheſhire. The church was erected in the reign of Henry VII. the tower is 140 feet in height, and may be conſidered as a beautiful ſpecimen of ornamented Gothic architecture: within the church are ſome handſome monuments. The inhabitants carry on good trade in flannels, manufactured in or near the town, and there are two markets weekly, on Monday and Thurſday. Near Wrexham is a foundery of cannon. Five miles to the ſouth is Ruabon, in which is Wynnſtay, the ſeat of Sir Watkyn Williams Wynne, once the reſidence of Madoc ap Gryffydd Mailor, the founder of Valle Crucis Abbey.

Four miles north-eaſt from Wrexham is Holt, a town corporate, and governed by a mayor. It had anciently a caſtle, called alſo Leons Caſtle, probably from the Roman Caſtra Legionis, or Lion Caſtle, as it was ſtyled, when it came into the poſſeſſion of Earl Warren, and his ſucceſſors, by grant of Edward I.

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1281. Richard II. on his departure from Ireland, depoſited here his valuable jewels, which were ſurrendered to Bolingbroke before his depoſal. Henry VIII. gave the lordſhip to his natural ſon, Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, in the year 1534. Thomas Seymour, the lord admiral, brother to the protector, had it in the next reign, and formed here a magazine of warlike ſtores, but forfeited it at his execution.

The parliament ſeized it in 1643, but the royaliſts recovered it, and in the year 1645 it was ſurrendered and demoliſhed. The lordſhip is now in the crown under the direction of the ſteward of Bromfield and Yale, but a grant of the minerals was made to the Groſvenor family in the reign of Charles I. William III. withdrew his intended grant of theſe important domains to the Earl of Portland. This country formed part of Powiſland, which, when entire, reached in a ſtraight line from Broxton hills, Cheſhire, ſouth to Pengwern Powis, or Shrewſbury, including a large tract in both counties, thence through the Eaſtern limits, then turning northward, including the cwmmwds of Mowddwy, Edeyrnion, and Glyndyfrdwy, Merionethſhire, and circuiting part of Denbigh, come along part of the Clwydian hills to the top of Moelfanma, excepting the parts which now conſtitute the lordſhips of Denbigh and Ruthin; hence ſouth-eaſt to Broxton hills, taking in Moſedale, Hopedale, and Maelor, in Flintſhire. The kingdom of Powys was reduced, on the defeat of Brochmel Yſcythrog, by the Saxons at Cheſter, and ſtill more by Offa, whoſe dyke drove the princes from Shrewſbury to Mathraval. Roderic the Great added it to his dominions. The two heirs male of Powiſland were drowned under Holt Bridge by John Earl Warren and Roger Mortimer.

Hope, or Queenhope, was Hope Caſtle, called in Britiſh Caer Gurle, to which Edward I. retired when the Welch fell upon his army by ſurpriſe: he gave it to his queen who lodged here on her way to Caernarvon; and hence its name. It was ſoon after deſtroyed.

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St WINEFRID'S WELL

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Mold, in Welch Guid-cruc, was formerly a caſtle of the barons of Monthalt. It has a market on Saturday.

Holywell has within the laſt century, from a poor village, become a flouriſhing town, containing upwards of two thouſand inhabitants, with a weekly market on Friday. It is principally noted on account of St Winifrid's well, the ſtory of which is related in the Golden Legend, printed by Wynkin de Worde, in the year 1512, and is in ſubſtance as follows: St. Winifrid, a beautiful and devout virgin, having fled from a young man called Cradock, the ſon of a king named Alane, who would have diſhonoured her; he purſued and overtook her near the church, where, on her refuſal to yield to his deſires, he with his ſword cut off her head. On the ſpot where it fell, there ſuddenly ſprang up a fair well, yielding a vaſt quantity of exceeding clear water, yet famous for its wondrous virtues in healing divers diſeaſes. At the bottom of the well are to be ſeen ſtones ſpotted with blood, which ſtains cannot by any means be effaced; and round its ſides grows a moſs of a ſweet odour.

St. Bueno, a holy man, coming from the church to the ſpot where the body lay, and finding the murderer, who had not power to move from thence; he firſt replaced the head, and then by his prayers raiſed Winifrid to life, and ſtruck Cradock ſuddenly dead; whoſe body turning black, was inſtantly conveyed away by fiends. Soon after St. Bueno going to Ireland, ordered St. Winifrid to ſend him an annual token, which was to be put on the ſtream of the well, from whence it would be carried to his place of reſidence fifty miles beyond the ſea. Againſt the time appointed ſhe prepared him a cheſyble of ſilk, and wrapping it up in a white mantle, laid it as directed, from whence it was miraculouſly conveyed to this holy man through the waves of the ſea. On the deceaſe of St. Bueno, this holy virgin was warned by a voice to call on St. Deifer at Badvari; by St. Deifer ſhe was di-

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rectly to go to St. Saturnus at Henllan, and by St. Saturnus to ſeek a final retreat with St. Elerius at Gwytherin. Hither ſhe repaired, founded a convent of nuns, received the veil from the ſaint, and on the death of the Abbeſs Theonia, ſucceeded to that high charge. She died on the third of November, fifteen years after her reſuſcitation; but had always a red circle round her neck, where it had been ſevered from her body.

Here her body reſted in quiet near that of her predeceſſor for five hundred years; but a miracle having been wrought, as was ſuppoſed by her interceſſion, on a monk of Shrewſbury, the abbot determined on the tranſlation of her remains to their monaſtery. Seven holy men were deputed to ſolicit it, but the inhabitants of Gwytherin refuſed to part with ſuch a treaſure. Viſions determined the former to perſiſt in their requeſt; but at length, on the declaration of the will of heaven by another viſion to the parſon of Gwytherin, who declared to his flock the impiety of farther reſiſtance, the relics were delivered up, and carried with triumph to the place of deſtination.

Giraldus Cambrenſis (a man very ready to relate any ſtory), not having mentioned this miracle, gives room to ſuppoſe that it was fabricated after this time, probably by the monks of Baſingwerk, whoſe convent was about half a mile diſtant from this well, but was not founded till the year 1312, above one hundred and twenty years after Giraldus's journey. This well lies at the bottom of three high hills at the eaſt end of the town of Holywell, called by the Welch Tre-fynnon, or the town of the well. It is covered by a ſmall Gothic building, ſaid to have been erected by the Ducheſs of Richmond, mother of King Henry VII. but by the frieze of the outſide cornice, which is ornamented with monkeys and other groteſque figures, it ſeems of more ancient date. Nothing can exceed the delicacy and elegance of the Gothic work on the outſide of this building, which forms a canopy over the well, having in the centre, and ſerving as origin to the

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Gothic arches, a circular ſhield, on which is carved a coat of arms, but at preſent not diſtinguiſhable. The walls were formerly painted: there is ſtill remaining the portrait of St. Winifrid. Here was likewiſe a niche for the virgin Mary, but it is now empty.

The water is extremely clear; the ſpring boils up like a cauldron, and as it turns a mill within a few yards from its riſe, it muſt yield a great quantity of water, though by no means ſo much as the inhabitants pretend, who ſell a printed paper deſcribing the wonderful qualities of the ſpring, wherein they eſtimate its delivery at an hundred tons per minute: this they pretend was determined by an experiment made in the year 1731, by Mr. Price, then miniſter of Holywell, and ſeveral other gentlemen. At the bottom of the well are ſome ſtones ſpotted with red, which is ſhewn as the blood of St. Winifrid. A gentleman who was educated in this town, ſays, he remembers a perſon being employed to paint the ſtones againſt the third of November, the day of the commemoration of that ſaint. The well is an oblong ſquare, about twelve feet long and ſeven wide. The water paſſes through an arch into a ſmall ſquare court; under this arch the catholics ſwim, it being deemed an act of penitence. Over this well is a room uſed for a ſchool; and in it the juſtices hold their quarter-ſeſſions. On a hill, a few paces eaſt of this building ſtands the pariſh church, dedicated to St. Winifrid; a ſmall building, without any marks of antiquity.

About a mile to the north-eaſt of Holywell, are the ruins of Baſingwerk, or as it is now called, Greenfield Abbey. Writers do not agree in their accounts of the foundation of this houſe; ſome attribute it to Henry I. and others to Henry II. and Ranulph Earl of Cheſter. Tanner from very good reaſons, ſuppoſes it to have been founded by Ranulph Earl of Cheſter, "Who (ſays he) ſeems to have began a monaſtery here about the year 1131, which was probably much improved, and made an abbey for Ciſtertian monks, by King

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Henry II. about the year 1159. The ruins of this abbey ſtand about a mile eaſt of Holywell, near the north ſide of the road. Part of the church, the refectory, and ſome other offices, are ſtill remaining, but no funeral monuments, carving, or any other thing the leaſt ornamented, except a piece of a broken croſs lying among the ruins. It was built with the reddiſh grit-ſtone found hereabouts, and ſeems once to have been very large. Moſt of the arches of the windows are pointed, though ſeveral of the doors are circular, but all quite plain. The ſituation is delightful, commanding an extenſive proſpect of the river Dee, Cheſter, Parkgate, and the Lancaſhire hills; near thoſe remains ſtands an ancient brick barn, ſtriped with timber, probably the granary formerly belonging to the monaſtery; it is at preſent occupied by a tanner and malſter. Here is kept a graveſtone, found among the ruins, having the following inſcription, from the date and ſtyle, of which, it ſeems probable, that the perſon recorded was privately buried here on account of the ſuppoſed ſanctity of the place.

JESUS—MARIA.
HERE - LYETH - TH-E - BODY - OF - GEORGE - PE
TRE - LATE - OF - GREENFIELD - IN - FLINT
SHIRE, ESQ: SONE - TO - W - LORD - PETRE
BARON - OF - INGLESTON - IN - ESSEX - &
MARRIED - ANE - Y^e - RELICT - OF - JOHN
MOSTOIN - ESQ. - BEING - Y^e - DAUGHTER
OF - HENRY - FOXE - ESQ^r. - WHO - FOR - Y^e - RO
MANE - CATHOLIQUE - FAITH - & - LOYAL
TY - TO - HIS - MA^tie - LEFT - HIS - COUNTRY -
& - SPENDING - HIS - TIME - W^h - GREAT -
EDIFICATION - OF - HIS - NEIGHBOURS
DIED - AT - WEXFORD - Y^e - 26 DAY - OF - SEP.
AN. - DO. - 1647. - AGED - 34.

This abbey, it is ſaid, was inhabited about the beginning of the eighteenth century: part of it has ſince been pulled down to build a houſe in the neighbour-

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hood. A ſmall diſtance weſt of the ruins is ſhewn an ancient and decayed oak, called the Abbot's Oak, meaſuring fifteen feet two inches in girth. Near the ſouthern bounds of the monaſtery part of the Offa's Dyke is ſtill viſible, which was made from hence to Chepſtow.

Two miles north-weſt from Holywell is Downing, the ſeat of the late Thomas Pennant, Eſq. well known for his abilities as a naturaliſt and topographer; to whoſe labours the author of the preſent work is largely indebted. A mile from Downing is Moſtyn Hall, the ſeat of Sir Thomas Moſtyn.

St. Aſaph, although the ſee of a biſhop, is but a ſmall place of about fifty houſes. The cathedral church ſtands within a large church-yard, between the rivers Elwy to the weſt, and Clwyd to the eaſt, in the vale of Clwyd. It is not at preſent uſed for parochial ſervice. Tanner gives the following hiſtory of its foundation, and the events relative to it: "Kentigern, biſhop of Glaſgow, being driven out of Scotland, founded an epiſcopal ſeat and monaſtery here about the middle of the ſixth century, and became the firſt biſhop. Upon his return to Scotland he made Aſaph, or Haſſaph, an eminently holy and good man, his ſucceſſor; and from him both the church and place have ſince been called St. Aſaph." But from the death of St. Aſaph, in the year 596, there is no account of this monaſtery, and little or no account of any biſhop till the year 1143; and though there had been a conſtant and regular ſucceſſion from that time, yet by reaſon of the wars between the Engliſh and Welch and Owen Glendower's, or Glyndyfrydwy's bellion, the cathedral church, with the biſhops and canons houſes were more than once deſtroyed, and for many years in ruins. Upon one of theſe devaſtations, or the fears of it, Biſhop Anian II. endeavoured, in the year 1278, to remove the ſee to Ruthlan, or Rhudlan, two miles northward; and King Edward I. granted his licence for it in the year 1284; but this did not take effect.

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Beſides the biſhop, here are a dean, archdeacon, prebendaries, canons, vicars choral, an organiſt, lay clerks or ſinging men, &c. The preſent building, ing, according to Browne Willis, was raiſed from the ground in the year 1284; but the roof or upper part having been burned down about the year 1404, by Owen Glendower, was, with the inſide ornaments, repaired as they now remain, about the year 1490, by Biſhop Richard Redman, who beſides putting on a roof, made the eaſt window and ſtalls in the choir, as may be ſeen at this day, by his arms remaining in divers parts of this fabric, as they did on the epiſcopal throne before it was rebuilt in the year 1666, by Biſhop Griffith, who did not live to ſee it finiſhed. There is but one ancient monument in this cathedral; it repreſents a biſhop in his robes. Tradition ſays it is that of David ap Owen, who built the bridge near this town called Port David. He died in the year 1512: this however is not poſitively aſcertained.

During the protectorſhip of Oliver Cromwell, the poſt-road then lying through this place, the palace and cathedral were much injured by the poſtmaſter, one Miles, who kept his office in the former, and made great havoc in the choir, uſing the font as a trough for watering his horſes, and tying up calves in the biſhop's throne.

The town of St. Aſaph lies ſomething to the north-weſt of the cathedral. It contained, about the year 1720, nearly fifty-two ſcattered houſes. The pariſh church ſtands within about 150 yards weſt from the cathedral. The epiſcopal palace is ſituated about 150 yards ſouth-weſt of the cathedral, upon a deſcent, with a pleaſant walk to it: the building is large and convenient. The deanery ſtands due weſt from the cathedral, on the oppoſite ſide of the river Elwy, which runs under the biſhop's garden.

Five miles ſouth-eaſt from St. Aſaph is Bacherig Houſe, built by ſir Richard Clough, a rich merchant of London, and, as it is ſaid, partner with ſir Thomas

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Gresham.. Tradition says, that out of regard to his native county, being born in the neighbourhood, he intended to have introduced trade and manufactures into it, and that he meant this building and its offices for a magazine of merchandise for this part of the kingdom; and moreover had formed a scheme of cutting a canal hither from Rhudlan, or of making the river Clwd navigable to this place. The house, warehouses, and gate, enclose a square court, in the centre of which is a well; the warehouses and gate forming three sides, and the house the fourth. It is built with small but very hard and fine bricks, reported to have been brought from Holland, being of that sort called clinkers. It has on it the date 1567, and the initials of its owner R. C. This house is vulgarly reported to have been built by the devil in one night, on account of the small time spent in its erection compared with that usually taken in like structures. Sir Richard's command of money enabling him to set on a greater number of workmen; and those perhaps more expert than were commonly employed, or to be found in the country. The design for this edifice, as well as its materials, was in all probability imported from Holland, where those elevated pyramidical roofs, having several stages of windows, are extremely common, such is the weighing-house at Amsterdam, called Poids de Dam, built in the year 1551, and many others. The old lodge in Bushy Park, said to be built from a design made by a Dutch architect, in figure, particularly about the roof, resembles it greatly. Bacherig House at present belongs to Mrs. Piozzi.

Disert is a small village, three miles to the north, near which are the remains of Gerri Castle, or Castell y Craig; probably Diserth Castle, fortified by Henry II. and razed by Llewellyn ap Gryffydd. At Newmarket, or Trelawnd, is one of the charity-schools which Dr. Daniel Williams, a dissenting minister,

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founded in every county in Wales, with 8l. a year to each, except at Wrexham, his native place, where he bequeathed 15l. The name of Newmarket ſeems to have been given it on account of horſe-races held here, but now diſcontinued.

Two miles to the north-eaſt of Diſert are the veſtiges of Preſtatyn Caſtle, a ſmall fortreſs, probably built by the Welch, but taken from them by the Engliſh, who were poſſeſſed of it in the year 1167; it was deſtroyed by Owen Gwynedd, his brother Cadwallader, and Rees prince of Wales.

Three miles weſt from Diſert is Rhudlan, formerly one of the moſt reſpectable towns in North Wales, now a poor village. The caſtle ſtands on the eaſtern ſide of the river Clwyd, within two miles of its influx into the ſea. It receives its name from the colour of the ſoil whereon it is ſituated. It was built, according to Camden, by Llewellyn ap Sitſhil, prince of Wales; and it is reported to have been a principal palace of the Welch princes.

This caſtle is ſaid, in Leland's Collectanea, to have been burned in the year 1063, in an incurſion made by Harold, afterwards king of England, in retaliation for the depredations committed by the Welch on the Engliſh borders; Griffin, then king of Wales, with great difficulty ſaving himſelf by embarking on board a ſhip. When, or by whom, it was rebuilt, is not ſaid; but it was certainly ſhortly after re-edificed, for, in the year 1098, it was taken by Robert, probably from that exploit, ſurnamed de Rhudlan, nephew to Hugh earl of Cheſter, which ſeems to ſhew this fortreſs muſt have been deemed conſiderable. Robert is ſaid to have ſtrengthened it with additional works, and it was afterwards repaired, or perhaps rebuilt, by Henry II. who beſtowed it on Hugh Beauchamp. The caſtle is extenſive, not well ſituated, nor conſtructed with taſte or elegance, and ſeems to have been ſtronger by art than nature.

During the reign of Edward I. this caſtle was the

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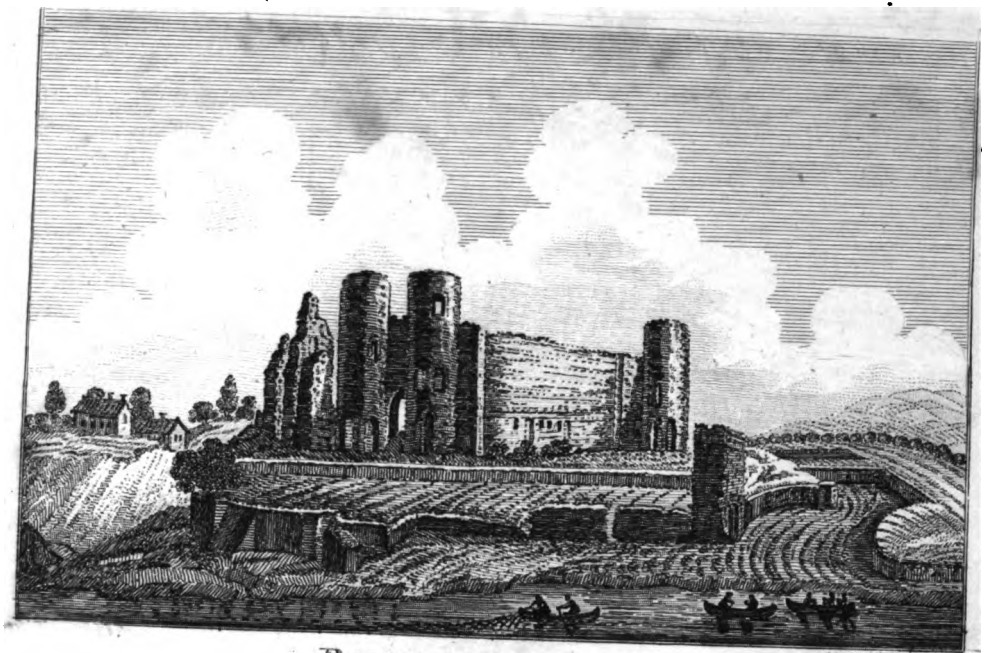

RHUDLAN CASTLE.

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ſcene of much buſineſs. It was ſtrengthened in 1275, by that king, when propoſing to make war againſt Llewellyn prince of Wales. In 1281, David lord of Denbigh, being reconciled to his brother Llewellyn, they laid ſiege to it; but on the approach of King Edward, who marched to its ſuccour, they retired; in the mean time, this, together with the caſtles of Aberyſtwith and Flint, were taken by Rice, the ſon of Malgon and Griffith ap Meridith ap Owen, at the head of the gentry of South Wales, though it ſeems as if they abandoned it on the king's arrival, who appears to have reſided there very ſoon after.

In 1283, Eleanor queen of England was delivered of a princeſs; and the king kept his Chriſtmas here. The Engliſh parliament was held here in the reign of Edward I. and the ſtatute of Rhudlan is ſtill in force. In the twenty-firſt year of that king, John Roman was in full parliament condemned for excommunicating the biſhop of Durham, while he was in the king's ſervice; however on his ſubmiſſion he was fined four thouſand marks to the king; and this fine, according to tradition, was given towards repairing the caſtle. In the year 1399, this caſtle was ſeized by the earl of Northumberland, previous to the depoſition of Richard II. who dined here in company with that earl in his way to Flint Caſtle, from whence he was carried priſoner to London.

One of the towers of the caſtle is called Twry Brenin, or the king's tower; and below the hill, on the bank of the river, we find another apart from the caſtle, called Twr Silod.

Offa king of Mercia, and Meredydh king of Dyved, died in the battle fought at Rhudlan, in the year 794. Rhudlan Caſtle belongs to the crown: near it was formerly a priory of black friars, as early as the year 1268, granted to Henry ap Harry; its ruins were lately ſtanding, and belonged to Robert Davis, Eſq. Here was likewiſe an hoſpital.

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Abergeley is ſituated near the Iriſh Sea, and frequented for the ſake of ſea bathing; with a market on Saturday. About a mile from it is a perpendicular mountain or limeſtone rock, called Cefn Oga.

London to Bewdley and Cleobury.

	M.	F.
Kidderminſter, p. 342.	125	6
Bewdley	3	0
Cleobury	8	0
In the whole	136	6

BEWDLEY is ſituated on the Severn. According to tradition, this town is ſaid to have been within the juriſdiction of the Marches of Wales; but by a ſtatute in the reign of Henry VIII. it is made a parcel of the county of Worceſter. It takes its preſent name from its agreeable ſituation on the declivity of a hill over the weſtern bank of the Severn. The ceremony of Prince Arthur's marriage was performed here, himſelf attending in perſon, with Katharine of Arragon by proxy, on the 19th of May, 1499; and here his corpſe reſted in the year 1502, in its way from Ludlow to Worceſter for interment. Formerly there were two weekly markets on Wedneſday and Saturday; but the Wedneſday's market is diſcontinued. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament; and is governed by a bailiff, aldermen, and burgeſſes. The ſituation of Bewdley, in the midſt of a populous and manufacturing county, has made it long a flouriſhing town. Several trades are exerciſed here. Tannery has been long an eſtabliſhed buſineſs. The Dutch and ſailors caps made here are valued for the excellence of the napping; they ſeem to have been

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worn all over England, by all ranks of people, till the introduction of fur hats by the French refugees, in the year 1685. The manufacture of horn employs a great number of the inhabitants.

The church of Bewdley is a chapel of eaſe to Ribbesford, a village a little to the ſouth; where is an ancient moated houſe, in which was found the manuſcript copy of the life of lord Herbert of Cherbury.

Tickenhill, now a ſmall village a little to the eaſt, is ſaid to have originally given name to the whole, afterwards changed to Bewdley.

At Alvechurch, or Allchurch, a little way from Bewdley, was an hoſpital or almſhouſe, founded by Nicholas Lewknor of Hadzor, in the year 1580.

On Waſſal Hill, two miles north of Bewdley, are the veſtiges of an ancient camp; and another at Whichbury Hill, at ſome diſtance, ſuppoſed to have been caſt up by Henry IV. when he blocked up Owen Glendower, after burning Worceſter.

At Hexton, in the pariſh of Over Arley, four miles north from Bewdley, grindſtones are dug. There are ſome monuments of the Littletons in Arley Church.

Cleobury, or Cleobury Mortimer, is ſituated on the north ſide of the Temd, near a range of hills called Clee Hills: it has a market on Thurſday. Near the church a caſtle was built by Hugh de Mortimer, whidh was ſoon after totally razed by Henry II.

The Clee Hills are of conſiderable height, and abound in coal, limeſtone, and iron ore.

At Woodhouſe, near Cleobury, was a priory of friars eremites of the order of St. Auguſtine, founded by the family of Turberville on their coming to England, about the year 1250. At the Diſſolution it was granted to Thomas Reeve and George Cotton.

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London to Shrewſbury, by Broſeley.

	M.	F.
Bridgenorth, p. 342.	139	4
Broſeley	6	4
Iron Bridge	1	0
Coalbrook Dale	0	3
Leighton	4	0
Atcham	5	4
Shrewſbury	3	4
In the whole	160	3

BROSELEY is ſituated in the midſt of coal mines, and celebrated for its manufacture of tobacco pipes. In the year 1711, a ſmall well was diſcovered here, ſo impregnated with ſulphur, that on the application of a candle the ſtream took fire. Here is a market on Wedneſday. The iron bridge, conſiſting of only one large arch, was caſt in Coalbrook Dale.

In Coalbrook Dale, and neighbourhood, there are large iron founderies, and ſome ſprings of native tar.

About two miles eaſt from the iron bridge is Madeley, or Madeley Market; whoſe market, long diſcontinued, has lately been revived, and is now held weekly on Friday.

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London to Banbury, by Oxford.

	M.	F.
Oxford, by Wycomb, p. 137.	54	3
Kidlington Green	4	4
Hopcrofts Holts	7	4
Deddington	4	0
Adderbury	3	0
Banbury	3	4
In the whole	76	7

DEDDINGTON is a large town, and anciently ſent members to parliament, but has loſt that privilege. The canal from Birmingham to Oxford paſſes near the town; and in the neighbourhood are ſome medicinal ſprings. It has a market on Saturday.

At Adderbury is a ſeat of the duke of Buccleugh.

London to Worceſter, &c. through Wycomb.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wycombe, p. 137.	28	6	Brought up	58	1
Tetſworth	13	3	Enſlow Bridge	1	6
Wheatly Bridge	5	2	Glympton	4	0
Foreſt Hill	2	0	Keddington	1	2
Stanton	1	4	Chipping Norton	7	7
Iſlip	4	6	Worceſter	37	5
Bletchington	2	6			
	58	1	In the whole	110	5

AT Studley, in the pariſh of Beckley, adjoining to Stanton, was a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded by

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Bernard de St. Valery, in the reign of Henry II. granted to John Croke.

Iſlip, or Ghiſtlip, is the native place of Edward the Confeſſor, whoſe father, King Ethelred, had a palace here near to the church; the chapel of which was ſome time uſed as a barn, but was taken down and rebuilt ſome years ſince, ſo that nothing of the ancient building remains. The font, in which it was ſaid Edward was baptized, was long uſed at the Feathers Inn for a waſhing baſon.

A little to the eaſt of Iſlip lies Ottmoor, a low plain, ſubject to inundations. Near the edge of which, at Otteley, in the pariſh of Oddington, ſir Robert Gait founded an abbey of Ciſtertian monks, which was ſoon after removed to Thame.

Merton, four miles north-eaſt from Iſlip, is by ſome ſuppoſed the place where a battle was fought between the Saxons under Ethelred and Alfred, and the Danes, in the year 871; while others place the tranſaction at Merdon, in Wiltſhire.

London to Biceſter.

	M.	F.
Avleſbury, p. 342.	8	7
Waddeſdon	5	0
Ham Green	8	0
Black Thorn Edge	5	0
Biceſter	3	2
In the whole	55	1

WADDESDON is remarkable for having three rectors, and three ſeveral endowed portions of equal value in the king's books; each miniſter has his time of officiating, and portion of the rectory.

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Two miles south-east from Waddesdon is Eythorp, the seat of the earl of Chesterfield.

About two miles south from Ham Green is Ludgershall, or Letherfall, where was an alien priory or hospital, subordinate to an hospital at Wissand in Picardy.

Bicester is situated near a small stream that runs into the Charwell. It is tolerably large and well-built, with a large market weekly on Friday. Here is a considerable manufacture of leather slippers. A monastery for a prior and eleven black canons was founded here by Gilbert Basset, lord of Hedingdon, in the year 1182, granted to the duke of Suffolk. In the year 1355, a licence was obtained by Nicholas Jordan, to found an hospital; but it is not certain that it was ever built.

Caversfield, two miles north of Bicester, is by some supposed to be the place where Carausius was assassinated by Allectus; and somewhere near the spot on which Aulus Plautius obtained a victory over the sons of Cunobeline.

About two miles south from Bicester, at Alchester, are traces of a Roman city, square, with a ditch and bank facing the four cardinal points, and crossed by four streets.

At Ardley, or Audley Stretton, three miles north-west from Bicester, are the ruins of a castle.

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London to Warwick and Birmingham.

	M.	F.		F.	M.
Paddington	0	4	Brought up	49	2
Kilburn	1	4	Padbury	4	0
Hyde	4	2	Buckingham	2	7
Edgeware	1	7	Weſtbury	4	6
Stanmore	2	1	Brackley, Northamp.	2	3
Buſhey, Herts.	3	1	Banbury, Oxon.	8	3
Watford	1	4	Drayton	8	1
Hunton Bridge	3	5	Wroxton	0	7
King's Langley	1	4	Upton, Warwick.	4	2
Two Waters	2	3	Kineton	5	1
Boxmoor	1	1	Compton Verney	1	7
Bourn End	1	0	Wellesbourn Haſtings	2	3
Berkhamſtead	2	4	Barford	2	5
North Church	1	2	Longbridge	1	2
Tring	3	7	Warwick	1	6
Aſton Clinton, Bucks	2	0	Hatton	3	1
Walton	3	6	Wroxall	2	7
Aylesbury	0	4	Knoll	4	7
Hardwick	3	4	Solihull	2	4
Whitchurch	1	2	Spark Brook	5	7
Winſlow	5	5	Birmingham	1	4
	49	2	In the whole	115	4

AT Kilburn, in the pariſh of Hampſtead, there are ſome medicinal ſprings. In the reign of Henry I. a convent of Benedictine nuns was founded here by Herbert, abbot, and Oſbert, the prior of Weſtminſter, in an hermitage built by one Godwin; which was granted by Edward VI. to the earl of Warwick.

Edgeware is ſituated on the borders of Hertfordſhire; and has a ſmall market on Thurſday, not very well attended. The Watling-ſtreet paſſes by from London.

A late duke of Chandos built near this town, one of the moſt noble ſeats in England called Canons, which

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he furnished at such vast expence, that it had scarce its equal in the kingdom. The great saloon or hall was painted by Paolucci, and the plaistering and gilding of the house was done by the famous Italian Pergotti. The columns supporting the building were all of marble. The grand staircase was extremely fine; the steps were marble, and every step was one whole piece, twenty-two feet in length. The gardens were well designed, and the canals large and noble. The chapel was a singularity, both in its building, and the beauty of its workmanship; and the duke maintained there, at one time, a full choir, and had divine worship performed with the best music, after the manner of the chapel royal: but all this grandeur was soon at an end. The furniture and curiosities were brought to public auction; and this superb edifice quite demolished. The land whereon this structure was erected was purchased by Mr. Hallet, an eminent cabinet-maker, who acquired a large fortune in that business; and he built an elegant small house upon the ruins of the duke of Chandos's large and magnificent seat.

Canons is now the seat of Mr. O'Kelly.

Four miles from Edgeware is Pinner, a pleasant village; and formerly a market town.

Two miles is Ruslip, or Riselip, where there was a priory of Benedictines, cell to the abbey of Bec in Normandy, founded by Ernulph de Hesdin, in the reign of William the Conqueror, or his son Rufus. At the final suppression, it was vested in King's College, Cambridge.

At Stanmore, on the left, is the seat of Mr. Drummond. At the end of Stanmore are several seats. In the parish of Stanmore was a priory of canons.

At the entrance of Bushey Heath, on the left, is Bentley House, on the site of a priory of canons, founded before the year 1248, the seat of the marquis of Abercorn. There are many handsome houses on and near this heath.

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Watford, by the ſide of the Coln, is a town of one ſtreet, riſing gradually the whole length, a mile. It is a clean town, and has a weekly market on Tueſday.

Through Watford, on the left, is Caſhiobury Park, the ſeat of the earl of Eſſex. A little beyond Watford, a road to the right leads to St. Albans; another to the left to Rickmanſworth, three miles.

Rickmanſworth, or Rickmerſworth, is ſituated at the ſouth-weſt extremity of Hertfordſhire, near to the counties of Middleſex and Bucks, on the river Coln. It has a market on Saturday.

Juſt by is More Park, which belonged to George Neville archbiſhop of York, in the reign of Henry VI. and afterwards to Cardinal Wolſey, who built a ſeat here. It now belongs to ſir Lawrence Dundas. Sir Thomas White, founder of Glouceſter Hall and New College, Oxford, was a native of Rickmanſworth.

Kings Langley took its name from a houſe which Henry III. built here near the church, of which ſome ruins are ſtill viſible. Edmund, ſon of Edward III. was born and buried here, as was likewiſe his wife Iſabel, as well as ſeveral other noble perſons. Near the palace a houſe of preaching friars was ſaid, to be firſt founded by Roger ſon of Robert Helle, an Engliſh baron; ſaid to be Roger Lacy, ſo called for playing the devil with the Welch; afterwards enlarged and enriched by the munificence of the Kings Edward I. II. III. and IV. ſo as to exceed all other houſes of this order in the kingdom. At the Diſſolution it was granted to Edward Grimſton.

One mile eaſt from King's Langley is Abbots Langley, ſo called becauſe it belonged to the abbey of St. Albans. Here, it is ſaid, Nicolas Breakſpear, afterwards Pope Adrian IV. was born; and there is a farm in the pariſh yet called Breakſpear.

One mile and a half from Two Waters is Hemel Hempſtead, ſituated on the ſmall river Gade. It is governed by a bailiff, and has a large corn-market on Thurſday. Making lace and plaiting of ſtraw for hats

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principal employment of the women and children this part of the country: and every other market day is particularly attended for the ſale and purchaſe of plaiting: and great ſums are annually returned for this article only.

Berkhamſtead is a conſiderable town, chiefly of one ſtreet, ſituated near the river Coln and the new canal. It boaſts of its antiquity, and was probably a Roman ſtation.

Berkhamſtead Caſtle is ſuppoſed to have been the palace of the king's of Mercia; among whom Withred, king of Kent and Mercia, in the year 697, held a great council at this place, and probably in this caſtle; whereat Birtwald archbiſhop of Canterbury preſided; Gybmund biſhop of Rocheſter, and divers other prelates and great perſonages were preſent.

After the battle of Haſtings, William the Conqueror halted here for ſome days with his army, in order to meet archbiſhop Lanfranc, with the great lords and nobles of England; and here he received their oaths of allegiance, on his ſolemn engagement by oath to obſerve and keep inviolable the ancient laws of the kingdom, which the preceding kings of England, eſpecially King Edward, had ordained. Notwithſtanding this engagement, he ſeized the eſtates of many of the great Engliſh land-holders, and gave them to his Norman followers. Among theſe donations was the town of Berkhamſtead, which he gave to his half-brother, Robert earl of Mortain, who fortified the caſtle with a double trench and rampart. On William earl of Mortain, his ſon, engaging in a rebellion againſt Henry I. in Normandy, all his eſtates in England were ſeized, and his caſtle razed to the ground; by which this town and manor came to the crown, where it remained till the year 1206, 7th of John, when that king granted the caſtle and honour of Berkhamſtead to Jeoffry Fitz-Piers, earl of Eſſex, with the knight's fee thereto belonging, in fee-farm,

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for 100l. per annum, to hold him, and the heirs of his body by Avelline, then his wife.

In the year 1215, this castle and town were again in the crown: for when the barons lay still, King John possessed himself of the castle, and appointed Ranulph, the German, to have the custody thereof.

When Louis, the dauphin of France, invaded this realm, in the year 1216, he laid siege to this castle; the garrison taking advantage of the negligence of the besiegers, made two successful sallies, taking divers chariots, provisions, and a banner of William earl of Mandeville; but after a long siege, the king commanded them to yield it up to the dauphin.

In the second year of the reign of Henry III. this castle was again in the crown, and by that king given to Richard, his younger brother, for his good services at the siege of the castle of Riole in France; but he shortly after took it away from him, on account of a dispute; but from the interposition of the earls of Pembroke and Chester, it was restored to him, and was held by Edmund his son, earl of Cornwall. Richard III. is said to have been born at this castle; and here died Cicely, daughter of Ralph Nevil earl of Westmoreland, mother of King Edward IV.

Since this time this castle and honour have been annexed to the dukedom of Cornwall, and appropriated to the princes of Wales successively.

This castle was of an oval form, surrounded by a double ditch and ramparts of earth; these are still remaining. The whole site, ditches included, according to the present occupier, measures about eleven acres. A few fragments of the surrounding walls are standing here and there, but none that retain any marks of ornament. South-east of the area of the castle is a high artificial mount, on which the keep formerly stood: it is called the tower-hill, and measures forty feet diameter on the top; a walk, now overgrown with trees, shrubs, and brambles, runs up to the top of it. There is another mount much smaller,

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near the weſtern ſide or extremity. There has been a good deal of building here at different times. On digging within the area of the caſtle, two brick floors or pavements, one a few feet under the other, were diſcovered. A ſmall cottage has been built out of the ruins, wherein the tenant reſides.

Queen Elizabeth granted it to ſir Edward Carey, who built out of its ruins a large houſe, beautifully ſituated on the hill; but two thirds of it were burned when lord treaſurer Weſton lived in it. John Sayer, Eſq. chief cook to Charles II. bought and repaired it. It now belongs to Mr. Roper. The manor-houſe was a nurſery for King James I's. children, Henry and Charles. The caſtle was fortified with a double moat, the firſt incloſing four or five acres, the ſecond to the ſouth, about two, and a high keep to the north, falling into the great outer moat. Here were, in the reign of John, hoſpitals of poor, ſick, and lepers, dedicated to St. John Baptiſt and Evangeliſt and St. Leonard, and one to St. James, whoſe well remains.

The church is large, and in it are ſome good monuments. On the north ſide of the church-yard is a large free-ſchool founded by J. Incent, dean of St. Pauls, who was born here. Dr. Ken, biſhop of Wincheſter, was a native of this town.

Four miles north from Berkhamſtead is Little Gaddeſden, the birth place of John Gaddeſden, who flouriſhed about the beginning of the fourteenth century, as royal phyſician. He is mentioned by Chaucer; but Dr. Friend had no great opinion of his abilities.

Tring was anciently a conſiderable town, and gave name to the hundred. It has now a good market on Friday.

Three miles ſouth from Tring is Ivinghoe, ſituated on the ſide of ſome chalk hills, which command an extenſive view, ſo as to ſee on a clear day thirty-five different pariſh churches. The market, once very large, is now ſmall; but ſtill held on Saturday.

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About a quarter of a mile from the town is a wood belonging to the duke of Bridgwater, which, it is faid, may be ſeen from the ſouth near Portſmouth, and from the north as far as Derbyſhire.

About three miles from the town is Aſhridge, a ſeat belonging to the duke of Bridgewater, where was originally a college for a rector and twenty canons of the order called Bon-Hommes, founded by Edmund earl of Cornwall, in the year 1285. In the centre of the houſe, in a fine ſquare, is a large baſon of water, with a repreſentation of Jonah diſcharged from the Whale's belly; and round it cloiſters, adorned with hiſtorical paintings, but running to decay. Within the houſe is a bed and chair in needlework by the princeſs, afterwards Queen Elizabeth: the ſame bed from which ſhe was taken and carried to the tower by order of her ſiſter Mary.

About a mile from it was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by Henry de Blois, biſhop of Winchester, about the year 1160, which was granted to ſir John Dance. There is ſaid to have been a ſubterraneous paſſage between Aſhridge and this convent.

About a mile from Ivinghoe is a hill named Waddon, on which it is ſuppoſed ſacrifices were formerly burned; and from it may be ſeen ſix others, dedicated to the days of the week. At the bottom of the hill is a ditch, thought to be the boundary between the kingdoms of Mercia and the Eaſt Angles. The river Ouſe riſes in this neighbourhood.

Brackley (which, ſays Camden, means Fernbed) is ſituated near the Ouſe, at the edge of Northamptonſhire, and in the time of the Saxons flouriſhed greatly, till it was deſtroyed by the Danes. It revived, and, after the Conqueſt, was made a ſtaple for wool, and incorporated. Though much reduced from its ancient importance, it has yet two churches, is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and ſends two members to parliament. The market is on Wedneſdays.

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About the middle of the twelfth century, Robert earl of Leiceſter founded here an hoſpital for a maſter and brethren, dedicated to St. James and St. John; which, in the year 1484, was united to Magdalen College, Oxford. Here was another hoſpital, dedicated to St. Leonard, before the year 1291. There is now a free grammar-ſchool, and a charity-ſchool.

Kineton, according to Camden, owes its name to an ancient market for cows. Henry I. in the grant which he made of it to the canons of Kenilworth, calls it Chinton. Here was a caſtle, in which, it is ſaid, King John reſided, and left his name to a well at the foot of the hill; perhaps it may have received its name from its being a royal reſidence, viz. Kingtown. It has a market on Tueſday.

Four miles north-eaſt from Kineton is Itchington Biſhops, on the ſmall river Itchen, which runs into the Leame. This place receives its name of Biſhops from its having belonged to the biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry. It had once a market.

The battle of Edgehill was fought about two miles from Kineton.

Near Compton Verney, is a ſeat of lord Willoughby.

About a mile north-weſt from Welleſburn Haſting is Charlcot, long the ſeat of the Lucys. Thomas, who built the houſe in the time of Elizabeth, is ſaid to have driven Shakeſpeare from the country for ſtealing his deer.

At Thelesford, anciently Tevelsford, or Theflesford, about a mile to the north of Charlcot, a houſe of Maturins, or Trinitarian friars for the redemption of captives, was founded by William ſon of Walter de Charlecot, who aſſumed the name of Lucy, in the reign of King John. The ſite was granted to William Whorwood and William Walter.

Warwick is ſituated on the Avon, almoſt in the centre of the county. It is ancient, and was by the Britons called Caer Guarvic, and Caer Leon, all

the ways leading to it, from the four cardinal points, are cut through a rock of freeſtone, on which it ſtands. The Romans had a fort here, which the Picts and Scots demoliſhed; and when repaired by Caractacus at the head of the Silures, it was taken and garriſoned by Oſtorius, after which it was again ruined; but Conſtantius, father of Uther Pendragon, rebuilt it. After this it ſuffered very much from the Saxons and Danes; but, in the year 911, Ethelfleda, a noble lady of the Mercians, reſtored it to the flouriſhing ſtate in which it was found by the Normans. That it was fortified with walls and a ditch, is manifeſt. It ſent members to parliament from the firſt; it is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, &c.

On the 5th of September, 1694, this town was almoſt burned down, by an accidental fire, to the damage of near 100,000l. It was rebuilt with freeſtone, dug on the ſpot. In its rocks are alſo made wells and cellars, and the deſcent from it every way always keeps it clean. Its ſtreets, which are ſpacious and regular, all meet in the centre of the town, which is ſerved with water by pipes, from ſprings half a mile off. Though it is populous, it has but two pariſh churches; it had once ſix, and as many monaſteries. Here is a ſtrong caſtle, formerly the ſeats of the earls of Warwick. The rock it ſtands on is forty feet higher than the Avon, but on the north ſide it is even with the town. The markets are on Wedneſday and Saturday.

The caſtle is ſituated on the northern bank of the Avon: neither the time of its erection, or its founder, are known. Some aſcribing it to the Romans; others, to Cymbeline, the Britiſh king; and Dugdale, though he ſpeaks but doubtfully from the authority of Roys, aſcribes it to Ethelſtede, or Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred, who, according to that monk, in the year 915, cauſed the dungeon to be made; which was a ſtrong tower, raiſed on a high artificial mount of earth near the river. "It appears," ſay the authors of the Memoirs of the Houſe of Greville, "by Domeſ-

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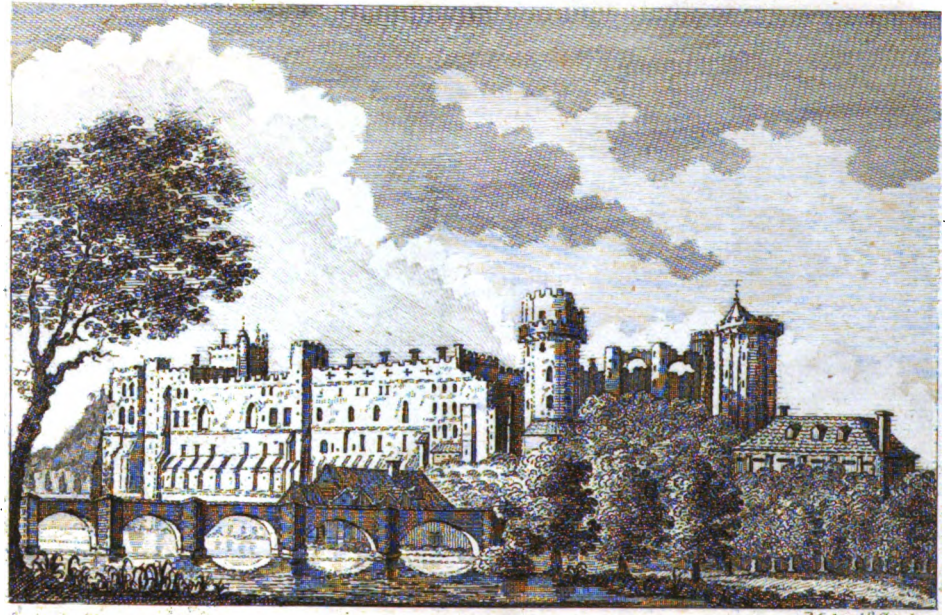

WARWICK CASTLE

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day Book, that the caſtle belonged to the crown in the time of King Edward the Confeſſor, as a ſpecial ſtrong hold for the defence of the midland part of the kingdom; and that Turkill was governor thereof for the king." Some remains of this ancient work were viſible in Dugdale's time; the mount is ſtill to be ſeen on the weſt ſide of the preſent caſtle.

At the Conqueſt, William employed Turkill de Warwick, before-named, to enlarge and fortify it; for which purpoſe four (Rous ſays twenty-ſix) houſes, belonging to the monks of Coventry, were deſtroyed; but on its completion, he entruſted it to the cuſtody of Henry de Newburgh, his countryman, whom he created earl of Warwick. Towards the latter end of the reign of Stephen, on the arrival of Henry II. when duke of Normandy, Gundred counteſs of Warwick delivered it up to that prince, turning out the ſoldiers of Stephen.

In the fifteenth year of Henry II. that king, on account of the rebellion of Prince Henry his ſon, cauſed it to be garriſoned; at which time, Bertram de Verdon, ſheriff of the ſhire, charged 61. 13s. 4d. for 20 quarters of bread-corn; 20s. for the like quantity of malt; 100s. for 50 oxen, ſalted down; 30s. for 90 cheeſes; and 20s. for ſalt; all expended for the victualling of this caſtle: and the enſuing year, the ſame ſheriff accounted for 30l. 10s. 8d. for the ſoldiers pay, and 5l. 7s. 1d. for repairs. In the reign of Henry III. William Mauduit, the then earl, ſiding with the King againſt the barons, this place was ſurpriſed by John Giffard, governor of Kenilworth Caſtle; who demoliſhed the walls from tower to tower, and carried him and his counteſs priſoners to Kenilworth; where they were kept till ranſomed by the payment of 1900 marks. The walls were rebuilt, and the caſtle repaired, in the reign of Edward III. by Thomas Mauduit, ſo famous for his gallant behaviour at the battles of Creſſy and Poictiers.

Richard II. on taking the reins of government into

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his own hands, dismissed his privy-counsellors; among whom was Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who retiring to his estate, amused himself with building. He erected the remarkable tower at the north-east corner, called Guy's Tower; the cost of which was 395l. 5s. 2d. Its walls are ten feet thick. He also completed the body of the collegiate church of our Lady of Warwick; both of which were finished in the year 1394. This earl was afterwards seized by order of Richard, at a feast, to which he was invited by that king; in the twenty-first year of whose reign, he was condemned by the parliament to lose his head, for having appeared in arms with the duke of Gloucester. The sentence was remitted at the solicitation of the earl of Salisbury: his estates were, however, forfeited, and the custody of the castle given to John de Clinton; but that and the manor of Warwick, with many fair lordships of his inheritance, were soon after granted to Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, and his heirs male. Beauchamp was sent to the Isle of Man, there to remain prisoner for life; but the same year was brought back to the Tower, where he continued till the revolution in favour of Henry IV. which restored to him both his liberty and estate. This earl was a knight of the garter. He left to his son Richard, by will, the sword and coat of mail, said to belong to the celebrated Guy earl of Warwick; he having received them as an heir-loom from his father.

James I. granted the castle in fee to Sir Fulk Greville, Knt. whom he afterwards created a baron. The castle was then in a very ruinous condition, the strongest part serving for the county gaol. Sir Fulk expended 20,000l. in its reparation and embellishment. To the heirs of Francis earl of Brooke, created 10th George II. earl of Warwick, it now belongs.

In the civil war it was made a garrison for the parliament by the lord Brooke; and besieged by lord Northampton in the year 1642, who surprised the artillery and ammunition bringing down from London

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for its defence. It was then commanded by sir Edward Peito, who, though he had only one small piece of ordnance, and a few muskets, defended it fixteen days, until relieved by the lord Brooke. The prisoners taken at Edgehill were confined here.

Robert earl of Brooke, in the time of Charles II. much embellished the whole building, and particularly fitted up the state apartments. In the precinct of this castle was a church, dedicated to All Saints; and according to Rous, founded by the Britons.

Sir William Dugdale says, "Here is to be seen a large two-handed sword, with a helmet, and certain plate armour for horse-service;" which, as the tradition is, were part of the accoutrements sometime belonging to the famous Guy: they appear, indeed, to be of much later date; yet in the first of Henry VIII. the sword having that repute, the king granted the custody thereof to William Hoggeson, one of the yeomen of the buttery, or his sufficient deputy, with the fee of 11d. a day for that service." This office was continued by Queen Elizabeth. The fee is set down in Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, at 5l. per annum. The horse armour is no longer shewn; but in recompence, the remaining curiosities have been re-inforced by the accession of Guy's spear, buckler, bow, spurs, and porridge-pot, as likewise the slipper of the beautiful Phillis, the dulcinea for whose sake he performed all his wonderful achievements.

We are told by John Rouse, that St. Dubritius fixed an episcopal seat here in the church of All Saints, within the precinct of the castle, about the latter end of the sixth century, before he went to Landaff. But however this may be, it is certain, that before the Conquest, there were some secular priests or canons in this church; who, after the year 1125, were united to the college of St. Mary, in the town, the castle rendering their old church and habitation inconvenient. In the north part of the town was an abbey in the Saxon times, destroyed by Canute, the Dane. Here was like-

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wife a convent of nuns, near St. Nicholas's church-yard, which was burned to the ground by the Danes, in the year 1016. The church dedicated to St. Mary, ſeems to be endowed with land in the reign of the Conqueror.

Henry de Newburgh, the firſt earl of Warwick of the Norman line, deſigned to make it collegiate, and to unite All Saints in the caſtle with it; but dying ſoon after, his ſon earl Roger, after the year 1123, finiſhed it, and eſtabliſhed therein a dean and ſecular canons. It was further enriched by the munificence of ſeveral ſucceeding earls, and in particular the chapel of our Lady, on the ſouth ſide of the choir, founded according to the will of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, was highly deſerving of notice. The ſite of the college was granted by Henry VIII. to the burgeſſes of Warwick. On the north ſide of the town, where once ſtood a pariſh church dedicated to St. Helen, Henry de Newburgh earl of Warwick, and his ſon ſir Roger, founded a priory of regular canons, in honour of the Holy Sepulchre, and of that order, in the reign of Henry I. The ſite, at the Diſſolution, was granted by Henry VIII. to *Thomas Hawkins*, alias Fyſher.

At the lower end of Saltford-ſtreet was the hoſpital of St. Michael, founded by Roger earl of Warwick, the latter end of the reign of Henry I. or beginning of that of Stephen, for lepers. This hoſpital is ſtill exiſting.

In the north-eaſt ſuburb was the hoſpital of St. John Baptiſt, founded by William earl of Warwick, in the reign of Henry II. chiefly for the entertainment of ſtrangers and travellers; beſides which, it was to conſiſt of a maſter, two chaplains, and two poor people; granted by Henry VIII. to Anthony Stoughton.

In the weſt ſuburb was a houſe of Dominicans or black friars, who ſettled here in the reign of Henry III. There were tenements and gardens belonging to it, which, with the ſite, were granted to the duke of

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Northumberland by Edward VI. "On the north syde of St. James," says Leland, "is a pretty college, having four priests that sing in St. James's chapel, and they belong to the fraternity of our Lady and St. George."

At Wroxall was a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded by Hugh de Hatton, in the reign of Henry I. or Stephen. It was granted by Henry VIII. to Robert Burgoyne and John Scudamore.

At Knoll was a chapel built by William Cook, canon of Lincoln, about the latter end of Richard II. and a chantry founded in it soon after.

Two miles east from Knoll is Balsall, the manor of which was given to the Knights Templars by Roger de Mowbray, and became a commandery of that order. It afterwards came to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem; and at the general Dissolution, was given to the earl of Warwick. The tenants of the manor could not marry their daughters, nor could the daughters or widows marry without the leave of the knights. Here is an hospital for poor women, founded in the year 1677, by Lady Catharine Leveson.

Solyhull, or Solyhill, is remarkable for its handsome church; it had once a market.

At Henwood, or Hearnwood, or Hynewood, anciently Erdwell, was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by Ketelburn de Langdon, in the reign of Henry I. granted to John Higford.

London to Harrow on the Hill.

	M.	F.
Paddington	0	4
Wellbourn Green	1	0
Kentish Green	1	4
Holiden Green	1	6
Stone Bridge	1	0
Wembley Green	1	8
Harrow on the Hill	3	0
In the whole	10	0

HARROW is a village ſituated on a hill ſurrounded on all ſides by a rich vale, having an extenſive view each way. Here was formerly a market, but it is now diſcontinued. The free-ſchool at Harrow has been long celebrated among the firſt public ſeminaries of the kingdom. It was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by John Lyon of Preſton, a neighbouring hamlet. The ſtatutes were drawn up by the founder; and among the amuſements enjoined, ſhooting or archery was one; and parents were required to furniſh their ſons with bowſtrings, ſhafts, and bracers. It was long cuſtomary for the ſcholars to have a public exhibition annually, on the firſt of Auguſt, when a ſilver arrow was the prize given to the beſt marksman. This has been dropped ſome years, and public ſpeeches ſubſtituted in the room.

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London to Hampſtead, Hendon, and Mill Hill.

	M.	F.
Pancras, from Holborn Bars	1	4
Mother Red Cap	0	5
Haverſtock Hill	1	0
Hampſtead	1	0
North End	0	7
Goulder's Green	1	3
Hendon	0	6
Mill Hill	2	0
In the whole	9	1

HAMPSTEAD ſtands on the ſouthern declivity of a hill, a large and populous village, with many agreeable walks and rides in the environs, which each way abound in houſes belonging to people of faſhion and fortune. From the heath, on the ſummit of the hill, is a very extenſive view into Eſſex, Kent, Surry, Buckinghamſhire, Berkſhire, and Oxfordſhire. On the right, between Hampſtead and Highgate, is Ken Wood, formerly the ſeat of lord chief juſtice Manſfield, and now of his deſcendants. On the ſide of Hampſtead Hill is a medicinal ſpring, formerly much frequented. The number of houſes in Hampſtead is about 680.

Hendon is a village, containing about 240 houſes. Here was a houſe which belonged to the abbot of Weſtminſter, and afterwards became the property of ſir Edward Herbert. Near it was a large cedar, which was according to tradition planted by Queen Elizabeth. It was ſeventy feet in height, and at twelve feet from the ground, twenty feet in circumference. It was deſtroyed by a ſtorm on the 1ſt of January 1779. The houſe afterwards came to the earl of Northampton, who pulled down part of the old houſe and rebuilt it.

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It was then leaſed to Mr. Aiſlabie, who laid out 10,000l. on the houſe and grounds. At his death, in the year 1781, it was ſold to Mr. Peters, a merchant. At Hendon is a medicinal ſpring of a cathartic quality.

London to Kenilworth.

	M.	F.
Warwick	94	6
Kenilworth	5	2
In the whole	100	0

AT Guycliff, about a mile from Warwick, fame reports that the celebrated hero, Guy earl of Warwick built a chapel, where he led the life of a hermit, and was at laſt buried. Perſons better informed, think the place took its name from Guido de Beauchamp, of much more modern times; and it is certain that Robert de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, built here a chapel in honour of St. Margaret, and erected a gigantic figure of the famous Guy.

A little beyond Guycliff is Blacklow Hill, where Gaveſton, the worthleſs favourite of Edward II. was beheaded by Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and the earl of Lancaſter, who had forced him from the reſt of the barons. He was buried at the houſe of the friars preachers at Oxford. On the ſpot where he ſuffered death, a croſs was erected, called Gaveſton's Croſs; and on the ſouth ſide of the hill, near the top, an inſcription was cut in the rock, to ſignify that in the year 1311, P. Gaveſton, earl of Cornwall, was beheaded here.

Kenilworth is a long ſtraggling place, with a market on Wedneſday. Here was a caſtle built in the

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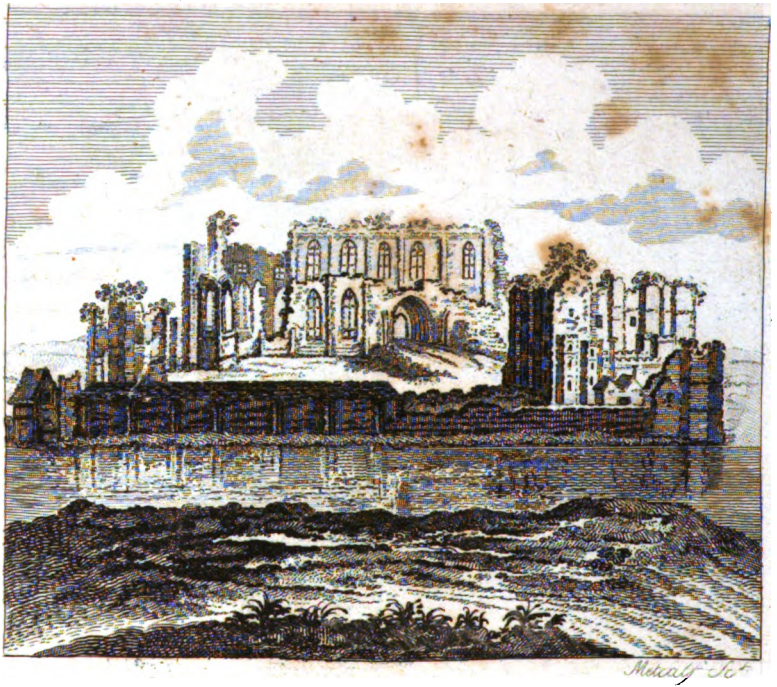

KENILWORTH CASTLE

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reign of Henry II. by Geoffry de Clinton, chamberlain and treaſurer to Henry I. The ſheriff of the county reckoned with the crown for the profits of the park; and in the nineteenth of the ſame reign it was poſſeſſed and garriſoned by the king, on account of the rebellion of his eldeſt ſon; at which time there was laid in for ſtores, 100 quarters of bread corn, charged 81. 8s. 2d. little more than 2d. per buſhel; 20 quarters of barley, at 33s. and 4d.; 100 hogs, 7l. 10s.; 40 cows ſalted, 4l.; 120 cheeſes, 40s.; and 25 quarters of ſalt, 30s. What an amazing diſparity between theſe and the preſent prices of proviſions!

In the beginning of the reign of King John, Henry de Clinton, grandſon to the founder, releaſed to the king all his rights in the caſtle, with the woods, pools, and whatever belonged thereto, excepting what he had in poſſeſſion at the death of Henry II.; and towards the latter end of his reign, that king cauſed the caſtle to be garriſoned, and placed therein, for ſafety, the prince his ſon.

In the time of Henry III. it was ſome time uſed as a priſon, and had twice juſtices appointed to attend the gaol delivery. In this reign much money was laid out, and the caſtle underwent many conſiderable repairs and additions; particularly, in the twenty-fourth year of that king, the chapel was ceiled, wainſcoted, and adorned with paintings; handſome ſeats were made for the king and queen; the bell-tower repaired; the queen's chamber enlarged and painted; and the walls on the ſouth ſide next the pool entirely rebuilt. Henry afterwards granted this caſtle to Simon de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, and Elinor his wife, during their lives. This earl joining with the barons, was, with his eldeſt ſon, ſlain at the battle of Eveſham; but the caſtle was ſix months held againſt the king, by Henry de Haſtings, appointed governor by Simon de Montfort, ſon of the deceaſed earl, he being abſent in France, whither he went in order to

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ſolicit aſſiſtance to raiſe the ſiege. During this attack the garriſon defended themſelves with great reſolution, having engines which caſt ſtones of an extraordinary bigneſs, and likewiſe making frequent and ſucceſsful ſallies. The king finding a ſtouter reſiſtance than he expected, turned the ſiege into a blockade; during which time, in the town of Kenilworth, he aſſembled a parliament, in order to mitigate the ſeverity of the penalties enacted by that of Wincheſter, whereby the eſtates of all perſons who had taken part with the barons were confiſcated; this he rightly conſidered would make thoſe who had raſhly embraced that party become deſperate. Here therefore was made that decree, ſtiled Dictum de Kenilworth; according to which every perſon, whoſe eſtates were thus forfeited, Henry de Haſtings, and ſome of the heads of the party excepted, might redeem their lands, on the payment of a pecuniary fine, not under two, nor exceeding the amount of five, years rent. A peſtilential diſorder breaking out in the garriſon, the caſtle was obliged to ſurrender, the beſieged being permitted to go freely forth, with their horſes, arms, and accoutrements; they had alſo four days allowed them for the removal of their goods. Biſhop Gibſon, in his edition of Camden, ſays, "Near this caſtle they ſtill find balls of ſtone ſixteen inches in diameter, ſuppoſed to have been thrown in ſlings in the time of the barons wars." After the ſiege the king beſtowed the caſtle on Edmund, his ſon and heirs lawfully begotten: he likewiſe granted him free chaſe and free warren in all his demeſne lands and woods belonging thereto; with a weekly market and annual fair. Here, in the time of Edward I. was held a gallant aſſembly of 100 knights, and as many ladies, headed by Roger Mortimer, earl of March, to which many repaired from foreign parts. The knights exerciſed themſelves in tilting and other feats of chivalry; the ladies in dancing. It is recorded, ſeemingly as an extraordinary circumſtance, that they were clad in ſilken man-

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ties. Their diverſions began on the eve of St. Matthew, and laſted till the morrow after Michaelmas-day.

In the fifteenth of Edward II. this caſtle eſcheated to the crown by the attainder of Thomas earl of Lancaſter, who was beheaded at Pontefract: the unfortunate Edward being depoſed by his queen, was here kept cloſe priſoner; and afterwards removed in the night by his brutal keepers, ſir John Maltravers and ſir Thomas Berkley; and in an open field between this place and Warwick, ſet on the bare ground, and ſhaved with dirty water out of a neighbouring ditch. He was ſhortly after cruelly murdered at Berkley Caſtle. In the reign of Edward III. the caſtle and eſtates were reſtored to the brother and heir of the duke of Lancaſter, who had been beheaded in the preceding reign, from whom it came by marriage with his daughter to John of Gaunt, by whom all the preſent buildings, except Cæſar's Tower, the outer walls and turrets towards the eaſt end, were erected. By his ſon Henry IV. it came to the crown, and ſo continued till Queen Elizabeth granted it to her favourite Robert Dudley, afterwards created earl of Leiceſter, and his heirs. This nobleman extended the chaſe, and made ſo many improvements, that he expended the ſum of 60,000l. But when the whole was completed, the queen ſpent there ſeventeen days, and was entertained with great coſt, and a variety of ſhews, the whole of which was deſcribed in an account then printed, and entitled, "The Princely Pleaſures of Kenilworth Caſtle." The earl dying without iſſue, it was bequeathed to his brother Ambroſe earl of Warwick for life, and the inheritance to ſir Robert Dudley, who was thought to be his ſon, who in vain endeavoured to prove his legitimacy. Prince Henry agreed to give ſir Robert 14,500l. for his title to the caſtle and appendages: only 3000l. of this money was paid; but on the death of Prince Henry it was claimed by his brother Charles, and given to Hyde earl of Rocheſter.

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During the civil wars the caſtle was demoliſhed by perſons, who purchaſed it of the parliament with a deſign to make money of the materials. The whole area within the walls meaſured ſeven acres. The gatehouſe is now fitted up for a farm houſe. Vaſt quantities of the materials have been removed for the various purpoſes of building, repairing roads, &c.; and if the noble owner, the earl of Clarendon, had not given ſtrict orders, little would have been now left. At a ſmall diſtance was a priory of black canons of the order of St. Auguſtine, founded about the year 1122, by the ſame Geoffrey de Clinton, who built the caſtle. The ſite of the monaſtery at the Diſſolution was granted to ſir Andrew Flamok; at preſent it is the property of lord Hyde. Of this monaſtery nothing remains but the gate, a ſmall ſquare building, now uſed as a ſtable, and two pieces of broken wall.

Two miles eaſt of Kenilworth is Stonely, where was an abbey of Ciſtertian monks brought from Radmore in Staffordſhire, in the year 1154, granted to the duke of Suffolk.

London to Warwick, another Road.

	M.	F.
Banbury, p. 383.	7	5
Warmington	5	1
Burton Daſſet	3	2
Gaydon Inn	1	6
Harwood's Houſe	3	2
Warwick	5	6
In the whole	90	6

AT Warmington was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the abbey of Preaux in Normandy, to

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which the church and manor were given by Henry de Newburgh, earl of Warwick, in the reign of Henry I. As an alien priory, it was ſeized by Henry VI. and given to the Carthuſians at Witham in Somerſetſhire; and at the final diſſolution, was given to William and Francis Sheldon. In the pariſh is an ancient camp of about twelve acres, near which were found, ſome years ſince, a braſs ſword and a battle axe. Salmon places Trifontium here.

London to St. Albans.

	M.	F.
Edgeware	8	1
Brockley Hill	2	0
Elleſtree	1	0
Radlet	3	0
Colney Street	2	2
Frogmore	1	0
St. Stephens	1	0
St. Albans	1	4
In the whole	19	7

BROCKLEY HILL, or ſome ſpot near, is thought to be the place where was the Roman ſtation called by Antoninus, Sulloniacæ. Many Roman coins, urns, and fragments of decayed buildings, have been dug up here; and the pariſh church of Elleſtree is ſaid to have been compoſed of materials brought from thence. They have a proverb here, relating to the antiquities:

No heart can think, no tongue can tell,
What lies 'tween Brockley Hill and Pennywel.

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Pennywel is a parcel of closes across the valley beyond Brockley hill.

St. Albans is a considerable town, situated on the declivity of a hill near the ancient city of Verulam. When Cæsar made his expedition into Britain, this was a large and populous city, and the capital of the Cattieuchlani. It was well situated and fortified after the manner of the Britons, surrounded with a mud wall and ditches, but not sufficient to withstand the power of Cæsar, who took it, and put many of the inhabitants to the sword. In the time of Nero it became a municipium, and the inhabitants were endowed with the privileges of Roman citizens. While Paulinus Suetonius was pursuing his conquests in Anglesea, Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, raised a great army, took and destroyed the town, putting to death without mercy all the inhabitants, in revenge for their friendship to the Romans. When the Britons were subdued, the town again revived. The present name it owes to Alban, a citizen, who was converted to Christianity, and suffered martyrdom in the reign of Diocletian, on a hill near the town, and was there buried. A monastery was afterwards erected in a place, called at the time Holmhurst, said to be the spot whereon St. Alban suffered martyrdom, in a persecution of the Christians, by the Emperor Diocletian. Ten years after this persecution had ceased, the surviving Christians built a church to his memory; but that having been destroyed in the wars between the Britons, Picts, and Saxons, Offa, the great king of Mercia, repaired the old church, and about the year 793, founded a noble abbey for Benedictine monks, and translated hither the relics of St. Alban, and placed them in a shrine, having first obtained his canonization from Pope Adrian. To this monastery he gave great endowments and revenues; and in a council at Colcyth made constitutions for their government and security.

In the year 1154, Nicholas bishop of Alba (an Englishman born near this monastery, or at Abbots

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St. Albans Abby

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Langley), being chosen pope, assumed the name of Adrian IV. He granted many privileges to this abbey; among them were these,

1. That as St. Alban was the first British martyr, this abbot should be first abbot in England, and take place of all others.

2. That the abbot or monk whom he should appoint archdeacon, should have a pontifical jurisdiction over the priests and laymen in all the possessions belonging to this church.

3. That no archbishop, bishop, nor legate, should visit or interfere with the affairs of this monastery, which might be regulated only by the pope himself.

4. That the abbot should collect and receive the Romescot, or Peter-pence, through all the county of Hertford. Privileges then enjoyed by no other prior or abbot in the realm.

King Offa when he first founded this monastery, also erected many houses near it for the reception of strangers and travellers, and the necessary lodgings of the servants and officers. They, in process of time, increased to a town, which was called St. Alban's, after the saint to whom the house was dedicated. At the Dissolution this abbey was, according to Dugdale, valued at 2102l. 7s. 1d. ob. q. per annum. Speed gave it at 2510l. 6d. 1d. ob. q. The church, since made use of as parochial, and a great part of its site, were by Edward VI. sold to the mayor and burgesses, for the sum of 400l. The abbot usually sat alone in the middle of the table; and when any nobleman, or ambassador, or stranger of eminent quality came thither, they sat at his table towards the ends thereof. After the monks had waited a while on the abbot, they sat down at two other tables, placed on the sides of the hall, and had their services brought in by the novices, who, when the monks had dined, sat down to their own dinner.

When the news came to St. Albans of Queen Mary's death, the last abbot, for grief, is said to have taken

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to his chamber, and died in a fortnight. According to report there was a hollow image, erected near St. Alban's ſhrine, wherein one being placed to govern the wires, the eyes would move, and the head nod, according as he liked or diſliked the offering. In the grand proceſſion through the town, where the image of St. Alban was carried, it was uſually borne by two monks, and after it had been ſat down a while at the market croſs, and the monks eſſaying to take it up again, they pretended they could not ſtir it, and then the abbot coming and laying his croſier upon the image, and ſaying theſe words—"Ariſe, ariſe, St. Alban, and get thee home to thy ſanctuary." It then forthwith yielded to be borne by the monks.

In the abbey there was a large room, having beds ſet on either ſide for the receipt of ſtrangers and pilgrims, where they had lodging and diet for three days, without queſtion made whence they came, or whither they went; but after that time they ſtaid not, without rendering an account of both.

The gate of the abbey, now the goal, was built about the year 1090, by Paul, or Paulinus, the fourteenth abbot; who, as Willis relates, rebuilt the church, and all the other ſtructures, but the bakehouſe and pantry, out of the ſtones, tiles, and wooden materials, of Verulam, which his predeceſſors had reſerved. Matthew Paris ſays, that when he had finiſhed the church, he built a dark priſon for diſobedient monks; and it is ſaid there was a communication from the great church to the goal, though long ſince broken down.

This gate is chiefly of ſtone, and though not elegant or ornamented, is ſtrong, and well proportioned. The groin-work of the inſide of the gate is at this time in perfect repair. There are on each ſide the arch three rooms; theſe are likewiſe arched or groined, and ſtill perfect and ſtrong, ſo as to be uſed for the confinement of priſoners. Small erections adjoining to it have been lately added, which ſerve as a houſe for the goaler, and other neceſſary offices.

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The ſhrine containing the reliques of St. Alban was for ages the object of great devotion. The high altar is a curious piece of Gothic architecture.

Within the north entrance is Offa on his throne. Underneath a Latin inſcription, which may be thus read in Engliſh:

The Founder of the Church, about the year 793.

Whom you behold ill painted, on his throne
Sublime, was once for Mercian Offa known.

In the moſt eaſtern part of the church ſtood the ſhrine. Six holes remain in the pavement, where the ſupporters of it were fixed. The inſcription is ſtill to to be ſeen,

S. Albanus Verolamensis, Anglorum Protomartyr, 17 Junii, 293.

On the ſouth ſide of the ſhrine, in the wall of the South aiſle, is Duke Humphry's monument, with the arms of France and England quartered, and a ducal coronet. In niches on the ſouth ſide, are ſeventeen kings; the niches on the other ſide have none remaining. The inſcription on the duke's monument is in Latin, which may be thus Engliſhed:

Sacred to the pious Memory of an excellent Man.

Interr'd within this conſecrated Ground
Lies he, whom Henry his Protector found,
Good Humphry, Glo'ſter's Duke, who well could ſpy
Fraud couch'd within the blind Impoſtor's eye.*
His Country's Light, the State's rever'd Support,
Who Peace, and riſing Learning, deign'd to court;
Whence his rich library, at Oxford plac'd,
Her ample Schools with ſacred influence grac'd:

* Alluding to a pretended miraculous cure of a blind man, detected by the duke.

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Yet fell beneath an envious Woman's Wile,
Both to herſelf, her King, and Kingdom, vile;
Who ſcarce allow'd his Bones this Spot of Land:
Yet, ſpite of Envy, ſhall his glory ſtand.

In the year 1703, digging for a grave, the ſtairs, leading down to the vault where the body lies, were diſcovered.

In the vault is a leaden coffin, with the body preſerved by the pickle it lies in, except the legs, from which the fleſh is waſted, the pickle of that end being dried up. On the wall at the eaſt end of the vault is a crucifix painted, with a cup on each ſide of the head, another at the ſide, and a fourth at the feet. The vault is very neat, and hath no offenſive ſmell. The coffin, we are told, had an outſide of wood, which is entirely gone.

The weſt end of the choir hath a noble piece of Gothic workmanſhip, for the ornament of the high altar. Captain Polehampton, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, gave an altar-piece, which repreſents the laſt ſupper.

Many curious medals and coins are to be ſeen in the church, which have been dug out of the ruins of the old city of Verulam.

This noble fabric hath wanted its abbot's zeal, and purſe too, for repairs, ſince it hath been a pariſh church. The roof was preſerved by contribution of the nobility and gentry of England, many of whoſe arms were put up on this occaſion; and money has been collected ſeveral times beſides for its ſupport: indeed ſuch a fine fabric muſt too often ſtand in need of ſuch helps, as there is no ſettled fund to maintain it.

In the church of St. Michael is a monument erected to the memory of ſir Francis Bacon lord Verulam, by ſir Thomas Meautys, who had been his lordſhip's ſecretary. The monument bears this inſcription:

Franſciſc. Bacon, Baro de Verulam, Sti. Albani Vicoco.
Seu notioribus Titulus,

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Scientiarum Lumen, Facundiæ Lex,
Sic ſedebat.
Qui, poſtquam omnia Naturalis Sapientiæ
Et Civilis Arcana evolviſſet
Naturæ Decretum explevit,
Compoſita ſolvantur,
Ann. Dom. 1626, Ætat. 66.
Tanti Viri Mem. Thomas Meautys, Superſtitis Cultor;
Defuncti Admirator.

Thus tranſlated:

Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam, and Viſcount of St. Alban's; or, by his more known Titles, the Light of the Sciences, and the Law of Eloquence, was thus accuſtomed to ſit. Who, after having unravelled all the Myſteries of Natural and Civil Wiſdom, fulfilled the Decree of Nature, that Things joined ſhould be looſed, in the year of our Lord 1626, and of his Age 66.

To the Memory of ſo great a Man, this was erected by Thomas Meautys, who reverenced him while living, and admires him dead.

Edward VI. granted the town a charter of incorporation to be governed by a mayor and burgeſſes, with the privilege of holding two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. By a charter of Charles II. the magiſtracy were for the future to be called mayor, aldermen, and burgeſſes. The Wedneſday's market is diſcontinued, but that on Saturday is conſiderable. It contains three pariſh churches, including the abbey, and ſends two members to parliament.

About a mile ſouth from the town, at a place called Hewed, or Eywode, an hoſpital was founded for leprous men, dedicated to St. Julian by Geoffry, the ſixteenth abbot.

Between this and the town was Sopewell, a convent of Benedictine nuns, which, according to tradition, owes its origin to the following circumſtance: two religious women, whoſe names are forgotten, having made themſelves a kind of hermitage with branches of trees, and covered it with leaves and bark, near

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Eywood, by the river ſide, dwelt there a conſiderable time, leading lives of ſuch abſtinence, chaſtity, charity, and piety, that the fame thereof reached the ears of Geoffry, the ſixteenth abbot of St. Albans, who, about the year 1140 built them a cell, and cauſed them to be clothed like nuns, and to aſſume the rules of St. Benedict. This houſe was ſubject to the Abbey of St. Albans, and dedicated to the honour of the bleſſed virgin. From the ſtyle of theſe ruins, as well as from their being chiefly built with brick, they cannot be of much older date than the reign of Henry VII. or VIII. and poſſibly may be the remains of a manſion built by Sir Richard Leigh, with ſome of the materials, and on the ſite of the nunnery. When Chauncey's Hiſtory of Hertfordſhire was written, this houſe was entire, or at leaſt it is ſo repreſented in the plan, and it is in ſome old ſurveys called Sopewell Hall, and Sopewell Houſe. It is ſaid that about the year 1730, the buildings here were in ſuch a ſtate as to make Lord Grimſtone doubtful which of the two, this manſion, or that of Gorhambury, he ſhould fit up for his reſidence. It is ſaid that Henry VIII. was married to Anne Boleyn at this place.

Nothing of Sopewell remains but a part of the walls. Near the ſite is a ſeat of the earl Spencer, called Holywell Houſe, built by Sarah Ducheſs of Marlborough: it takes its name from a well in the garden, which the nuns of Sopewell uſed in the convent. An hoſpital for women lepers was founded in the meadows near the town, by Garinus, or Warine, abbot of St. Albans, which afterwards became rich enough to maintain a prioreſs, and ſeveral Benedictine nuns, granted at the Diſſolution to Ralph Rowlet.

Near the ancient Verulam, are the ruined walls of a chapel dedicated to St. Germain. In the year 1455, a battle was fought between the Yorkiſts, commanded by the Duke of York, and the Lancaſtrians, in which the latter were defeated, the dukes of Somerſet and Northumberland killed, and the king himſelf taken priſoner. Another battle was fought between the ſame

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parties, when the Yorkiſts were commanded by the Earl of Warwick, and the Lancaſtrians by Queen Margaret; Margaret proved victorious, and reſcued the king her huſband from captivity.

About two miles weſt from the town is Gorhambury, where Sir Nicholas Bacon, Keeper of the Great Seal of England, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, built a manſion. It is now the eſtate of Lord Grimſton, and a new houſe has been erected near the ſite of the old one.

About a mile to the north-weſt of St. Albans, are ſome conſiderable earth works, called Kingſbury Caſtle, demoliſhed in the reign of King Stephen, where the Saxon monarchs are ſaid to have had a palace or caſtle.

Sarah Ducheſs of Marlborough had a ſeat here, built by the firſt duke, on the river Verulam, which runs through the garden; and at the entrance of the town are ſome alms-houſes, built by the ſame nobleman.

The following remarkable inſcription and character is cut upon the pedeſtal of a fine ſtatue of the late Queen Anne, carved by the noted Mr. Ryſbrack, and erected at St. Albans, at the expence of the Ducheſs, in gratitude to the memory of that excellent princeſs:

QUEEN ANNE was very graceful and majeſtic in her Perſon: Religious without affectation. She always meant well. She had no falſe Ambition; which appeared, by her never complaining at King William's being preferred to the Crown before her, when it was taken from the King her Father, for following ſuch Counſels, and purſuing ſuch meaſures, as rendered the Revolution neceſſary. It was her greateſt affliction, to be forced to act againſt him, even for Security. Her Journey to Nottingham was never concerted, but occaſioned by the great Conſternation ſhe was under at the King's ſudden return from Saliſbury.

She always paid the greateſt reſpect to King William and Queen Mary; never inſiſted upon any one circumſtance of Grandeur, more than what was eſtabliſhed in her Family by King Charles II. though, after the Re-

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volution, ſhe was preſumptive heir to the Crown, and after the Death of her Siſter, was in the Place of Prince of Wales.

Upon her Acceſſion to the Throne, the Civil Liſt was not increaſed. The late earl of Godolphin, Lord-High Treaſurer of England, often ſaid, that from accidents in the Cuſtoms, and Lenity in the Collection, it did not ariſe, one Year with another, to more than Five hundred thouſand pounds a Year.

She had no Vanity in her Expence, nor bought any one Jewel in the whole time of her Reign.

She paid out of her Civil Liſt many Penſions granted in former Reigns, which have ſince been thrown upon the Public.

When a War was neceſſary to ſecure Europe againſt the Power of France; ſhe contributed, in one Year, towards the War, out of her Civil Liſt, One hundred thouſand Pounds, in eaſe of her Subjects.

She granted the Revenue ariſing from the Firſt Fruits, to augment the Proviſions of the poorer Clergy.

She never refuſed her private Charity to proper Objects.

Till a few Years before her Death, ſhe never had but twenty thouſand pounds a Year for her Privy Purſe. At the latter End of her Reign, it did not exceed Twenty-ſix thouſand Pounds a year; which was much to her Honour, becauſe it is ſubject to no Account. And as to her Robes, it will appear by the Records in the Exchequer, that in Nine Years ſhe ſpent only Thirty-two thouſand and Fifty Pounds, including the Coronation Expence.

She was extremely well-bred, treated her chief Ladies and Servants as if they had been her Equals. Her behaviour to all that approached her was decent, and full of Dignity, and ſhewed Condeſcenſion, without Art or Meanneſs.

All this I know to be true.
SARAH MARLBOROUGH.

M. DCC. XXXVIII.

END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

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THIRD VOLUME.

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